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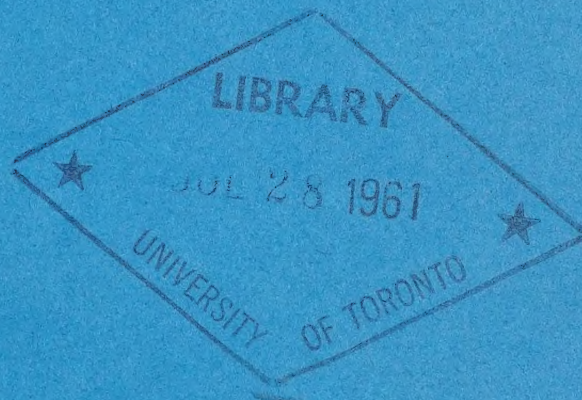
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Report (of the)

Canada

**ROYAL CANADIAN  
MOUNTED POLICE**



**Fiscal Year Ended**

**March 31, 1960**

*Price 25 cents*







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Report of the

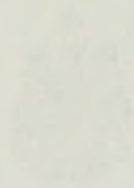
**ROYAL CANADIAN  
MOUNTED POLICE**

**Fiscal Year Ended**

**March 31, 1960**

Roger Duhamel, F.R.S.C.  
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery  
Ottawa, 1961





Canada

Report of the

# ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Fiscal Year Ended

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To His Excellency Major-General George P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D.,  
Governor General of Canada

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to submit to Your Excellency the  
Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended  
March 31, 1960.

Respectfully submitted,

E. D. FULTON,

*Minister of Justice and Minister in Control of the  
Royal Canadian Mounted Police*







ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

To: The Honourable E. D. Fulton, Q.C., M.P., Minister of Justice and  
Minister in Control of the R.C.M. Police.

SIR:

I have the honour to submit the following Annual Report of the  
Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1960.



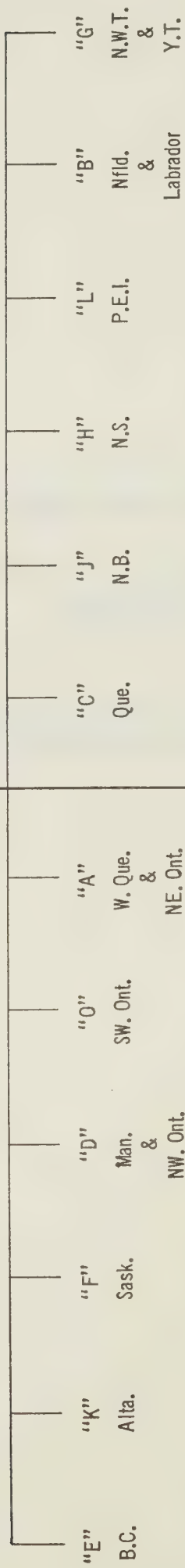
## ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

## ORGANIZATION

## HEADQUARTERS DIVISION

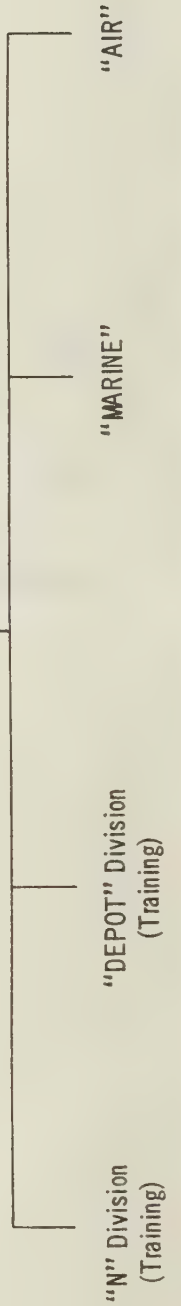
## OPERATIONAL

## DIVISIONS



## SERVICE

## DIVISIONS





## **Royal Canadian Mounted Police**

During the 1959 session of Parliament, two statutes were enacted which revised, consolidated and clarified the legislative provisions under which the Royal Canadian Mounted Police operate. The first of these was a new Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, which deals with the organization and administration of the Force and the disciplinary provisions under which the members serve. This was the first general revision of the Act since March 1, 1949. The Act made a number of administrative changes.

The second was the R.C.M.P. Superannuation Act, the purpose of which was to provide a separate statute consolidating, clarifying and regulating the pension provisions applicable to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police under one general heading. Its purpose was to provide that such pensions would be granted as a matter of right rather than at the discretion of the Governor-in-Council, and to take care, as far as possible, of any hardship cases or anomalies which might exist. It also amended the provisions in line with those applicable to the public service generally and the armed forces.

The RCMP Act, Chapter 54 of the Statutes of Canada, was assented to on July 18, 1959; the RCMP Superannuation Act, Chapter 34 of the Statutes of Canada, on July 8, 1959. Both were proclaimed in force on April 1, 1960.

One new feature affecting members serving under Parts II and III of the former Act was the provision that they may receive disability pensions for injuries sustained on duty as well as their service pensions.

### **Organization**

The Force is divided into thirteen land and four service divisions designated alphabetically or by name and covering the territorial limits of Canada. The areas policed are shown in the chart on page 8.

The Headquarters of the Force is located at Ottawa. During the past fiscal year the organization at Headquarters was revised and now comprises, in addition to the office of the Commissioner, one Deputy Commissioner (Operations), one Deputy Commissioner (Administration) and six Directorates. The chart on page 10 illustrates the organization of Headquarters.

The thirteen land divisions are divided into thirty-nine sub-divisions that are directly responsible to the respective division headquarters. These sub-divisions are again divided into 600 detachments that are responsible to their respective sub-divisions. In addition, there are twenty-three detachments controlled direct from their respective divisional headquarters. Please see Appendix "A".

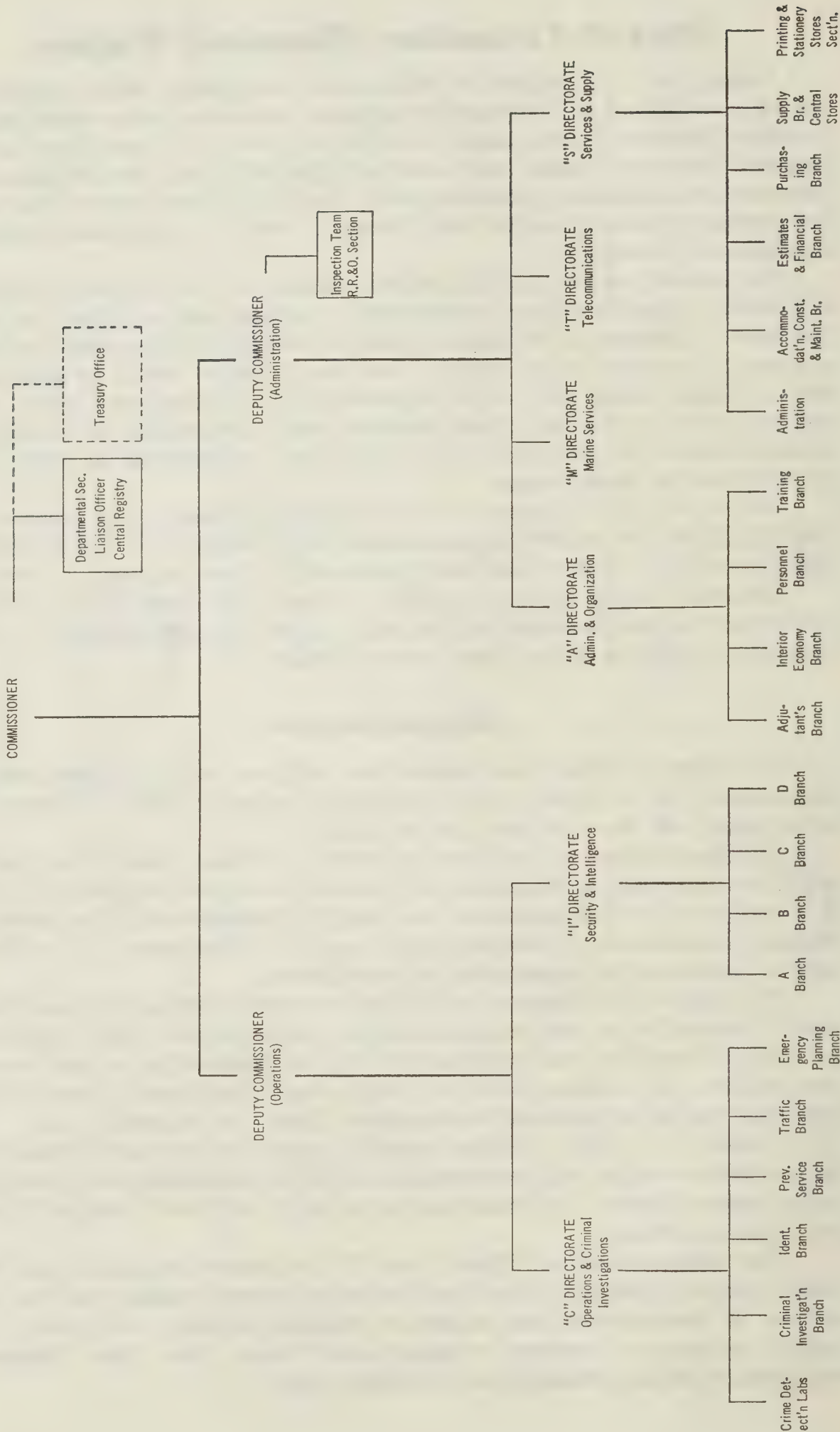
"Marine" and "Air" Divisions provide support for the land divisions in the form of transportation and other services as well as maintaining their own general police responsibilities. The Headquarters of both "Air" and "Marine" Divisions are located at Ottawa.

Two training divisions, "Depot" and "N" are located at Regina and Ottawa. These provide facilities for basic and secondary recruit training and for various courses of instruction in the nature of advanced training. In addition, some courses are open to members of other police forces. Both these divisions are equipped for training Musical and Exhibition Rides.



ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS ORGANIZATION





The following is a list of permanent detachments opened and closed during this fiscal year:

<i>Detachments Closed</i>		<i>Detachments Opened</i>	
Fort Garry .....	"D" Div.	Sydney Forks .....	"HQ" Div.
Wood Mountain .....	"F" "	Wabash Lake .....	"B" "
Entwhistle .....	"K" "	Mankota .....	"F" "
Mercoal .....	"K" "	Rankin Inlet .....	"G" "
Hilda .....	"K" "	Reliance .....	"G" "
		Evansburg .....	"K" "
		Bow Island .....	"K" "

## Jurisdiction

The jurisdiction of the Force covers all crime committed in the Northwest and Yukon Territories as well as breaches of the Federal Statutes in the provinces.

In Ontario and Quebec, where the provincial governments maintain their own police forces, the RCMP conducted investigations only in instances where a Federal Government department or agency was involved and in which local forces were unable to act. Through arrangements with provincial authorities, the Force accepts responsibility for police work, including the enforcement of provincial statutes at the Six Nations, Muncey and adjacent Indian Reserves and at Point Pelee National Park. Through arrangements with the Department of National Defence, the military areas of Petawawa, Camp Borden, Picton and Barriefield are policed.

## Provincial Agreements

Through agreements made between Canada and the provincial governments, the Force acts as provincial police in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. These arrangements have been in effect since 1928 in Saskatchewan, 1932 in Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and 1950 in British Columbia and Newfoundland. The RCMP is employed in these eight provinces in administering justice, enforcing the laws of the provincial legislatures and carrying out other duties agreed to by the parties concerned.

## Municipal Agreements

The RCMP had 118 cities, municipal districts and towns under contract in provinces where there were policing agreements. (See Appendix B). During this fiscal period, the contracts for the District of Kent and Pitt Meadows in British Columbia expired and were not renewed. In the same period, a new contract was signed for policing The Pas, Manitoba.

The amount which municipalities are charged per annum is based on the per capita cost of maintaining and operating the Force. Municipalities under contract are required to pay fifty per cent for each of the first five members and seventy-five per cent for each additional member. Commencing June 1, 1959, on the fifty per cent basis, municipalities paid at the rate of \$3,509 per man per annum; on the seventy-five per cent basis, \$5,264.

Municipalities under contract provide, or pay in lieu of providing, furnished office and jail cell accommodation and garage facilities when required. They also pay police car mileage at the rate of nine cents per mile for each mile travelled in excess of 3,100 per annum.

Other services and facilities of the Force are available to municipal police forces throughout Canada particularly in the fields of communication and scientific aids to investigation. On the whole, the municipal police forces have generally been prepared to discharge their investigational responsibilities with respect to Federal Government property within their own jurisdiction.

## Crime

During the past year infractions or suspected infractions of Federal and Provincial Statutes, the Criminal Code and Municipal By-Laws, investigations of a non-criminal nature, and duties of administrative nature totaled 1,538,216 cases, an increase of 2.1 per cent over the preceding year.

There were 287,263 cases handled under Federal and Provincial Statutes and the Criminal Code where an infraction or suspected infraction occurred. A total of 274,999 were concluded and of these 93.2 per cent were successful as follows: 205,701 by conviction, 4,851 dismissed, 5,129 withdrawn and 40,622 for different reasons such as: complaint not founded, offender had died, complainant refused to prosecute, etc.

During the year the Force investigated 4,092 sudden or accidental deaths. Of these, 1,090 were from traffic accidents and 458 from drowning.

In addition to these deaths, the Force investigated 332 cases of suicide and 131 of attempted suicide.

## Criminal Code

The small increase of 1.1 per cent or 866 in criminal code cases unfortunately cannot be interpreted too optimistically. A study of the detailed statistics shows that Alberta has a decrease of over 2,700 cases. This is caused by a decrease of approximately 3,000 cases of perjury and false pretences, the aftermath of many cases investigated under the Oil and Gas Royalties Dividend Act where

Table 1—Summary of Investigations Under the Criminal Code

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	Average
British Columbia.....	14,890	18,082	21,510	21,788	23,396	19,933
Alberta.....	9,159	9,173	14,744	15,208	12,487	12,154
Saskatchewan.....	5,859	6,043	7,032	8,929	10,513	7,675
Manitoba.....	4,126	4,719	5,650	6,229	6,120	5,369
Ontario.....	447	496	667	646	725	596
Quebec.....	345	229	162	316	433	297
New Brunswick.....	3,995	4,672	5,318	5,414	5,786	5,037
Nova Scotia.....	4,668	4,783	5,362	5,746	5,438	5,199
Prince Edward Island.....	673	844	923	973	873	857
Newfoundland.....	5,066	5,423	5,729	6,240	6,344	5,761
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	806	1,218	1,365	1,357	1,597	1,269
TOTAL.....	50,034	55,682	68,462	72,846	73,712	64,147



action was taken under the Criminal Code. Discounting these, our Criminal Code enforcement would show an overall increase of 5.3 per cent which follows the trend of past years. (See Table 1)

Table 2—Principal Offences Against the Person

—	1958-59	1959-60
Murder.....	38	48
Attempted Murder.....	22	22
Manslaughter.....	37	57
Driving whilst intoxicated or impaired.....	6,250	6,461
General assaults.....	4,175	4,417
TOTALS.....	10,522	11,005

These show an increase of 4.6 per cent which is in line with the general rise in Criminal Code work. Intoxicated and impaired driving cases increased by 211 after showing a decline of 300 the previous year.

Table 3—Murder—1959-60

Disposition	B.C.	Alta.	Sask.	Man.	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.	Nfld.	Y.T. and N.W.T.	Total
Convicted.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acquitted.....	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	6
Changed or reduced to lesser charges.....	3	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	9
Suicide.....	2	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Insane.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Awaiting trial.....	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Still under investigation.....	11	2	1	2	1	1	—	—	2	20
TOTALS.....	19	13	7	2	2	2	—	1	2	48

The disposition of the 18 murder investigations carried over from last year is as follows:

Convicted .....	1
Reduced to Lesser Charge .....	7
Acquitted .....	5
Still under Investigation .....	5

Murder cases increased from 38 to 48 as shown in table above.

Offences Against Property

Offences against property continue to show an increase. In 1958-59, the rise was 12.4 per cent and another 7 per cent this year, the main increase being in Breaking, Entering and Thefts. Safebreaking and attempts increased by 49 after a decrease of 124 the previous year. (See Table 4)

Table 4—Principal Offences Against Property

	1958-59	1959-60
Robbery with Violence.....	235	298
Theft of Cattle.....	496	493
Breaking, Entering and Theft.....	13,145	14,588
Other Thefts .....	17,245	17,851
Safebreaking.....	381	430
TOTALS.....	31,502	33,660

### Juvenile Crime

The number of juveniles involved in Criminal Code offences shows the first decrease in many years, totalling 269 or 4.3 per cent. British Columbia and Manitoba have the greater totals as the age limit for these provinces is 18 years, followed by Newfoundland with 17 years compared to 16 in the other provinces where the Criminal Code is enforced. It is encouraging to note that delinquency in the older teenage group shows a decrease of 300. Alberta is the only province with an increase that might be considered disturbing. (See able 5)

Table 5—Number of Juveniles Implicated in Criminal Code Offences

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	Average
British Columbia.....	1,268	2,289	2,701	2,844	2,856	2,392
Alberta.....	201	228	299	190	352	254
Saskatchewan.....	361	325	390	420	315	362
Manitoba.....	445	437	676	978	995	706
New Brunswick.....	170	270	370	538	576	385
Nova Scotia.....	314	400	301	375	302	339
Prince Edward Island.....	16	52	39	74	51	46
Newfoundland.....	694	566	588	825	535	641
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	44	16	31	80	73	49
TOTAL.....	3,513	4,583	5,395	6,324	6,055	5,174

### Crime Conditions in Doukhobour Communities

Acts of violence have continued in the Kootenays. Of the eight cases reported, three were bombings, three attempted bombings, one arson and one mischief. Although railway and power lines were the main targets, attempts were also made on private homes and property.

As a period of relative peacefulness prevailed throughout the Kootenays and the Okanagan Valley in late 1959, the British Columbia Government cancelled its \$1,000 and \$25,000 rewards in connection with bombings and arson.



During the past year, Freedomite parents obtained the release of their children from the New Denver Dormitory School under their oath to send them to regular public schools. This promise has been strictly adhered to, most Doukhobour children attending school regularly during the last term.

### Federal Statutes

As in previous years, a few Federal Statutes made up the bulk of work in this group. The forty-seven "Other Statutes" represented 8,169 investigations. (See Table 6 and Appendix "C")

**Table 6—Summary of Investigations Under Federal Statutes**

—	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	Average
British Columbia.....	8,074	9,573	9,195	10,064	10,025	9,386
Alberta.....	2,713	3,291	4,266	4,715	5,104	4,018
Saskatchewan.....	2,184	3,590	4,332	5,380	4,895	4,076
Manitoba.....	1,901	3,454	3,418	3,388	2,795	2,991
Ontario.....	9,056	13,158	13,732	12,819	11,456	12,044
Quebec.....	7,477	7,698	12,809	8,210	7,588	8,757
New Brunswick.....	836	2,829	3,256	3,442	3,649	2,803
Nova Scotia.....	1,018	1,102	896	1,055	1,067	1,027
Prince Edward Island.....	509	502	523	702	658	579
Newfoundland.....	1,118	1,209	4,718	3,504	1,935	2,497
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	703	1,019	1,306	1,356	1,323	1,141
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>35,589</b>	<b>47,435</b>	<b>58,451</b>	<b>54,635</b>	<b>50,485</b>	<b>49,319</b>

### Customs Act

The Customs Act shows a decrease of 1,726 cases because of fewer negative searches. Seizures were up by 151 and convictions by 264.

Land, Air and Marine Divisions co-operated in the enforcement of the Customs, Excise and Canada Shipping Acts on the Great Lakes, St. Lawrence River and other international bodies of water. Marine personnel also rendered considerable assistance in searching vessels at the seaports of Saint John, Halifax, Quebec and Montreal, with good results.

There was an 83.3 per cent increase in the number of vessels seized last year chiefly for offences such as failing to report at Customs and for conveying smuggled goods. In most instances the vessels were released on appropriate penalties pending Departmental decision.

The theft and smuggling of American cars into Canada continues. During the year a large theft ring handling late model cars was broken through a joint investigation conducted by the FBI, the Metropolitan Toronto Police and the RCMP. Of five cars originating in the United States, four were 1959 Cadillacs and the other a 1959 Oldsmobile Super 88. Three of these vehicles were rented from U-Drive concerns in the United States and driven directly to Ontario where

they were registered. Licensing in Ontario was obtained for these vehicles by stealing bills of sale from legitimate firms in Ontario and filling them out to cover the vehicles concerned. (See Table 7)

Table 7—Customs

Division	B	L	H	J	C	A	O	D	F	K	E	G	Total
Vessels.....	11	—	25	8	43	15	195	1	—	—	32	—	330
Autos.....	22	1	9	61	152	25	248	58	47	41	302	5	971
Beer.....	13	—	—	16	3	2	89	6	1	16	109	—	255
Rum.....	34	—	11	3	62	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	112
Asst. Liquors.....	147	—	43	48	222	—	89	4	1	3	27	1	585
Cigars.....	134	—	7	361	1,017	60	79	—	—	—	352	—	2,010
Cigarettes.....	170	132	77	1,469	10,098	15	293	5	5	10	243	—	12,517
Tobacco.....	104	—	1	67	28	—	10	—	—	—	7	—	217
Misc.....	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
Aircraft.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	+1	1	—	1	1	—	5
SEIZURES.....	94	4	80	178	443	77	750	110	86	163	627	11	2,623

Ingenuity on the part of smugglers creates a battle of wits and many novel systems have been encountered. Edmonton Detachment received information that a bee keeper from the district was driving to California for a load of bees and a lookout was posted at the Customs Port. After clearance inward the vehicle was intercepted and searched. Under the bees was an electric uncapping knife, a sun helmet, four beehive tools, two bee smokers and one electric pressing iron. A voluntary penalty of \$85.49 was paid. The value for duty of the goods concerned was \$45.90.

Another time, members of the Force were on the lookout for a car suspected of being used by commercial cigarette smugglers. Early one morning this vehicle was observed travelling along the highway and two police cars closed in, one proceeding ahead of the suspect vehicle while the other pulled up behind, waiting for a favourable opportunity to stop and search this vehicle.

The leading police car blocked the highway at a narrow bridge, the suspect's vehicle being forced to pull up and was blocked off from escape to the rear by the second police car. Before the police could take action, the driver of the other vehicle suddenly put it into reverse, rammed the police car behind, then accelerated forward and rammed the one ahead. He was able to manoeuvre around this car, through a snow bank and back onto the highway speeding away. A chase ensued at speeds of 90 to 100 miles per hour, ending when the smuggler lost control of his vehicle and piled it into a snow bank. The smuggler tried to escape on foot but was boxed in and finally arrested.

### Excise Act

The fiscal year 1958-59 showed an increase of 13.6 per cent in the number of Excise seizures with a further rise of 42.5 per cent for 1959-60.



There were 30,888 gallons of wash and 3,558 gallons of illicit spirits seized, an increase in the amount of wash and a decrease in the amount of illicit spirits. The reason for this was that a number of commercial type stills were seized prior to going into operation.

Investigation of one syndicate operating in Ontario and Quebec resulted in 190 seizures. It was calculated that 7,560 gallons of illicit spirits had been sold at \$16 to \$18 a gallon; sales amounted to \$120,960 with a profit of \$45,360. The approximate Excise Tax loss was \$142,440 and the loss of Provincial revenue would be about the same. (See Table 8)

Table 8—Excise

Division	B	L	H	J	C	A	O	D	F	K	E	G	Total
Autos.....	—	2	2	—	40	4	9	3	4	—	—	—	64
Beer and Wash.....	—	501	940	—	22,809	45	1,057	4,172	807	400	157	—	30,888
Rum.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illicit Spirits.....	—	29	75	44	2,611	46	382	274	79	16	2	—	3,558
Asst. Liquors.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stills Complete.....	1	22	21	—	36	3	34	38	27	14	5	—	201
Stills Parts.....	—	—	6	—	8	2	7	7	6	2	—	—	38
Cigars.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cigarettes.....	—	—	—	—	32	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	37
Tobacco.....	—	—	—	—	808	—	38,263	—	—	—	—	—	39,071
Miscellaneous.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aircraft.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seizures.....	1	27	35	2	295	34	143	71	102	34	6	—	750

NOTE: Liquids—shown in gallons

Cigarettes—by cartons (200 cigs. per carton)

Tobacco—shown in pounds

A truck suspected of hauling materials required in the operation of an illegal still was observed being loaded with oil. Difficulties in maintaining contact while going through heavy city traffic were anticipated and, when the truck slowed down while going over a bridge under repair, a member of the Force climbed into the back of the truck without being observed. The three police cars abandoned the surveillance and the truck proceeded on its way.

The driver made several stops and U-Turns to make sure no one was following and finally arrived at a farm thirty miles north of Montreal where the still was erected. Fines totaling \$1,450 were collected from the four individuals at the site.

### Canada Shipping Act

The 1959 boating season saw the greatest increase yet in pleasure boating. A program of educating small vessel owners and operators in enforcement regulations is continuing. Production of new types of lifesaving equipment, comfortable to wear, practical, easy to carry and store, has been helpful to this phase of water safety enforcement.

Over 41,000 boats were inspected by members of the Force to ensure compliance with equipment requirements, approximately 2,000 more than the previous period.

There were 607 convictions registered during the year, Ontario and Quebec having 315 and 84 respectively. The Force in these provinces primarily assisted the Department of Transport, Marine Regulations Branch, Board of Steamship Inspection. Strict enforcement to prevent dangerous operational violations continued elsewhere in Canada.

### Opium and Narcotic Drug Act

The volume of work carried out in the enforcement of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act has increased. The number of cases handled was 8 per cent higher than last year as will be noted in the following comparative summary for the past three years.

	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Arrests .....	576	715	760
Convictions .....	473	585	671

Figures for 1959-60 as compared to the previous year show an increase in arrests of 6.3 per cent and convictions 11.3 per cent. Of the 760 persons arrested, 122 were either charged with possession of a drug for the purpose of trafficking (60) or trafficking (62) under section 4 of the Act for which there is a maximum penalty of fourteen years' imprisonment.

Diacetylmorphine (heroin) was the drug involved in over 90 per cent of the cases. The price per capsule in Toronto at the street level rose from \$5 to \$6; at Vancouver it remained at \$5 except for a short period when the figure was increased to \$7; at Montreal the price remained constant at \$5. Heroin seizures for the year were slightly less than ten kilograms, approximately six kilograms more than the previous year and the highest figure reported since 1955-56. The Giuseppe Cotroni case at Montreal involved six kilograms and the case against Edward Sawicki at Vancouver accounted for two kilograms. These items are summarized on pages 19, 20, 21.

Cannabis (marihuana) has maintained a degree of prominence in Montreal and Toronto with seizures totaling  $8\frac{3}{4}$  ounces in bulk form and 16 cigarettes, about one-half the amount seized the previous year.

Eight persons of juvenile age were arrested for possession of a drug, two of whom were boys and six were girls. Five were referred to Adult Court where four were convicted and one case was dismissed. Three persons remained in Juvenile Court resulting in one dismissal, one released on probation and one sentenced to an industrial school for an indefinite period. All persons charged were either juvenile delinquents or had a history of association with criminals. One Vancouver school girl became ill as the result of an injection and has not touched narcotics since.

Habitual criminal proceedings under the Criminal Code of Canada are being taken against one individual arrested under the provisions of the O. & N.D. Act.

Fifteen persons were charged with conspiracy in connection with O. & N.D. Act cases. Six were convicted, six were dismissed, charges against two persons were withdrawn and one case is still before the Court. A chart listing narcotic drugs, drug addicts' paraphernalia and motor vehicles seized under the Act during the year follows.



**Seizures Under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act  
April 1, 1959 to March 31, 1960**

Drug	Kilograms	Ounces	Grains	Capsules	Tablets	Cubic Centi- meters	Cigarettes
Heroin.....	9	20	100	6,421			
Morphine.....			100		40	33	
Methadone.....					52		
Demerol.....					30	32	
Marihuana.....		8	348				16

*Motor Vehicles and Drug Paraphernalia*

Motor vehicles seized .....	33
Improvised syringes .....	204
Hypodermic needles .....	228
Spoons .....	180

Prior to March 1959, the United States Bureau of Narcotics and the RCMP had been aware that Giuseppe Cotroni of Montreal was the main supplier of narcotics to the Eastern United States and Canada and efforts were being made to end his activities in the illicit traffic.

As the result of a plan formulated between this Force and the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics, their agent and a special employee who was familiar with Cotroni's *modus operandi*, came to Montreal on April 28, 1959 in an attempt to contact him. Arrangements were made to have the operations and investigations conducted under the supervision and surveillance of the RCMP. The special employee won the confidence of Cotroni and the U.S. agent was introduced as the special employee's partner in the illicit traffic in New York City. Arrangements were made for the purchase of two kilograms of heroin at a later date.

The U.S. agent and the special employee returned to Montreal on June 2 and purchased two kilograms from Cotroni. Rene Robert, an associate of Cotroni, was present during negotiations having participated in the delivery of the drug. The total price paid to Cotroni was \$13,800. The drug tested 98.2 per cent diacetylmorphine.

Under similar circumstances, on June 18 another two kilograms of heroin was purchased from the same individual for \$14,000 with Robert again assisting in the delivery of the drug. In addition, Cotroni supplied a further two kilograms of heroin on credit, with the understanding that this would be paid for at the time of the next transaction. The drug tested 100 per cent diacetylmorphine.

On June 24 Cotroni and Robert arrived in New York for a discussion with the special employee and the agent of the Bureau. It was evident that one of the purposes of Cotroni's trip to New York was to conduct further checks into their background and, as apparently no discrepancies were uncovered, arrangements were made for a third purchase. When Cotroni requested payment for the previous two kilos that he had given to the pair in Montreal "On Consignment", he was given the sum of \$1,000 as evidence of good faith.

On July 8 the U.S. agent and informer again met with Cotroni in Montreal under previous agreement to purchase a further supply of heroin. When an agreement could not be reached, Cotroni and Robert were arrested.

The U.S. Bureau of Narcotics and the RCMP shared equally the cost of the heroin purchased and the drug was handed over to this Force for court purposes.

On October 15 a rogatory commission was held in New York City to receive the evidence of the special employee who could not safely appear in Montreal as reprisals were anticipated. The trial of the defendants continued in Montreal in October, both pleading guilty to charges of illegally trafficking in narcotics. Considerable difficulty was expected with this case but, once the prosecution had entered an overwhelming amount of proof, Cotroni and Robert pleaded guilty.

Cotroni was sentenced to ten years in prison, fined \$60,000 and ordered to make restitution to the Canadian Government in the amount of \$28,800.

This investigation points up the necessity of co-operation between police forces engaged in combating similar problems on both local and international levels. Personnel of the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics and the RCMP were highly commended by the Court for their exemplary conduct and for the efficiency displayed while investigating the case.

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For some months prior to February 1960 it was suspected that Edward Sawicki was a narcotic trafficker of major importance in the Vancouver area, dealing cautiously with a few trusted associates and remaining well in the background to avoid detection.

As the result of long periods of observation, it was learned that Sawicki operated from a cottage at Crescent Beach in the Municipality of Surrey and frequented the South Vancouver area. During the early morning of February 11, he parked his automobile at the corner of Cartier and 71st Avenue in South Vancouver. He proceeded on foot to a laneway where he remained for almost two hours, walking up and down the lane and finally stopping for a few minutes at a garage at the rear of 1424 W. 70th Avenue. He then returned to his automobile and drove off. An immediate search revealed two jars buried in the ground at the garage, one containing eleven one ounce packages and the second, ten one ounce packages of white powder. Samples were taken and observation was commenced on the cache after restoring it in its original position. In preparation for Sawicki's return, six police cars took up stations in order to intercept the automobile on a given signal.

At 6:55 p.m. the same day, Sawicki drove up, parked his car and after making four dry runs in the lane, was observed digging at the cache and actually holding the jars, after which he returned to his car. An immediate check of the cache revealed that the jars were missing. The police cars were notified by radio and converged on the car. Sawicki realized the trap and suddenly started his car, rammed a police car aside, met head on with a second one and at the same time collided with a private automobile parked on the street. Sawicki was taken from his car and a jar containing eleven one ounce packages was discovered in his coat pocket. The second jar was located approximately three feet from its original position buried in the ground at the garage. Sawicki was arrested and his automobile, a 1959 Oldsmobile Sedan, placed under seizure. Although Sawicki accepted responsibility for the jar and its contents, he denied any knowledge of



further narcotics or having been in the lane where the original twenty-one ounces had been hidden. He stated that he had never used drugs and upon examination, no needle marks were found.

Further investigation revealed that in 1958 Sawicki occupied Apartment #305 at 8644 French Street, Vancouver. Keys found at his cottage opened the door of this Apartment, the front and side doors of the apartment block and the basement locker of Apartment #204. The tenant of Apartment #204 thought he had seen Sawicki hurrying out of the building about a week previously. A search of the entire building was commenced with particular attention being paid to the laundry and bathroom. After a screen was removed from a ventilator on the bathroom ceiling, two packages were found, each containing one kilogram of heroin.

On March 15 Sawicki pleaded guilty to a charge of possession of drugs for the purpose of trafficking. He acknowledged possessing a total of 91 ounces of heroin, including twenty-one ounces cached at the garage and two kilograms found in the apartment bathroom. The Crown submitted that it was a most serious case of trafficking, constituting the largest quantity of heroin taken by the police at any time in Western Canada. The Court imposed a penitentiary term of fourteen years' imprisonment.

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#### *Undercover Investigations—Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.*

Considerable success was achieved as the result of an investigation carried out over a period of seven months into narcotic trafficking at the "street" level. A member of the Toronto Narcotic Section (RCMP) purchased heroin capsules from thirty street peddlers in Toronto, five in Vancouver and one in Montreal. Prior to arresting these individuals, a second member commenced undercover duties and developed ten similar trafficking cases in Toronto and three in Vancouver.

Forty-nine persons were arrested, forty-five of whom were convicted and sentenced to prison terms ranging from eighteen months to eight years. The entire operation required careful planning and long hours of painstaking work.

#### **International Co-operation**

Our liaison with foreign law enforcement agencies remained very good, not only in the United States but in other countries through the medium of the International Criminal Police Organization. Good co-operation is developing particularly regarding international smuggling of drugs, precious stones and metals, etc.

#### **Provincial and Municipal Laws**

This phase of our duties continues to increase with traffic and liquor laws the most prominent. (See Table 9)

#### **Traffic Law Enforcement**

Traffic continues to be one of the major problems of law enforcement with an ever increasing amount of men and equipment being devoted to this duty.

On an average, 393 men were employed full time on traffic law enforcement within RCMP jurisdiction, an increase of 5.3 per cent and representing one traffic

Table 9—Provincial Statutes

	Liquor Acts		Vehicle and Highway Traffic		Other Provincial Acts		Total Provincial Acts	
	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60
British Columbia.....	9,501	10,545	30,259	33,396	3,074	2,331	42,834	46,272
Alberta.....	7,553	9,300	17,637	19,484	2,083	947	27,273	29,731
Saskatchewan.....	6,232	5,841	17,309	17,993	1,588	2,088	25,129	25,922
Manitoba.....	3,826	3,876	6,821	9,152	340	356	10,987	13,384
Ontario.....	94	761	78	34	6	8	178	803
Quebec.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick.....	5,629	6,944	10,736	10,886	194	192	16,559	18,022
Nova Scotia.....	5,105	5,408	6,869	6,160	1,086	899	13,060	12,467
Prince Edward Island.....	1,241	1,158	1,571	1,976	105	92	2,917	3,226
Newfoundland.....	1,970	2,336	6,401	8,199	2,084	929	10,455	11,464
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	1,058	1,143	295	370	37	262	1,390	1,775
TOTAL.....	42,209	47,312	97,976	107,650	10,597	8,104	150,782	163,066
	28%	29%	65%	66%	7%	5%	100%	100%

man for every 5,097 registered motor vehicles in contract provinces. During last year 2,511,011 foreign vehicles entered Canada via contract provinces, a total exceeding that of the vehicle registration for such provinces.

Twenty-six radar sets were operated throughout RCMP jurisdiction and, with the exception of Manitoba, all contract provinces utilized this type of

Table 10—Summary of Highway Traffic Offences

	Provincial Vehicle and Highway Traffic		Sections 221 to 225 C. C. of C.		Fatal Auto Accidents		Non-Fatal Auto Accidents		Total	
	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60
British Columbia....	30,259	33,396	3,278	3,265	187	216	12,652	13,803	46,376	50,680
Alberta.....	17,637	19,484	1,348	1,498	197	183	7,169	7,788	26,351	28,953
Saskatchewan.....	17,309	17,993	1,105	1,230	100	129	6,372	6,687	24,886	26,039
Manitoba.....	6,821	9,152	646	744	78	95	3,908	3,750	11,453	13,741
New Brunswick.....	10,736	10,886	835	857	114	91	2,898	2,963	14,583	14,797
Nova Scotia.....	6,869	6,160	951	1,040	95	105	4,734	5,013	12,649	12,318
Prince Edward Island.....	1,571	1,976	212	259	17	21	678	656	2,478	2,912
Newfoundland .....	6,401	8,199	548	597	42	36	2,906	2,945	9,897	11,777
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	295	370	140	185	4	8	370	475	809	1,038
TOTAL.....	97,898	107,616	9,063	9,675	834	884	41,687	44,080	149,482	162,255



enforcement. Breathalyzers were used in Saskatchewan and have proven valuable in affording corroborative evidence in impaired and drunk driving cases.

Thirteen traffic training classes were held in various divisions. In addition, seven members received special training at the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University, Illinois.

The Force employed 191 cars and 47 motorcycles full time in traffic law enforcement during the past year.

Since 1955 vehicular traffic in contract provinces has increased to over fourteen billion miles. Despite this 28.5 per cent rise in miles travelled, the fatal accident rate, with the exception of the 1956-57 period, has not exceeded the 1955 level and, in fact, has remained below this for the past two years. The non-fatal rate has consistently stayed below this level indicative of the effectiveness of the enforcement program.

Provinces have increased to \$100 the amount of property damage that may result from an accident before reporting is mandatory. This has influenced the statistical downward trend in non-fatal accidents.

Over 5,000,000 vehicles were registered in Canada. Table 10 reveals that fatal accidents increased by 5.9 per cent, non-fatal by 5.7 per cent or a 5.74 per cent increase in the total number of accidents over the previous year.

Municipal By-Laws

The work of enforcing Municipal By-Laws shows a steady upward trend with an increase of 7,400 cases or over 10 per cent. Parking and minor traffic violations account for 97 per cent of cases under Municipal By-Laws. (See Table 11)

Table 11—Municipal By-Laws

	1958-59	1959-60
British Columbia.....	28,976	31,008
Alberta.....	26,014	27,146
Saskatchewan.....	5,397	7,504
Manitoba.....	7,607	9,163
New Brunswick.....	764	831
Nova Scotia.....	351	386
Prince Edward Island.....	57	47
Newfoundland.....	1,755	2,242
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	194	241
TOTAL.....	71,168	78,568

## Other Investigations and Administrative Assistance

These are instances where no breach of a statute is suspected, alleged or intended, but where certain police investigative procedures are necessarily brought into use and normally require a member to leave the detachment to perform them. These investigations fall into two distinct categories:

- (a) Enquiries where field work is entailed frequently resulting in lengthy and widespread investigations. These cases consist mainly of security enquiries about applicants for other Departments and Crown Companies or about persons applying for remission, citizenship, pensions, licences and permits or destitution relief; locating missing persons for relatives, investigating accidents on land, air and water, and general conditions at Indian Reserves, National Parks, bird sanctuaries, historic sites and other specific points.
- (b) Work of a preventive and protective nature mainly as an effort to control and educate the public in the matter of safeguarding life and property. This entails the inspection of licences, lifesaving and fire-fighting equipment on small power boats, inspecting buildings (for provincial fire and safety regulations), explosive magazines, certain drug stores and hospitals, cars, trucks, buses, various places of amusement; tending sick or injured animals; conducting anti-safeblowing and preventive service patrols and escorting mental patients or prisoners for other forces.

**Table 12—Summary of Other Investigations**

—	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	Average
British Columbia.....	84,889	107,564	63,256	87,823	195,461	107,800
Alberta.....	22,463	28,837	28,107	40,216	59,277	35,780
Saskatchewan.....	17,403	15,298	20,434	33,027	52,637	27,760
Manitoba.....	13,199	17,346	22,486	31,848	38,210	24,618
Ontario.....	20,359	28,802	27,385	33,030	37,515	29,418
Quebec.....	10,566	16,886	20,298	27,635	21,416	19,360
New Brunswick.....	12,584	20,191	27,270	26,320	24,609	22,195
Nova Scotia.....	14,477	19,896	20,632	26,415	28,434	21,971
Prince Edward Island.....	2,539	4,602	6,887	3,589	3,824	4,288
Newfoundland.....	7,268	6,711	7,919	12,624	29,017	12,708
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	1,577	1,435	1,697	7,225	13,415	5,070
TOTAL.....	207,324	267,568	246,371	329,761	503,815	310,968



A perusal of Table 12 indicates an abnormal increase in this type of duty, but such is not the case. The true increase is 19,635 or 4 per cent. In 1958 a new reporting system was inaugurated to include all cases handled on detachment complaint books but not considered important enough to report in detail to Divisional Headquarters. These figures were not included in our tables for the year ending March 31, 1959.

Table 13—Assistance to Other Police

Province	Service of Summons or Warrant		Prisoner Escorts		General Enquiries		Totals	
	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60
B.C.....	6,809	9,322	1	1	2,948	4,160	9,758	13,483
Alta.....	3,523	4,097	5,116	5,172	4,723	5,347	13,362	14,616
Saskatchewan.....	631	841	2,137	2,881	4,423	4,925	7,191	8,647
Manitoba.....	877	1,114	112	92	597	1,217	1,586	2,423
Ontario.....	316	272	17	5	1,484	1,383	1,817	1,660
Quebec.....	3	2	2	2	609	811	614	815
New Brunswick.....	114	184	5	1	881	547	1,000	732
Nova Scotia.....	26	35	4	—	1,529	1,710	1,559	1,745
Prince Edward Island.....	13	14	—	1	173	278	186	293
Newfoundland.....	549	877	—	—	192	146	741	1,023
Territories.....	—	—	—	—	69	70	69	70
TOTALS.....	12,861	16,758	7,394	8,155	17,628	20,594	37,883	45,507

There were approximately 45,000 instances where assistance was rendered to other Canadian Police Forces which does not include the work performed by our National Police Services. (See separate report). The "General Enquiries" referred to in the above Table include cases where assistance was rendered as follows:

Investigations—offence committed .....	5,016
Investigations—no offence .....	795
Locate witnesses, etc. ....	1,455
Accidents .....	290
General assistance that includes inspections and other enquiries .....	13,705

### Administrative Assistance

This work includes taking of fingerprints other than for criminal purposes, collecting taxes and fees, character certificates, issuing licences and permits, recording persons reporting on parole or suspended sentence, Registration of Firearms, vital statistics, recording lost and found articles, issuing Family Allowances or duties that can normally be carried out without leaving the detachment office.

This work shows a decline of approximately 5 per cent. (See Table 14)

**Table 14—Summary of Administrative Assistance**

—	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	Average
British Columbia.....	65,959	45,579	32,179	18,563	17,410	35,938
Alberta.....	12,537	48,648	13,268	15,239	14,011	20,741
Saskatchewan.....	3,162	5,293	5,794	5,466	6,020	5,147
Manitoba.....	2,823	3,785	3,551	3,494	4,402	3,611
Ontario.....	4,738	4,465	6,212	18,891	20,869	11,035
Quebec.....	8,334	8,913	9,347	10,337	11,950	9,776
New Brunswick.....	947	7,977	8,910	12,792	9,559	8,037
Nova Scotia.....	1,569	2,403	3,201	6,517	6,319	4,002
Prince Edward Island.....	1,874	2,845	5,015	6,267	6,986	4,597
Newfoundland.....	5,648	6,217	7,798	8,704	6,414	6,956
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	23,798	26,402	25,193	24,284	20,694	24,074
TOTAL.....	131,389	162,527	120,468	130,554	124,634	133,914

Statistics have been utilized to a large extent throughout the foregoing and, while they portray the number of cases and other statistical information, they do not indicate the actual work load as some cases may take days or even months to complete. This is particularly true in regard to some of the Federal Statute investigations. For example, the Passport and Visa Fraud investigations being conducted on behalf of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration during the current fiscal year, involved over seven man years' of time yet, statistically, this represents less than fifty cases. Similarly, in connection with the Supervision of Race Tracks on behalf of the Department of Agriculture, approximately twenty-four man years were involved, yet less than 100 cases statistically are concerned.

To compensate for this and in order to secure an accurate picture of the work, a new system has been adopted which will provide the actual man hours involved in the various classes of investigations. It is hoped that by next year this will have been developed to such an extent that it will be possible to present a much more rounded picture than at the present time.

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## **Other Duties and Services**

### **Federal Government Property and Security Arrangements**

The Force provided protection to fifty-one Federal Government properties located in twelve cities through the medium of the Canadian and British Columbia Corps of Commissionaires and, in all, provided over 380,000 hours of employment to Commissionaires across the country.

Plain clothes security guards, motorcycle escorts and uniformed personnel provided protective measures for such distinguished visitors as Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness Prince Philip, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, NATO Secretary General, Prime Minister of Australia, Premier of Victoria State, Mayor of Berlin, President of Mexico, Minister of Defence of Belgium, Foreign Secretary of Australia, Crown Prince of Ethiopia and Prime Minister of Japan.

### **Northern Work**

The RCMP is responsible for enforcing all criminal laws in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. The difficulties encountered in policing such a vast domain are many and varied, especially considering the hazardous terrain and uncertain weather conditions always prevalent. Despite the wide use of aircraft and other means of transportation, many of the essential patrols are still performed behind dog teams. Only five aircraft are stationed in the North, with consideration being given for an additional plane at Inuvik and in the mid-Arctic.

The Force is responsible for policing four municipal districts in this area—Yellowknife and Hay River in the N.W.T., Whitehorse and Dawson in the Yukon. Enforcement of municipal by-laws is confined mostly to traffic regulations.

Each year the volume and type of crime encountered in the North more closely approximates that experienced in the provinces, and police work in the southern Yukon is similar to that in any other Sub-Division.

Criminal Code work has risen sharply and in the Yukon is the heaviest consumer of manpower. As an example, thefts are up by forty-five per cent; B.E. and Thefts by fifty per cent.

The Eskimos and Indians were given full liquor privileges in the Northwest Territories on November 23, 1959, resulting in an increase in the number of court cases under the Liquor Ordinance. Previous to this, Indians were prosecuted under the Indian Act.

The enforcement of the Game Act received a set-back by a Territorial Court decision that ruled Indians and Eskimos were not subject to Game Ordinance regulations.

To illustrate the rate of growth in the North, road traffic from Alaska to the Yukon is up sixty-seven per cent over the previous year.

The new all-weather highway being constructed from Hay River around Great Slave Lake to Yellowknife will allow Indian Agents at those points to carry out their own departmental work in this district.

During July 1959, Her Majesty the Queen and Prince Philip visited Whitehorse, Dawson, Mayo and Yellowknife.

Oil and gas discoveries throughout the North have stimulated exploration and accelerated new construction. The pioneering spirit of this land is far from dead as exemplified by the building of a winter road 382 miles along a route selected by the foreman from a helicopter.

During the year Aklavik Sub-Division moved to new headquarters at Inuvik, N.W.T., which had been built by the Department of Public Works.

Control of rabies is a never-ending battle and thousands of dogs were inoculated. In the past year, outbreaks of rabies occurred at Spence Bay and Tuktoyaktuk, N.W.T. One member who was bitten by a suspected rabid dog had to be flown out for treatment. Distemper was rampant throughout the North and in some areas up to fifty per cent of the dogs had to be destroyed. At one time this would have been a serious problem but the populace now do not utilize them to the same extent as in past years.

Relief is still being issued to indigent whites and Metis. Investigations are made on behalf of the Dept. of Northern Affairs and National Resources pertaining to old age assistance, allowances for the blind and disabled persons. Family allowances are administered throughout the Territories.

An influenza epidemic swept Coppermine during the year and at one time almost every person was affected. Two members of the Force were flown in to assist health officials.

Territorial gaols were operated by the RCMP with large guardrooms at Whitehorse, Fort Smith and Aklavik. At times it was necessary to transfer the overflow of prisoners to institutions in British Columbia and Alberta. With the development of Frobisher Bay in the Eastern Arctic, a similar situation is developing.

Eskimo trading stores at Grise Fiord, Resolute Bay and Herschel Island, operated by members of the Force, have enabled the natives to improve their standard of living.

Aklavik Detachment had to resume administrative customs work pending the appointment of another Customs Officer.

Patrol Mileage for the year was as follows:

Dog Team .....	65,729 Miles
Boat .....	63,640 "
Foot patrols .....	27,635 "
R.C.M.P. Aircraft .....	107,623 "
R.C.A.F. and public aircraft .....	309,521 "
Automobiles, trucks and jeeps .....	530,781 "
Railway .....	8,500 "
Snowmobile .....	5,416 "
Total .....	<hr/> 1,118,845 Miles <hr/>

#### **Dog Team Patrols**

While travel by dog team is considered to be romantic and exciting by those who either read about it, see it in the movies and television, or watch it through a window from a warm and comfortable room, in actual practice it is exhilarating but exhausting. Unfortunately, the armchair critic is hard to convince of the gravity of such an undertaking, and some examples follow for general edification.



Both members of Alexandra Fiord Detachment made a trip across the ice cap on Ellesmere Island to Eureka Weather Station on the west coast. This was an extremely difficult patrol, irrespective of weather and travelling conditions, as it involved lifting all sleighs and equipment up the perpendicular face of a glacier.

At the outset, both members of the detachment along with four Eskimos proceeded to the base of the glacier with five sleighs. Since 1952 the glacier had receded considerably, shrinking from a gentle slope, up which the dogs could be driven from ground level, to a formidable wall of ice averaging between fifty and one hundred feet high.

A day was spent in pulling the dogs, sleighs and gear to the top of this wall and the party slept that night in a tent pitched on the thirty degree slope beyond. Then came the long, exhausting haul to the summit of the glacier, approximately fifteen miles away and three thousand feet higher. At first the surface was very hard but, as they progressed, the snow became deeper and softer. Towards evening, a strong head wind developed cutting visibility with a whipping ground drift. The summit of the glacier was finally reached. One of the RCMP members and an Eskimo continued to Eureka as planned, the remainder returning to Alexandra Fiord.

While at Eureka, the Eskimo disobeyed orders and became so obstreperous that he was sent back with the police sled and part of the dog team. The RCMP member built a new sled and made arrangements by radio to have a patrol from Alexandra Fiord meet him at the top of the ice cap and assist him in the descent to sea ice.

Both patrols left as planned but, on approaching the rendezvous, a heavy snow storm cut visibility to practically zero and the parties by-passed without making contact. They soon realized that something had gone awry. The patrol from Alexandra Fiord pushed on to Eureka in case misadventure had caused the delay of his partner. Shortly thereafter, the Eureka patrol crossed the fresh trail of the other member, realized what had happened, and backtracked to Eureka. Both returned to Alexandra Fiord without further incident. This patrol covered 1,302 miles.

The patrol from Grise Fiord on Ellesmere Island to Resolute Bay on Cornwallis Island was made by dog team twice, 1,200 miles in all. The route involved a day's travel across Devon Island and, odd though it may seem for this part of the country, insufficient snow hampered progress considerably. An extensive sealing patrol was carried out by Spence Bay Detachment for the purpose of establishing dog food caches for the entire winter. In all, 193 seals were killed and 1,787 miles covered.

Members of Herschel Island Detachment, Y.T., made patrols by dog team to Aklavik, N.W.T. on five occasions. Travelling conditions in this area vary considerably and, when favourable, members have recorded exceptionally good time on the trail. On one occasion last year, a member covered the 195 miles between these points in two days.

## **National Police Services**

*Identification Work.*—The Identification Branch of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, located at the Headquarters of the Force in Ottawa, is the central Canadian clearing house for all police identification matters. It is national and international in scope, exchanging data with both Canadian and foreign police forces.

The Branch is part of the National Police Services of the RCMP, in this capacity serving not only RCMP Detachments, but other law enforcement organizations and penal institutions. The RCMP Crime Detection Laboratories form the other part of the National Police Services.

The volume of work increased considerably in practically all sections. Training of Force personnel and members of other police forces continued and over 1,000 hours of lectures were delivered. (See Table 15)

**Table 15—Summary of Identification Work**

Sections and Nature of Work	1958-59	1959-60
<b>CRIME INDEX AND FRAUDULENT CHEQUES</b>		
Criminal Cases Reported.....	3,788	3,353
Suggested Identifications.....	4,437	4,245
Confirmed Identifications.....	836	556
Wanted Persons Reported.....	1,382	1,349
Wanted Persons Located.....	981	767
Criminals Added to Method Index.....	2,316	2,560
Additional Information to Method Index.....	1,269	1,945
<i>Interpol</i>		
Assistance to Foreign Countries		
Arrests.....	1	Nil
Identifications.....	18	4
General Information.....	463	623
Assistance by Foreign Countries		
Arrests.....	3	Nil
Identifications.....	27	34
General Information.....	234	191
<i>Fraudulent Cheques</i>		
Total Exhibits Received.....	6,176	6,565
Known Authors.....	2,283	2,296
Unknown Authors.....	3,880	4,269
Identifications.....	3,014	2,640
Anonymous Letters.....	62	58
Identifications.....	8	17
<b>CRIMINAL RECORDS</b>		
Identified Fingerprints Processed.....	71,025	73,430
Additional Information Processed.....	51,258	55,220
Requests for Criminal Records.....	2,058	10,567
Requests for Photographs.....	385	1,029
<b>FINGERPRINTS "HQ" OTTAWA</b>		
Criminal Fingerprints.....	106,617	111,016
Non-Criminal Fingerprints.....	101,944	120,626
Total Fingerprints.....	208,561	231,642
Identifications—Criminal.....	74,714	77,119
Non-Criminal.....	4,700	6,997
Total.....	79,414	84,116
Foreign Exchange of Fingerprints		
Criminal Fingerprints.....	659	698
Identifications.....	142	175
Non-Criminal Fingerprints.....	1,509	1,472
Identifications.....	31	36
<b>FIREARMS REGISTRATION</b>		
Active Firearms Records.....	405,091	414,596
First Registrations.....	14,175	14,276
Re-Registrations.....	12,094	13,430
Cancelled Registrations.....	215	4,771
Identifications.....	1,423	1,007
<b>PAROLE AND TICKET OF LEAVE</b>		
Paroled.....	1,015	2,090
Total on Parole.....	1,681	2,776
Sentences Completed on Parole.....	930	1,649
Revocations.....	29	79
Forfeitures.....	36	74



Table 15—Summary of Identification Work—Concluded

Sections and Nature of Work	1958-59	1959-60
<b>PHOTOGRAPHIC "HQ" OTTAWA</b>		
Negatives.....	9,267	10,031
Prints and Enlargements.....	67,702	87,002
Multilith Plate Negatives.....	2,347	3,047
Photostats.....	172,009	222,181
Mounts.....	5,624	14,268
Laminations.....	507	484
Film Rolls Developed.....	216	256
<b>RCMP GAZETTE</b>		
Circulation—Monthly Magazine.....	1,346	1,504
Index Cards—West.....	557	443
Index Cards—East.....	589	437
Total.....	1,146	1,031
Total Index Cards Distributed.....	3,089,763	3,728,556
Special Wanted Circulars.....	7	2
<b>REGISTRY</b>		
Active Criminal Record Files.....	637,133	666,182
Photographs of Criminals.....	43,718	44,428
Index Cards Prepared.....	69,748	86,355
Outgoing Mail.....	465,833	555,792
<b>SCENES OF CRIME "HQ" OTTAWA AND FIELD SECTIONS</b>		
Fingerprint Examinations		
At Scene.....	4,701	6,036
In Office.....	1,701	1,878
Criminal Impressions Identified.....	1,243	1,105
Non-Criminal Impressions Identified.....	2,156	2,967
Cases to Ottawa for search or Comparison.....	359	331
Evidence Presented in Court		
Fingerprint.....	107	143
Photographic.....	799	890
Plan Drawings.....	373	487
Miscellaneous.....	105	77
Persons Fingerprinted		
Criminals.....	7,596	7,404
Non-Criminals.....	12,375	16,384
Deceased.....	80	107
Photography		
At Scenes.....	3,661	4,452
In Office.....	1,794	2,565
Enlargements and Contacts.....	243,078	274,109
Photostats.....	91,093	119,685
Prisoners.....	6,864	6,515
Plans Drawn.....	1,595	2,560
Reproductions for Physical Comparisons.....	586	799
<b>SINGLE FINGERPRINT</b>		
Filed.....	51,304	39,200
Impressions Searched.....	2,015	1,651
Impressions Identified.....	199	142
Persons Identified.....	70	59

The Crime Index and Fraudulent Cheque Section has a number of functions. As a Crime Index, it operates a *modus operandi* record system of national and international criminals; records and traces wanted and missing persons; publishes lists of travelling criminals, expert safe-breakers or narcotic traffickers; maintains liaison with foreign countries through Interpol and other agencies.

Another section which is developing very rapidly is the Fraudulent Cheque File and the Questioned and Anonymous Writings File and personnel employed therein are fully trained document examiners. The value of cheques received amounted to \$891,423.63 as compared to the 1958-59 total of \$588,495.95.

The Fingerprint Section is the oldest national fingerprint bureau on the North American Continent and the central repository for all criminal fingerprints in Canada. Currently, there are some 666,000 persons recorded. Fingerprints received increased by 23,081, with a corresponding increase in identifications.

An unusual identification occurred involving this Force, the Ontario Provincial Police, the Vermont State Police, the Canadian National Railways, and the Investigators of the Central Vermont Railway.

In October 1959, a badly mutilated deceased person was found on the CNR right-of-way at Ingleside, Ontario. This body had the right forearm and hand completely torn off. As a result of the mutilation, the body could not be identified by visual means and the remaining possibility lay in fingerprints.

Through the co-operation of the CNR Police, Central Vermont Railway Police, and members of the Vermont State Police, the missing forearm and hand were located at St. Albans, Vermont, in a door fastener on the side of a boxcar. This was returned to the OPP at Cornwall.

The missing hand, together with five fingers removed from the intact left hand, were brought to the Scenes of Crime Section by investigating members of the Cornwall Detachment of the Ontario Provincial Police. Within fifteen minutes after the exhibits were received, a set of prints was obtained, classified and searched in the Fingerprint Section and a positive identification made.

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Shortly after a London policeman was murdered on July 14, 1959, this Force received a cablegram from Interpol London, England, requesting urgent information on a suspect. Four spellings of his probable name were supplied together with a Montreal address, a Canadian passport number and a description.

A search of the Criminal Name Index of the Identification Branch revealed one Gunter Fritz Erwin PODOLA, FPS #851940, deported from Canada to Germany in 1958. London was immediately advised by cable of the description and background of PODOLA, photographs and fingerprints being air mailed at the same time. PODOLA's picture was identified as that of the murderer.

With the assistance of the identifying material received from Canada, the Metropolitan Police arrested PODOLA on July 16. He was subsequently convicted and executed for murder on Nov. 5, 1959.

This case is a good example of the successful co-operation on an international level between the RCMP as Interpol Ottawa and another member country of the International Criminal Police Organization.

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The Firearms Registration Section maintains records on various types of handguns and automatic weapons.

Under the Parole Act, 1,075 more convicts were paroled during the period under review than the preceding year.

The Photographic Section has complete facilities for film and print processing in colour or in black and white. Two training films dealing with traffic are being produced, one on "Hand Signals" and the other on "Officer, Violator Contact".

*Crime Detection Laboratories.*—Staff of the three Laboratories located at Ottawa, Regina and Sackville, N.B., is four below the authorized establishment, caused in part by two members attending University full time. Owing to this shortage of trained personnel, case work load could not be completed as expeditiously as before. Three RCMP members obtained their B.Sc. degrees last year with the Officer in Charge, Regina Laboratory, receiving a Ph.D. in chemistry.



A number of scientific conventions and other professional meetings were attended by members of the staff in accordance with recommendations of past Review Committees. These meetings have a most stimulating effect, giving personnel an opportunity to exchange ideas and gauge progress made.

Table 16—Work Performed by the Laboratories

	Ottawa	Regina	Sackville	Total
Cases Received.....	492	962	315	1,769
<i>Examinations:</i>				
Serological Examinations.....	2	141	44	187
Toxicological Examinations.....	0	73	24	97
Firearms Examinations.....	13	80	9	102
Bullet and Cartridge Case Examinations.....	109	135	28	272
Shot and Powder Tests.....	1	19	7	27
Ballistics.....	0	0	0	0
Mechanical Investigations and Applied Physics.....	7	0	0	7
Restoration of Serial Numbers.....	10	13	4	27
Examination of Tool Impressions.....	13	42	18	73
Hair, Fibre and Textile Examinations.....	16	98	19	133
Chemical Examinations.....	34	92	56	182
Blood Alcohol.....	0	291	30	321
Physical Examinations.....	12	132	20	164
Writings.....	400	346	103	849
Document, Chemical.....	3	13	0	16
Document, Physical.....	111	31	9	151
Spectrographic.....	17	40	50	107
X-Ray Diffraction.....	0	28	28	56
Infra-red Spectrophotometry.....	0	35	1	36
Ultra-violet Spectrophotometry.....	1	58	23	82
Vapourphase Chromatography.....	0	261	0	261
Total Examinations.....				3,150

	Ottawa	Regina	Sackville	Total
Cases referred to: Other Laboratories.....	0	2	2	4
Prov. Pathologist.....	0	2	0	2
Man Days A.O.D.—Court.....	197	703 $\frac{1}{2}$	244	1,144 $\frac{1}{2}$
—Other duties.....	74	35	26	135
Lecturing—Class in Training.....	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	202	3	319 $\frac{1}{2}$
—Outside organizations.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	5	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mileage—Air.....	37,635	239,488	59,650	336,773
—Rail.....	14,143	5,129	1,830	21,102
—Car.....	11,763	34,006	22,465	68,249
—Bus.....	0	759	160	955

There is a continuing demand for staff members to address various organizations outside the Force, on the different phases of their work.

The Ottawa and Sackville Laboratories show an increase in work of 12.5 per cent and 15 per cent respectively. The work at Regina dropped by 7 per cent caused by greater field use of "Breathalyzer" apparatus and fewer blood alcohol determinations at the Laboratories. The over-all work load increased by 11 per cent and members travelled over 425,000 miles on duty. (See Table 16)

Present quarters in the Department of Agriculture Building at Sackville are totally inadequate, working conditions are very cramped and do not lend themselves to efficient operation. These premises must be vacated before the end of 1962 and plans for a modern Laboratory are receiving attention.

The following case demonstrates the persistency of a well educated man to pursue a life of crime.

Robert Annis Jenkins, fifty-three years of age, was an extremely well educated man. As minister of a small church group in Prince George, B.C., he held the following degrees: B.A., Toronto; B.A., M.A., Oxford, England; M.A., Harvard (Mass.); D.D., Wesley College, Montreal. According to the Dean of Wesley College, Reverend Jenkins was a genius type with marks in various subjects bordering 100 per cent.

His first brush with the law occurred in southern British Columbia when he was charged with passing forged cheques but was acquitted.

In 1957 documents were received at the RCMP Laboratory for handwriting comparison. Jenkins had now become seriously entangled with the law. Court action followed as a result of which he was convicted and sentenced to one year imprisonment. His lawyer, it turned out, had been paid by a bad cheque.

Further investigation resulted in this subject being charged with thirty-two counts of Forgery and Uttering. His *modus operandi* was: as the Rev. Jenkins, he submitted to the Department of Health and Welfare at Victoria, B.C., an application for Old Age Pension purportedly made out by Mrs. Mary F. Horn. The handwriting proved to be that of Jenkins. The Department, acting on the application, had forwarded pension cheques to a Post Office Box in Prince George, which had been rented by Jenkins. The cheques were passed bearing the endorsement—"Mrs. Mary F. Horn" and counter endorsed—"Rev. Robert Jenkins". While passing the last cheque, Jenkins was kept under surveillance. He was arrested and his home searched where numerous documents bearing his handwriting were seized. Thirty-one cheques (Old Age Pension) and known writings of Jenkins were compared at the Laboratory. All the endorsements—"Mrs. Mary F. Horn" had been written by Jenkins and he subsequently received a two-year sentence.

In conjunction with the Prince George involvements, seventeen Old Age Pension cheques in favour of a Mrs. Florence M. Harper were suspected as being the craftsmanship of Jenkins. These were endorsed "Mrs. Florence M. Harper" and counter endorsed "A, or Arthur Wallingford". These endorsements were also concluded to be the handwriting of Jenkins.

It is interesting to note that Jenkins corresponded with "Lonely Heart" clubs and among his effects was a questionnaire in his handwriting, addressed to one of these and stating that the applicant was a manufacturing agent by the name of Wallingford, with a salary of \$5,000 per annum. Jenkins had photographs of himself in clerical garb; others in a business suit with snap brim hat portraying the successful business man—"Wallingford". His *modus operandi* was again the Old Age Pension application with a rented post office box in his name.

Jenkins was charged with seventeen counts of Forgery and Uttering. Being well educated, a good speaker and remembering the arguments and legal phrases used in previous court appearances, he conducted his own defence. He was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

The Old Age Pension scheme now extended to Burns Lake, B.C., where four cheques had been passed with the endorsement "Mrs. Henrietta Dew" and counter endorsed "Henry Dew". Handwriting comparison at the RCMP Laboratory proved these writings to be those of Jenkins. In the pension application, it was stated that Henry Dew, the husband, was deceased. However, when the cheque arrived each month at Burns Lake, Jenkins registered at a hotel as



Henry Dew and obtained the cheque from the Post Office Box rented by him. Jenkins was charged, convicted and sentenced to two years. His defence again was clever but somewhat overdone.

Prior to police action being taken in these instances, Jenkins must have become apprehensive concerning the receipt of Old Age Pension cheques in Prince George, Vanderhoof and Burns Lake as letters had been forwarded to Victoria purportedly from Mrs. Horn, Mrs. Harper and Mrs. Dew to the effect that each was leaving the country for lengthy periods. In such case, cheques would no longer be forwarded and no doubt Jenkins felt the matter would be dropped.

While Jenkins (who had now been forbidden to marry couples) was up for trial, a petition bearing fifty-one names, presumed to be parishioners of his parish, was compiled asking for his reinstatement in the church with the right to perform marriages, etc. Comparison of writings by the Document Examiner proved that all fifty-one names were written by the Rev. Jenkins. Fifty of these were obviously disguised, but the fifty-first was in the normal handwriting of Jenkins. Forgery charges were preferred and a nine months' sentence imposed.

The mannerisms and colorful addresses by Jenkins at his trials were apparently of interest, as well as amusing to both the presiding Judge and those present in the Court. He is now, from reports, an exemplary prisoner and the prison librarian.

## **Publications**

*R.C.M.P. Gazette.*—The RCMP Gazette as a National Police Service publishes a weekly Index Card System and a Monthly Gazette.

There was a marked increase in the circulation which jumped from 1,346 to 1,504 over the previous year.

*R.C.M.P. Quarterly.*—The Quarterly is the regimental magazine of the Force and publishes items on activities of the organization as well as historical and instructional articles.

## **Telecommunications**

The use of the Telex teleprinter system for passing urgent information between the various Headquarters of the Force was further extended with the installation of Telex stations at Brandon, London, Nelson and Prince George Sub-Division Headquarters. This system enables fast, reliable, and economical communications to be established when required between any two points equipped with Telex equipment, both inside and outside Canada.

The cross-Canada radio-communication network, maintained to provide reasonably reliable communication circuits between Headquarters, Ottawa, and Division Headquarters during prolonged failure of the Telex system, and particularly during national emergencies, was improved with the installation of twenty Single Sideband type transmitters-receivers equipped with both keying and voice operating facilities to permit point-to-point communications to be carried on by both trained and untrained personnel. A new radio transmitter building was constructed at Almonte, Ontario, to house additional radio equipment for the Headquarters, Ottawa, terminal of this radio network.

Mobile radio networks within all provinces were expanded and improved with the installation of an additional fifty-five fixed and one hundred and forty-five

mobile radio units. Distribution of the fixed units was: British Columbia—12; Alberta—6; Saskatchewan—20; Manitoba—4; Ontario—3; New Brunswick—1; Nova Scotia—2; Newfoundland—5; Yukon Territory—2.

Distribution of the mobile units was: British Columbia—45; Alberta—16; Saskatchewan—20; Manitoba—20; Ontario—11; Quebec—7; New Brunswick—5; Nova Scotia—5; Prince Edward Island—2; Newfoundland—10; Yukon Territory—4. Mobile radio coverage was improved in specific areas with the installation of eight mobile radio repeaters, with distributions as follows: British Columbia—6; Alberta—1; Nova Scotia—1.

Conversion of all mobile radio equipment from 49 mcs. to 155 mcs. operation and replacement of all obsolete and non-type-approved fixed and mobile radio equipment was completed in "K" Division, as well as in the Regina and Swift Current Sub-Divisions.

### "Marine" Division

The "Marine" Division continued to operate four classes of ships, namely: Commissioner Class, Fort Class, Detachment Class and Motor Boat. The construction program to replace boats which have served their purpose is now nearing completion. The distribution of ships follows:

#### Commissioner Class Ships

NAME	PORT	MILEAGE
<i>French</i> (Depot Ship) .....	Halifax, N.S. ....	—
<i>Wood</i> .....	Halifax, N.S. ....	16,882
<i>Irvine</i> .....	Halifax, N.S. ....	17,040

#### Fort Class Ships

M/L <i>Fort Steele</i> .....	Halifax, N.S. ....	8,893
M/L <i>Blue Heron</i> .....	Bagotville, P.Q. ....	8,129
M/L <i>Victoria</i> .....	Victoria, B.C. ....	14,460

#### Detachment Class

P/B <i>Acadian</i> (Com'd. 9-2-60) .....	Halifax, N.S. ....	195
P/B <i>Adversus</i> (Com'd. 19-5-59) .....	Halifax, N.S. ....	3,072
P/B <i>Carnduff II</i> .....	Sault Ste Marie, Ont. ....	4,465
P/B <i>Tagish II</i> .....	Sarnia, Ont. ....	5,139
P/B <i>Shaunavon II</i> .....	Toronto, Ont. ....	3,351
P/B <i>Moosomin II</i> .....	Montreal, P.Q. ....	4,470
P/B <i>Slideout</i> .....	Halifax, N.S. ....	2,842
P/B <i>Little Bow II</i> .....	Vancouver, B.C. ....	8,675
P/B <i>Captor</i> .....	Bagotville, P.Q. ....	3,270
P/B <i>Chilcoot II</i> .....	Windsor, Ont. ....	2,816
P/B <i>Detector</i> .....	Saint John, N.B. ....	4,670
P/B <i>Cutknife II</i> .....	Kingston, Ont. ....	5,923
P/B <i>Interceptor</i> .....	Harbour Breton, Nfld. ....	7,240
P/B <i>Burin</i> .....	North Sydney, N.S. ....	3,894
P/B <i>Alert</i> .....	Alert Bay, B.C. ....	9,950
P/B <i>Ganges</i> .....	Tofino, B.C. ....	10,070
P/B <i>Sidney</i> .....	Ganges, B.C. ....	5,926
P/B <i>Masset</i> .....	Campbell River, B.C. ....	11,538
P/B <i>Tofino</i> .....	Ocean Falls, B.C. ....	8,029
P/B <i>Nanaimo</i> .....	Prince Rupert, B.C. ....	10,532
P/B # 1 .....	Westview, B.C. ....	6,671
P/B # 2 .....	Port Alice, B.C. ....	5,381



## Motor Boats

NAME	PORT	MILEAGE
M/B <i>Kenora II</i> .....	Kenora, Ont. ....	749
M/B <i>Fort Frances II</i> .....	Fort Frances, Ont. ....	8,316
M/B <i>Sorel</i> .....	Sorel, P.Q. ....	5,386
M/B <i>Fort Erie</i> .....	Niagara Falls, Ont. ....	4,078
M/B <i>Valleyfield</i> .....	Valleyfield, P.Q. ....	3,721

The above boats patrolled a total of 215,773 miles.

Commissioner Class Ships *Wood* and *Irvine* carried out patrol duties from the Bay of Fundy to Blanc Sablon on the Strait of Belle Isle, including the Newfoundland coastal waters and Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Irvine* and *Fort Steele* made extensive security patrols in connection with the Royal Tour which commenced at Gaspé on June 21 and continued through the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes to Port Arthur.

The *Wood* and *Irvine* were available for search and rescue operations on request. On June 19, *Wood* proceeded to the Escuminac Point area of Northumberland Strait to assist in the search for thirty-five missing fishermen, boats and equipment lost during a severe storm.

From September 14-20, the *Wood* and *Adversus* attended the Nova Scotia Fisheries Exhibition at Lunenburg, N.S. Crew members policed the courses during the regatta including the International Dory race.

The *Wood* left Halifax on March 11 to assist Air Search Rescue Units in locating two unreported fishing boats, the *Annie & Johnnie* from Halifax with a two-man crew and the *Margaret Lou* from Lunenburg with five men. These boats had been fishing approximately eighty miles south of Halifax and no radio contact had been made since a severe storm struck the area during the night of March 9-10. *Wood*, working with S.A.R. aircraft, searched the offshore area during the daylight hours of March 11 and was joined by the *Irvine* the following day. When the aircraft spotted a partly submerged wreck 105 miles from Sambro Island, the *Irvine* investigated and established that it was the *Margaret Lou*. Adverse weather and a heavy sea made it impossible to board the wreck and, when HMCS *Lauson* arrived on the scene with diving equipment, four bodies were recovered.

A Hungarian immigrant, Andre Yavorcsik, set out to cross the Atlantic in a very unseaworthy boat in August, 1959. *Irvine* located this craft drifting about eighty miles south of Halifax and finally persuaded the occupant to abandon his foolhardy venture.

On November 22, 1959, the *Blue Heron* searched and seized a small boat containing seventy gallons of alcohol, forty-nine quarts of assorted liquors and a small quantity of cigarettes, which had been smuggled into Newfoundland waters from St. Pierre-Miquelon. The four men on board were convicted, the liquor and cigarettes confiscated.

"Detachment Class" patrol boats carried out searches, patrols and investigations under the Customs, Migratory Birds Convention and Canada Shipping Acts, also providing transportation for detachment personnel to isolated points inaccessible by other than water transport. P/B *Captor* at Bagotville, Que., and *Detector* at Saint John, N.B., searched a large number of foreign ships arriving at those ports. *Interceptor* at Harbour Breton transported a number of hospital patients from outports and isolated points to medical centres along the south coast of Newfoundland.

With the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway, foreign and Canadian shipping throughout the Great Lakes increased considerably and it has been necessary

on numerous occasions to caution large ships with regard to speeding while navigating close to shore and through narrow channels. The wake from these ships is causing damage to small craft at wharves as well as undermining the shoreline. The area from Brockville narrows to Prescott appears to be the most affected.

Boats operated by the Force provide assistance in many ways as outlined in the following instances. On May 24, 1959, while *Shaunavon II* was proceeding from Port Credit to Toronto, a fire was observed approximately one mile off shore. When they arrived at the scene, a twenty-five foot boat was engulfed in flames. The motor had exploded, setting fire to the craft and forcing the two occupants into the icy waters. The two men had been pulled from the water by another boat and were in a severe state of shock. They were rushed to Toronto Harbour Police Station and taken to hospital.

On June 13, 1959, while *Shaunavon II* was at Oakville, a distress call was received that a boat was drifting off shore being driven along by a strong northerly wind, its motor out of commission. The boat was towed into Oakville harbour.

Ten patrol boats were stationed along the West Coast. It is estimated that there are 100,000 small craft operating in this area with approximately 40,000 American owned pleasure craft visiting the waters during the boating season.

During July 15-17, 1959, on the visit of Her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. Prince Philip to British Columbia, five RCMP vessels rendered assistance by carrying out various patrol and escort duties.

The following are typical examples where assistance was rendered to the public. On May 14, 1959, *Masset* was notified that a motor vessel, the *Camp Point* was sinking in the Yuculta Rapids area. *Masset* found two survivors in a small rowboat who were given first aid for minor lacerations and transported to Campbell River. The stricken vessel was towed to harbour for repairs.

On July 12, 1959, *Little Bow II* went to the assistance of a boat that had drifted ashore on the rocks near Passage Island. Rough water conditions made it necessary to float a line ashore, after which the vessel was taken in tow.

When the Search and Rescue Coordination Centre at Vancouver was informed that a thirty-foot gillnetter, the *Pacific Nebula* was sinking two and a half miles out of Active Pass, the *Sidney* responded. Subsequently, this boat was taken in tow to Galiano Island. The owner was later charged under the Small Fishing Vessel Inspection Regulations for having no life jackets on board.

At 1:10 a.m., on December 14, 1959, a long distance phone call was received for emergency assistance on behalf of an expectant mother on Galiano Island. *Sidney* with a doctor in attendance, made a fast trip to Montague Harbour where the patient was taken on board. Due to a very heavy sea, only slow progress could be made on the return trip to Ganges. As is sometimes the case, nature was not to be deterred and the baby was safely delivered by the doctor with assistance of crew members. At 3:10 a.m. the boat docked at Ganges where mother and baby were transported to hospital.

### **“Air” Division Services**

The “Air” Division is a service division consisting of fifteen operational and one training aircraft strategically based to best serve the land force in their hinterland duties, and lend assistance in the numerous and diverse obligations for which the Force is responsible.



Operations during the year were normal in nature and consisted principally of transporting passengers and freight into remote regions of Canada, where it was in the interest of economy and efficiency to do so. An example is one completed by an aircraft in the Eastern Arctic which departed from Frobisher Bay on March 5 and returned March 18, 1960, after stops at Igloolik, Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet, Grise Fiord, Alexandra, Eureka, Thule (Greenland) and Resolute Bay. En route, 5,275 air miles were flown transporting freight, establishing dog patrol food caches, carrying out game patrols, transferring personnel and investigating living conditions of the natives.

The usual complement of mercy and rescue flights were carried out. The aircraft based at Fort Smith was involved in two instances resulting in the saving of a life. One flight was completed under difficulty transporting an Indian child from Fort Wrigley to Fort Simpson, N.W.T., and the other was the evacuation of a seriously ill patient from Fort Norman to Fort Smith.

The aircraft based at Frobisher Bay and Churchill continued to work in close collaboration with the Department of Northern Affairs and Department of National Health and Welfare, rendering assistance with work related to Eskimo welfare in the Eastern Arctic.

During the year, 8,193 hours were flown covering 826,426 air miles. Passenger miles amounted to 1,483,168.

There were no flying accidents involving injury of personnel or damage to aircraft. One aircraft was destroyed by fire when the hangar in which it was stored burned to the ground. The cause of this fire was not definitely determined, but the results of the subsequent investigation exonerated the Division personnel and their operational methods.

Due to the heavy demand for the use of aircraft throughout the Force, training of flying personnel had to be restricted. A surplus National Defence aircraft was acquired in March 1960 and it is expected that our training problems will be resolved in the forthcoming year.

The distribution of Detachments and aircraft is as follows:

Ottawa, Ont. ....	"Air" Division HQ's
Ottawa, Ont. ....	Aircraft and Engine Overhaul
Ottawa, Ont. ....	2 Beechcraft, 1 D.H. Beaver
Edmonton, Alta. ....	1 Beechcraft
Victoria, B.C. ....	1 Grumman "Goose"
Winnipeg, Man. ....	1 D.H. Beaver
Vancouver, B.C. ....	1 D.H. Beaver
Fort Smith, N.W.T. ....	1 D.H. Beaver, 1 D.H. Otter
Prince Albert, Sask. ....	1 D.H. Beaver
St. John's, Nfld. ....	1 D.H. Beaver
Prince George, B.C. ....	1 D.H. Beaver
Frobisher Bay, N.W.T. ....	1 D.H. Otter
Churchill, Man. ....	2 D.H. Otter
Regina, Sask. ....	1 D.H. Beaver

## Police Service Dogs

During the past fiscal year, 1,041 requests were received for assistance by Police Service Dogs, an increase of 13.4 per cent. Although increases were noted in all types of cases, excise and liquor searches were predominant.

The following is a breakdown of the 1,041 cases:

	<i>Per Cent of Calls</i>	<i>Per Cent Successful</i>
Tracking criminals .....	25	23.1
Lost and Missing Persons .....	14.9	5.8
Searching for Articles .....	12.1	29.4
Excise and Liquor .....	48	7.6

There were two dogmasters and eleven dogs in training at the Sydney Training Kennels. During the year, five dogmasters were replaced and seven dogs struck off strength. One new kennel was opened at Red Deer, Alberta. Police Service Dogs were distributed as follows:

British Columbia .....	4	New Brunswick .....	1
Alberta .....	4	Nova Scotia .....	2
Saskatchewan .....	3	Newfoundland .....	1
Manitoba .....	3		

The dog breeding program progressed in a very satisfactory manner. Two of the 1958 litter were placed on field duties this year and have shown up well. Two litters were sired by P.S. Dog "Cito", the stud animal acquired during 1958. Six pups have been gained from these litters and to date their progress has been very favourable. The acquisition of P.S.D. "Dox", who can be used as a stud, has presented the opportunity of continuing the present bloodlines.



## Administration

*Strength.*—The total strength of the Force on March 31, 1960, was 7,558 made up of the following classes of personnel.

(1) *Uniformed Strength:*

Officers .....	152	
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables .....	5,388	
		5,540
Special Constables .....	373	
Civilians .....	596	
		969
(2) <i>Civil Servants</i> .....	1,049	
		1,049
Total .....		7,558

There was an increase of 158 uniformed members, 14 special constables, 13 employed civilians and 41 civil servants—a net increase of 226. The Reserve Force stands at 233, a decrease of 13.

Details of the distribution of the Force will be found in Table 17.

The wastage of uniformed strength for the year was 361.

The breakdown of the increase and wastage of uniformed strength for the year appears hereunder:

	Officers	N.C.O.s and Constables	Special Constables	Reserve
<i>Increases</i>				
Engaged.....		449	49	
Re-Engaged (Ex-members).....		21	1	
TOTAL.....		470	50	
<i>Wastage</i>				
Pensioned.....	5	83	3	
Died.....	1	8		1
Time Expired.....		12	5	4
Invalided.....		3	1	
Purchased.....		161	6	
Resigned.....			11	4
Unsuitable.....		32	1	
Dismissed.....		7		
Others.....			9	4
TOTAL.....	6	306	36	13

Table 17—Strength Recapitulation by Divisions and Provinces

	Commissioner	D/Commissioners	A/Commissioners	Superintendents	Inspectors	S/Inspectors	S/S/Major	S/Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	S/Constables	Civilians	Totals	Saddle Horses	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles	Snow Sedans	Boats (Inboard)
"HQ" Division, Ont.....	1	2	2	11	30	8	2	36	64	136	208	38	160	698		13			9	4	4		8
"B" Division, Nfld.....				1	2	1		8	11	37	175	5	8	248		1			62	6	3		
"L" Division, P.E.I.....					1			3	2	7	38		2	53					19				
"H" Division, N.S.....			2	1	2	1		9	15	45	170	5	20	270		2			96	4	6		
"J" Division, N.B.....				1	3			7	9	54	140	6	17	237		1			88	4	11		
"C" Division, Que.....			1	1	3	2		9	16	67	203	22	46	370					100	2			
"N" Division, Ont.....					1	2		4	7	11	141	6	49	221	66				8	5			
"A" Division, Ont.....			1		3	1		8	18	48	236	4	30	349					64	3		1	
"O" Division, Ont.....				1	4	1		14	17	51	177	19	15	299					91	2	1	2	
"D" Division, Man.....			1			6		16	24	87	269	11	23	437	156	3			126	16	6		
"Depot" Division, Sask.....					4			5	9	15	242	10	87	372					10	7			
"F" Division, Sask.....			1	1	6			18	20	104	339	6	12	507		3			176	11	2	2	
"K" Division, Alta.....				3	8			21	37	127	436	22	48	702		4			220	17	10	1	
"E" Division, B.C.....			1	4	8	5		43	74	209	807	19	68	1,238		4			320	33	7		2
"G" Division, N.W. Territories.....				1	2	1		3	6	16	85	33	3	150			264		9	7			23
Yukon Territories.....					1			2	2	9	34	2	2	52			23		9	8			1
"Marine" Division.....				2	4	1		12	23	32	33	144		251					1	1			33
"Air" Division.....					1	1		10	8	7	1	21	1	50				17		1			
Totals.....	1	2	9	27	89	24	2	228	362	1,062	3,734	373	591	6,504	222	31	287	17	1,408	134	58	6	71
Headquarters Staff.....	1	2	2	11	21	6	2	32	58	108	181	35	151	610		1			9	4			
Newfoundland.....				1	2	1		8	13	38	176	8	8	255				1	62	6	4		9
Prince Edward Island.....					1			3	2	7	38		2	53					19	3			
Nova Scotia.....			2	1	7	1		18	29	64	192	105	20	439		14			97	5	6		
New Brunswick.....				1	5			8	10	59	142	9	19	253		1	19		88	4	11		
Quebec.....			1	1	4	2		9	16	74	212	27	46	392	66			3	104	2			4
Ontario.....			1	4	9	4		35	43	124	566	46	95	927				3	165	12	9	1	
Manitoba.....			1	1	7			17	25	84	261	12	23	430		3			121	16	6	2	
Saskatchewan.....			1	1	9	2		25	34	127	587	18	106	912	156	3		3	186	18	2	2	
Alberta.....				3	9			22	38	130	433	24	48	707		5		1	220	17	10	1	
British Columbia.....			1	4	8	7		47	82	216	818	50	68	1,301		4		3	320	33	7		12
Northwest Territories.....					1	1		2	8	10	80	34	3	139			245	3	6	6			23
Yukon Territories.....					1			2	2	9	32	2	2	50			23		11	8			1
On Command Special Duty Abroad.....									2	12	16	3		36									
Totals.....	1	2	9	27	89	24	2	228	362	1,062	3,734	373	591	6,504	222	31	287	17	1,408	134	58	6	71



Promotions affecting Commissioned ranks during this fiscal year were as follows:

- 1 Deputy Commissioner to Commissioner
- 2 Assistant Commissioners to Deputy Commissioners
- 2 Superintendents to Assistant Commissioners
- 3 Inspectors to Superintendents
- 5 Sub Inspectors to Inspectors
- 1 Corps Sergeant Major to Sub Inspector
- 1 Staff Sergeant Major to Sub Inspector
- 8 Staff Sergeants to Sub Inspectors
- 2 Sergeants to Sub Inspectors

The new rank of Staff Sergeant Major was incorporated on April 1, 1959, and is included in the following scale showing pay at the same rate as that of Corps Sergeant Major.

*Training.*—The following is a recapitulation of the over-all training in the Force for the fiscal year 1959-60.

### REGULAR TRAINING

#### *Recruits*

Recruits in training on April 1, 1959 .....	287
Recruits commenced training during fiscal year 1959-60 .....	481
Recruits completed training and posted to field duty during fiscal year 1959-60 .....	353
Recruits discharged .....	39
Recruits in training on March 31, 1960 .....	376

#### *In-Service Personnel*

Canadian Police College graduates .....	63
Advanced Training .....	Nil
Intermediate Training .....	192
Marine Refresher .....	49
Refresher Course for Dogmasters .....	18
Dogmasters Training .....	9

#### *Specialized Training*

Identification Branch training .....	24
Identification Branch Special Course .....	1
Security and Intelligence training .....	54
"I" Directorate special courses .....	29
Familiarization Course for Northern Volunteers .....	20
Training of instructors in teaching methods at RCAF School, Trenton, Ont. ....	16
Ski and Winter Rescue School .....	8
Fall Climbing and Rescue School .....	5
Marine Division training (members attending Naviga- tional courses) .....	13
Language training .....	9
Race Track Supervisor's Course .....	21
Band training (Royal Conservatory of Music) .....	1

Cipher courses .....	2
Air Division training .....	5
Small Boat Operator's Course (Instructors) .....	43
Small Boat Operator's Course .....	26
Breathalyzer Course—Regina .....	13
Divisional Refresher Courses .....	89
Handling and Care of Motorcycle .....	13
Electronics Communication Course .....	2
Personnel Conference .....	2
Gas Training .....	5
Civil Defence Communications .....	1
Civil Defence .....	7
Canadian Industrial Editor's Conference .....	2
Document Examination .....	1
First Aid Instructor's Course .....	8
Swimming .....	2
Counter-Sabotage Training .....	2
Veterinary First Aid Course .....	13
Staff Equitation ("N" Division) .....	11
Community Development Course .....	1
Fire Investigator's Course .....	2
Narcotic Control .....	2

#### *Traffic Law Enforcement*

(a) Northwestern University .....	11
(b) Radar Speed Meter Courses .....	44
(c) Traffic Patrolman's Courses .....	224

#### *University Training*

Graduates—1959-60	
Science .....	Nil
Commerce .....	2
Law .....	1
(a) Full-time attendance:	
Law .....	3
Commerce .....	4
Business Administration .....	1
Science .....	2
Arts .....	2
(b) Extension Courses:	
Science .....	3
Commerce .....	1
(c) One-year non-degree courses .....	12

*First Aid Training.*—There were 100 classes held during 1959 as compared with 134 in the previous year. The number of awards issued was 1,494, a decrease of 327 from 1958.

*RCMP Group Insurance.*—During 1959 eight deaths were recorded resulting in \$63,000 in claims being incurred. Twelve members retired to pension and exercised the Conversion privilege.



The amount of our Refund Account at present is just over \$207,000 of which a little over \$52,000 is frozen as a claims fluctuation reserve.

*Band.*—The present strength of the Band is 35 members, 18 of whom are permanent and 17 are part time.

The transition from part time to permanent band status is progressing as planned, part time members being released as soon as replacements are available and as the band establishment of 31 positions allows.

The band had 53 engagements during the year—27 concerts, 17 dance engagements and 9 parades.

*Horses.*—The breeding program at Fort Walsh is continuing and this year 20 foals were taken on strength and 10 horses purchased. Six horses were destroyed and two were cast and sold. There were 222 horses on strength, an increase of 22 from last year. The distribution is: 156 at "Depot" Division and 66 at "N" Division.

*Sleigh Dogs.*—During the past year there was an increase of 4 sleigh dogs making a total of 269 for use in the north.

*Health.*—The Department of Veterans Affairs continues to look after the medical, dental and hospital requirements of the Force in a satisfactory manner.

**Table 18—Rates of Pay**

Rank and Grades	Pay Per Month	Pay Per Annum
Commissioner.....	\$1,583.33	\$19,000.00
Deputy Commissioner.....	1,143.33	13,720.00
Assistant Commissioner.....	898.33	10,780.00
Superintendent (3rd year).....	780.00	9,360.00
Superintendent (2nd year).....	745.00	8,940.00
Superintendent (1st year).....	715.00	8,580.00
Inspector (3rd year).....	690.00	8,280.00
Inspector (2nd year).....	660.00	7,920.00
Inspector (1st year).....	630.00	7,560.00
Sub /Inspector.....	600.00	7,200.00
Corps Sergeant-Major and Staff Sergeant-Major.....	510.00	6,120.00
Sergeant-Major and Staff Sergeant upon completion of one year of service in confirmed rank.....	495.00	5,940.00
Sergeant-Major and Staff Sergeant upon confirmation in rank.....	485.00	5,820.00
Sergeant-Major and Staff Sergeant upon promotion or appointment to acting rank.....	470.00	5,640.00
Sergeant upon completion of one year in confirmed rank.....	450.00	5,400.00
Sergeant upon confirmation in rank.....	440.00	5,280.00
Sergeant upon promotion or appointment to acting rank.....	425.00	5,100.00
Corporal upon confirmation in rank.....	400.00	4,800.00
Corporal upon promotion or appointment to acting rank.....	385.00	4,620.00
Constable 1st Class (6th year) (Discretionary).....	365.00	4,380.00
Constable 1st Class (5th year).....	355.00	4,260.00
Constable 1st Class (4th year).....	335.00	4,020.00
Constable 1st Class (3rd year).....	320.00	3,840.00
Constable 1st Class (2nd year).....	305.00	3,660.00
Constable 1st Class (1st year).....	290.00	3,480.00
Constable 2nd Class.....	260.00	3,120.00
Constable 3rd Class.....	230.00	2,760.00
Trumpeter.....	195.00	2,340.00
Special Constables and Civilians (Under Part VII of the R.C.M. Police Act).....	At rates authorized by the Minister.	

There was an increase of approximately 18.3 per cent in days lost through sickness. The number of cases treated in all divisions was 9,386.

*Discipline.*—The level of discipline in the Force continued to remain high during this year. There were some minor breaches of regulations and a few of a more serious nature.

*Marriages.*—The married establishment of the Force remains at sixty-five per cent of the total strength.

*Appointments.*—The following Officers were appointed Honorary Aides-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor General effective on the dates shown:

D/Commr. ....	J. R. Lemieux .....	1-12-59
A/C/Supt. ....	J. R. W. Bordeleau .....	1-12-59
A/C/Supt. ....	L. Bingham .....	1-12-59
A/C/Supt. ....	H. A. Maxted .....	1-12-59
Insp. ....	L. E. R. Defayette .....	20-1-60
Insp. ....	J. T. E. R. Allard .....	20-1-60
Insp. ....	V. M. Seppala .....	20-1-60

The following members received the promotions and awards indicated from the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem:

#### *Promotions*

Officer Brother—

A/Commr. Perlson, E. H.

Serving Brother—

13260, Cpl. Reddy, G. J.

11917, S/Sgt. Cunningham, S. F.

16406, Cpl. Pye, D. H.

#### *Honours*

Priory Vote of Thanks—

14888, Cpl. Moodie, D. S.

15217, Cpl. O'Connor, T. W.

*Personnel.*—Interviews conducted by the Personnel Branch follow:

Applicants Interviewed .....	884
Referral Reports .....	736
Follow-up Interviews .....	3,516
Special Interviews .....	51
<hr/>	
Total .....	5,187

Recruiting was slow but the Force was brought up to established strength at the end of the fiscal year. The increase in establishment effective April 1, 1960, will place the Force understrength by 200.



*Honours, Awards and Commendations.*—Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II has been graciously pleased to award the British Empire Medal for Gallantry to the following persons in recognition of acts of bravery as follows:

Constable HUGH DICKSON BOWYER, Royal Canadian Mounted Police:

On Nov. 29, 1955, Mr. Albert Edward Portman, Superintendent of a quarry near Windermere, B.C., slipped and fell twelve feet into a hopper and was buried under six feet of loose frozen gypsum rock.

Four men, Corporal McHale, Constable Bowyer, John Kroepfl and W. G. Bennett removed their coats and worked to free Mr. Portman. After two hours they had uncovered Mr. Portman's head and one arm, but one side of the wall of frozen rock began to slide.

By prompt action Constable Bowyer and Corporal McHale, supported by Kroepfl, halted the movement of rock but all the men were in danger of being buried by a rock slide. For another hour and a half, the policemen continued to hold back the rock wall while loose rock was handed up to William Bennett. Ropes were finally secured about Mr. Portman and he was rescued.

Constable Bowyer subsequently contracted pneumonia, caused by pressing his coatless back for so long against the frozen gypsum rock.

Constable ALVIN THOMAS MILLHOUSE, Royal Canadian Mounted Police:

On Nov. 3, 1955, a sudden flooding of the Allouette River at Haney, B.C., trapped Mrs. Hedy Worianko and her nine year old daughter in their river bank home.

Constable Millhouse and Corporal Laurence Martin reached them by boat and took them aboard. When the boat capsized, the occupants were swept downstream and gained temporary safety on logs and other debris. Mrs. Worianko was unable to obtain a secure position and called for help. Corporal Martin, regardless of personal risk, made his way through the water to her side and helped both her and daughter to a safer location. He remained with them until rescued hours later.

Meanwhile, Constable Millhouse—realizing that rescue depended on assistance from the shore—left his place of comparative safety and at considerable risk worked his way to the shore, 300 yards away. He summoned assistance and returned to aid in the rescue operations which were completed twelve hours after the initial attempts were begun.

The action of the two men, carried out with long sustained effort and considerable risk, undoubtedly saved the lives of Mrs. Worianko and her daughter.

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II has been graciously pleased to give orders for the publication in the *Canada Gazette* of the names of the persons especially shown below as having received an expression of Commendation for their brave conduct.

Corporal KENNETH MARSHALL McHALE, Royal Canadian Mounted Police:

For bravery in the rescue of a man buried in a hopper under six feet of frozen gypsum rock at Windermere, B.C., on Nov. 29, 1955.

Acting Corporal LAURENCE MARTIN, Royal Canadian Mounted Police:

For bravery in the rescue of a woman and child from drowning in the flooded Allouette River, Haney, B.C., on Nov. 3, 1955.

The Commissioner extended his personal commendation to the under-mentioned members of the Force.

Cst. J. D. S. CLARK of "E" Division for courage in attempting to arrest an armed man at Coquitlam, B.C., on May 31, 1959, as well as for the great fortitude displayed during his fight for life after having suffered a bullet wound in the heart.

Cst. G. H. CASS of "D" Division for prompt action off duty and unarmed arresting Peter Paul Pelech after he robbed the Bank of Montreal at Selkirk, Man., on Sept. 15, 1959.

Sgt. W. G. LAMBERT of "E" Division for service of an outstanding nature during the investigation of a series of bombings that occurred during 1958 in B.C. The tenacity, zeal and investigative ability displayed by this N.C.O. played a major part in the arrest and conviction of persons responsible.

Cst. K. O. COBURN of "E" Division for courage displayed on June 28, 1958, at Vernon, B.C., when he disarmed a bomb found in a local hotel. His action forestalled all injury and damage that might have resulted from the explosion of the bomb and proved of considerable value during the subsequent investigation and conviction of persons responsible.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal, which is awarded to those members of the Force who complete twenty years of qualifying, pensionable service with good conduct, was made to sixty-one members: two officers, fifty-two non-commissioned officers and constables, four special constables and three ex-members.

The Bronze Clasp and Star was awarded to eighty-two members: nineteen officers, fifty-three non-commissioned officers and constables, one special constable and nine ex-members.

The Silver Clasp and Star was awarded to fifteen members: six officers, four non-commissioned officers and constables, three special constables and two ex-members.

The Gold Clasp and Star was awarded to one officer.

*Marksmanship.*—One thousand five hundred and eighty-one regular members, forty special constables and one reserve constable qualified for their revolver marksmanship badges. One thousand and sixteen regular members and two special constables qualified for their rifle marksmanship badges.

The MacBrien Shield, awarded to the division obtaining the highest average score in the annual revolver practice, was won by "C" Division with an average of 172.87.

The Connaught Cup is presented each year to the member making the highest score in the revolver classification course. Thirty-seven regular members obtained a perfect score of 200 and qualified for the shoot-off to determine the winner of the Cup. In the shoot-off that followed, S/Sgt. J. H. Poole of "Depot" Division was named winner of the Connaught Trophy and entitled to wear the gold revolver badge surmounted by a crown.



Cst. M. N. McCulloch of "HQ" Division obtained the highest rifle score for 1959, i.e.: 192, which confers on him the right to wear the crossed rifles badge surmounted by a star.

Cst. A. D. Brown of "Depot" Division recorded the highest score in the Grand Aggregate among RCMP non-commissioned officers and constables competing at the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Annual Prize Meet 1959, and is entitled to wear the crossed rifles badge surmounted by a crown.

The member with less than two years' service and who fired the revolver classification course for the first time, 2/Cst. G. Green of "B" Division, was the best shot among recruits with a score of 198 and winner of the Minto Cup.

The indoor Inter-Divisional Rifle and Revolver Matches held throughout the Force continued in popularity and during the past year seventy rifle and sixty-seven revolver teams took part in these competitions.

The outdoor Inter-Divisional .38 revolver team matches attracted twenty-five entries this year. This competition is restricted to service issue revolvers and ammunition, allowing members to gain additional experience with the service weapon.

The Force entered twenty-four teams in the winter indoor competitions sponsored by the DCRA. A team from "A" Division, Ottawa, won the top award, the Sherwood Trophy, for the third consecutive year, posting the highest aggregate score recorded since the cup was first put up for competition forty years ago.

## Supply

*General Supplies and Equipment.*—Deliveries of clothing and kit by manufacturers were satisfactory and adequate supplies of all articles of uniform maintained. On the whole, the quality of goods supplied was excellent, although some difficulty was experienced in one or two items. Manufacturers have found great difficulty in procuring leather of suitable quality for the manufacture of Sam Browne belts and the quantities obtainable have been barely sufficient to meet requirements.

Prices of woollen clothing remained comparatively stable and, on the whole, showed a slight decrease from the previous year. Prices paid for boots and other leather products have shown a sharp increase.

The revolving fund operated in a satisfactory manner and facilitated the management of materials, purchased by the Force and sold to manufacturers, in order to control the quality of uniforms, etc.

Seventy additional units of motor transport were bought during the fiscal year at an average cost of \$2,513, an increase of \$204 per unit over the average price paid in the fiscal year 1957-58. Five hundred and seventy-four used vehicles were traded in on new ones at an average cost of \$1,494, an increase in replacement cost per unit of \$45.

The cost of motor vehicle operation was \$.0497 per mile, an increase of .0022¢ per mile over the previous year. Vehicles were replaced at an average mileage of 67,904, as against 68,765 miles during the previous year.

Requests for books, publications, technical periodicals, directories, etc. were controlled through the Printing and Stationery Branch and requisitions passed to the Purchasing Agent for procurement. The Queen's Printer handled the printing of special publications.

*Uniforms.*—The formation of two Central Stores was completed, one at Regina, the other at Ottawa, to handle repayment issues of clothing and kit.

The 10 inch black rubber overshoes referred to in the last report have proven satisfactory and adopted as a general issue for personnel on outside duties.

A parka type storm coat is under development and, if satisfactory, will be used on outside duties in other than northern areas. The proposed coat would replace the buffalo coat for field duties.

A light weight uniform for summer wear has been approved for repayment issue to officers.

*Quarters.*—The sum of \$4,156,000 was voted in the main estimates for the construction and acquisition of buildings, works and lands and the progress made was generally very satisfactory.

At the Regina Training establishment the hard surfacing of roads and street lighting program was concluded. An implement storage shed, two officers' residences and a one-car garage were built. A contract was awarded for the installation of a fire alarm and sprinkler supervisory system, of which the first part was



completed. Construction of a new sewage pumping station was started and carried over into the new fiscal year. A study of several serious ventilation problems has been carried out and corrective measures are planned.

The following buildings were commenced in 1958-59 and finished during 1959-60:

Administration building at Nelson, B.C.

Garage building at Fredericton, N.B.

Double type married quarters at Winnipeg, (3)

Peace River, Alta. and Prince George, B.C. (3)

Single type married quarters at Moncton, N.B. (9)

Single residences at Inuvik and Baker Lake, N.W.T.

Detachment buildings at Gander, Fort Saunders and Channel, Nfld., Parrsboro, N.S., Buctouche, Port Elgin, Perth, Edmundston and East Florenceville, N.B., Chatham, Ont., Gladstone, Reston and Selkirk, Man., Meadow Lake, Nipawin, Moose Jaw, Maidstone, Hanley and Assiniboia, Sask., Drumheller, Lac la Biche, Gleichen, Derwent, Crossfield, Evansburg, Manning, Provost, Pincher Creek, Spirit River and Fort Vermilion, Alta., Watson Lake and Mayo, Y.T., Pangnirtung, N.W.T., Bella Coola, Fort Nelson, Castlegar, Ganges, 100 Mile House, Shawnigan Lake and Fort St. John, B.C.

In addition, construction projects at Inuvik (Aklavik), N.W.T., consisting of sub-division administration building, garage, workshop, dog feed shed and corral, special constables' quarters and marine warehouse were completed. A warehouse at Old Crow, Y.T. and a garage at Esterhazy, Sask., carried over from the previous year were completed.

A garage building at Halifax, N.S., was started and completed, as well as double married quarters at Dauphin, Man., and Alert Bay, B.C., and storage sheds at Battle Harbour, Nain, Hopedale and Cartwright, Nfld. A warehouse was constructed at Buffalo Narrows, Sask., a boathouse at Ile à la Crosse, Sask., a dog kennel at Regina, Sask., a five-car carport and radio shelter at Vancouver and radio shelters at Allardville and St. George, N.B., and Secretan and Wolseley in Saskatchewan. Temporary married quarters at Frobisher Bay, N.W.T., a garage at Cambridge Bay, N.W.T., and the outpost cabin at Norman, N.W.T., were constructed during the year. Detachment buildings were started and completed at Guysboro, N.S., Caraquet and Sackville, N.B., Chicoutimi, P.Q., Melita and Rosburn, Man., Kamsack, Naicam, Radville, Avonlea, Lloydminster and Rose Valley, Sask., Rocky Mountain House, Redwater and Innisfail, Alta., Crescent Valley and Gibson's Landing, B.C.

Buildings were commenced in 1959-60 and construction carried over into 1960-61 at the following points: an administration building at Kamloops, B.C.; a hangar building at Inuvik, N.W.T.; a single residence at Coppermine, N.W.T.

Warehouse at Chesterfield Inlet, N.W.T.

Detachment buildings at Antigonish, Tatamagouche, Shelburne and St. Peters, N.S.; Grand Manan, N.B.; Stanstead, P.Q.; Kitchener, Ontario; Ethelbert, Lundar and Morris, Man.; Big River, Shellbrook, Carnduff, Vonda and Craik, Sask.; Beiseker and Two Hills, Alta.; McBride, Lillooet and Nakusp, B.C.

Materials were purchased for construction of married quarters at Coppermine, N.W.T.

Sites for the following new buildings were acquired during the year: subdivision headquarters at Red Deer, Alta.; division headquarters at Markham, Ont., and Victoria, B.C.

Detachment sites were acquired at:

Channel, Newfoundland

Digby, Shelburne, Tatamagouche and Antigonish, N.S.

Grand Manan, Sackville, St. George, St. Stephen, McAdam, Plaster Rock and Petitcodiac, N.B.

Megantic, Rivière du Loup and Rimouski, P.Q.

Brockville, Kitchener, Niagara Falls and Kingston, Ontario

Crystal City, Lundar, Rossburn, Ethelbert, Melita, Morris, Gimli, Carberry and Elphinstone, Manitoba.

Indian Head, Melville, Craik, Outlook, Shellbrook, Watrous, Rose Valley and Porcupine Plain, Saskatchewan.

Killam, Viking, Beiseker and Breton, Alberta.

Chase, Pemberton, Nakusp, Port Hardy, Queen Charlotte and Clinton, B.C.

Structures were purchased at Hemmingford, P.Q., and Goodsoil, Sask., for use as detachment quarters.

Renovations to existing buildings were completed at:

Fort Smith, N.W.T.

Fredericton and Moncton, N.B.

Windsor and London, Ontario.

Amherst, Pictou, New Glasgow, Inverness and Stewiacke, N.S.

Additions were made to the lean-to of the "AIR" Division Hangar at Rockcliffe, Ont. The horse corral at Fort Walsh, Sask. was rebuilt during the year.



## Conclusion

It is gratifying to draw particular attention to the reported decrease of 4.3 per cent in the number of juveniles involved in criminal offences. While it is too early to regard this decrease, the first in many years, as indicating a trend, the fact that it occurred despite an over-all increase in crime, allows for some cautious optimism.

The steady increase in crime is due, in part, to a rising population, but unemployment was also a contributing factor. It may be expected that crimes, such as breaking, entering and theft, robbery, holdups, passing of fraudulent cheques and safebreakings, will increase with an increase of the number of persons unemployed.

Ease and speed of transportation and communication are bringing about changes in crime patterns, which necessitate the closest possible cooperation between police forces, both national and international.

It should be mentioned, too, that Canada is presenting an increasingly attractive target for organized crime. Extreme vigilance, high standards of personnel, good training and public support of law enforcement will be required if we are to keep Canada relatively clear of powerful, corrupting and vicious crime syndicates.

During the latter part of September, D/Commr. G. B. McClellan and Supt. J. H. T. Poudrette attended the Annual Conference of International Chiefs of Police in New York City.

Commissioner C. E. Rivett-Carnac (rtd.) represented Canada at the 28th Session of the General Assembly of the International Criminal Police Organization in Paris, France, on December 8, 1959.

Commissioner Rivett-Carnac retired to pension on April 1, 1960 and was succeeded by D/Commissioner C. W. Harvison.

The co-operation and assistance rendered the Force by many police departments and governmental agencies with whom we are in contact has been very much appreciated.

In conclusion, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all members of the Force for their loyalty and devotion to duty throughout the past year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. W. HARVISON,  
*Commissioner.*

## **Appendix "A"**

### **List of Detachments Maintained by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as at March 31, 1960**

#### **Ontario**

##### **"HQ" Division—OTTAWA Sydney Forks**

##### **"A" Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA**

##### **Ottawa Protective Sub-Division—No Detachments.**

##### **Ottawa Sub-Division**

Brockville	Kingston	Ottawa Town Station
Cornwall	Maniwaki, Quebec	Pembroke

##### **North Bay Sub-Division**

Amos, Quebec	Moose Factory	Sault Ste Marie
Elliot Lake	North Bay	Sudbury
Hearst	Noranda, Que.	Timmins
Kirkland Lake	Parry Sound	Val d'Or, Quebec
Manitowaning		

#### **Newfoundland**

##### **"B" Division—HEADQUARTERS—ST. JOHN'S**

##### **Corner Brook Sub-Division**

Baie Verte	Corner Brook	Springdale
Bonne Bay	Deer Lake	St. Anthony
Botwood	Grand Falls	Stephenville
Buchans	Hampden	Stephenville Crossing
Burgeo	Lewisporte	St. George's
Channel	Port Saunders	

##### **St. John's Sub-Division**

Battle Harbour	Gander	Nain (Labrador)
Bell Island	Glovertown	Placentia
Bonavista	Goose Bay (Lab.)	Red Bay (Labrador)
Burin	Grand Bank	St. John's
Cartwright (Labrador)	Harbour Breton	St. Lawrence
Clareville	Harbour Grace	Twillingate
Fogo	Hopedale (Lab.)	Wabush Lake
Ferryland		Whitbourne

#### **Quebec**

##### **"C" Division—HEADQUARTERS—MONTREAL**

##### **Montreal Sub-Division**

Bedford	Huntingdon	St-Jean
Caughnawaga	Joliette	St-Jerome
Coaticook	Knowlton	Sherbrooke
Drummondville	Lacolle	St. Regis
Granby	Megantic	Valleyfield
Hemmingford	Rock Island	



**Quebec Sub-Division**

Carlton	Montmagny	Roberval
Chicoutimi	Quebec	St-Georges de Beauce
Forestville	Rimouski	Seven Islands
Gaspe	Riviere du Loup	Three Rivers

**Manitoba****"D" Division—HEADQUARTERS—WINNIPEG****Brandon Sub-Division**

Boissevain	Gladstone	Rossburn
Brandon	Hamiota	Russell
Carberry	Killarney	Shoal Lake
Crystal City	Manitou	Souris
Deloraine	Melita	Treherne
Elphinstone	Minnedosa	Virden
	Reston	Wasagaming

**Dauphin Sub-Division**

Amaranth	Flin Flon	Snow Lake
Churchill	Lynn Lake	Swan River
Dauphin	McCreary	The Pas
Ethelbert	Roblin	Wabowden
	Ste. Rose du Lac	Winnipegosis

**Winnipeg Sub-Division**

Altona	Gimli	Portage la Prairie
Arborg	Headingley	Selkirk
Ashern	Hodgson	Sprague
Beausejour	Kenora, Ont.	Steinbach
Berens River	Lac du Bonnet	Stonewall
Bissett	Morden	St. Pierre
Carman	Morris	Teulon
Charleswood	Nipigon, Ont.	Whitemouth
Emerson	Norway House	Winnipeg Beach
Fort Frances, Ont.	Oakbank	
Fort William, Ont.	Oakpoint	

**British Columbia****"E" Division—HEADQUARTERS—VICTORIA****Chilliwack Sub-Division**

Abbotsford	Hope	Penticton
Agassiz	Keremeos	Princeton
Boston Bar	Mission	Sumas
Chilliwack City	Oliver	Summerland
Chilliwack Municipal	Osoyoos	

**Kamloops Sub-Division**

Alexis Creek	Falkland	Merritt
Armstrong	Field	100 Mile House
Ashcroft	Golden	Revelstoke
Bralorne	Kamloops	Salmon Arm
Chase	Kelowna	Sicamous
Clearwater	Lillooet	Spences Bridge
Clinton	Lumby	Vernon
Enderby	Lytton	Williams Lake

**Nelson Sub-Division**

Castlegar  
Cranbrook  
Crescent Valley  
Creston  
Ferne  
Fruitvale

Grand Forks  
Greenwood  
Invermere  
Kaslo  
Kimberley  
Nakusp

Natal  
Nelson  
New Denver  
Radium Hot Springs  
Rossland  
Salmo  
Trail

**New Westminster Sub-Division**

Burnaby  
Cloverdale  
Essondale  
Haney

Langley (Mun. Det.)  
Langley City  
Maillardville  
New Westminster

Pattullo Bridge  
Port Coquitlam

**Prince George Sub-Division**

Cassiar  
Dawson Creek  
Fort Nelson  
Fort St. James

Fort St. John  
McBride  
Prince George  
Quesnel

Red Pass  
Vanderhoof  
Wells

**Prince Rupert Sub-Division**

Atlin  
Bella Coola  
Burns Lake  
Hazelton  
Kitimat

Masset  
Ocean Falls  
Port Edward  
Prince Rupert  
Queen Charlotte

Smithers  
Stewart  
Telegraph Creek  
Terrace

**Vancouver Sub-Division**

Alert Bay  
Gibsons Landing  
North Vancouver

Powell River  
Richmond  
Sechelt

Squamish  
University  
Vancouver

**Victoria Sub-Division**

Alberni  
Campbell River  
Chemainus  
Colwood  
Courtenay  
Cumberland  
Duncan  
Ganges

Ladysmith  
Lake Cowichan  
Nanaimo  
Port Alberni  
Port Alice  
Port Hardy  
Qualicum Beach

Shawnigan Lake  
Sydney  
Sooke  
Tahsis  
Ucluelet  
Victoria  
Zeballos

**Saskatchewan****"F" Division—HEADQUARTERS—REGINA****North Battleford Sub-Division**

Cutknife  
Glaslyn  
Goodsoil  
Green Lake  
Hafford  
Lloydminster

Loon Lake  
Maidstone  
Meadow Lake  
North Battleford  
Onion Lake  
Radisson

St. Walburg  
Spiritwood  
Unity  
Wilkie

**Prince Albert Sub-Division**

Big River  
Blaine Lake  
Carrot River  
Cumberland House  
Hudson Bay  
Ile a la Crosse  
Island Falls

La Ronge  
Melfort  
Nipawin  
Porcupine Plain  
Prince Albert  
Rosthern

Shellbrook  
Stony Rapids  
Tisdale  
Uranium City  
Wakaw  
Waskesiu



**Regina Sub-Division**

Avonlea  
Bengough  
Broadview  
Carlyle  
Carnduff  
Estevan  
Fillmore

Fort Qu'Appelle  
Indian Head  
Kipling  
Milestone  
Moose Jaw  
Moosomin

North Portal  
Radville  
Regina Town Station  
Strasbourg  
Torquay  
Weyburn

**Saskatoon Sub-Division**

Biggar  
Colonsay  
Craik  
Elbow  
Eston  
Hanley

Humboldt  
Imperial  
Kerrobert  
Kindersley  
Kyle  
Lanigan

Naicam  
Outlook  
Rosetown  
Saskatoon  
Vonda  
Watrous

**Swift Current Sub-Division**

Assiniboia  
Cabri  
Climax  
Consul  
Fox Valley  
Gravelbourg

Gull Lake  
Leader  
Mankota  
Maple Creek  
Morse  
Mossbank

Ponteix  
Shaunavon  
Swift Current  
Val Marie  
Willow Bunch

**Yorkton Sub-Division**

Balcarres  
Canora  
Esterhazy  
Foam Lake  
Ituna

Kamsack  
Kelvington  
Langenburg  
Melville  
Pelly

Punnichy  
Rose Valley  
Sturgis  
Wadena  
Yorkton

**North West and Yukon Territories****"G" Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA****Administered from Ottawa**

Alexandra Fiord  
Baker Lake  
Cape Christian  
Chesterfield Inlet  
Eskimo Point

Fort Chimo, Que.  
Frobisher Bay  
Great Whale River  
Grise Fiord  
Lake Harbour

Pangnirtung  
Pond Inlet  
Port Harrison, Que.  
Rankin Inlet  
Resolute Bay

**Aklavik Sub-Division**

Aklavik  
Arctic Red River  
Cape Parry

Fort McPherson  
Good Hope  
Herschel Island  
Inuvik

Old Crow  
Sachs Harbour  
Tuktoyaktuk

**Fort Smith Sub-Division**

Cambridge Bay  
Coppermine  
Fort Smith  
Hay River  
Liard

Norman  
Port Radium  
Providence  
Rae  
Reliance

Resolution  
Simpson  
Spence Bay  
Yellowknife

**Whitehorse Sub-Division**

Calumet  
Carmacks  
Dawson

Haines Junction  
Mayo  
Teslin

Watson Lake  
Whitehorse

**Nova Scotia****“H” Division—HEADQUARTERS—HALIFAX****Halifax Sub-Division**

Barrington Passage	Digby	Meteghan River
Bridgetown	Halifax	Sheet Harbour
Bridgewater	Kentville	Shelburne
Chester	Liverpool	Windsor
Dartmouth	Lunenburg	Yarmouth

**Sydney Sub-Division**

Arichat	Ingonish Beach	Port Hawkesbury
Baddeck	Inverness	Port Hood
Cheticamp	New Waterford	St. Peters
Eskasoni	North Sydney	Sydney
Glace Bay		

**Truro Sub-Division**

Amherst	Parrsboro	Springhill
Antigonish	Pictou	Stewiacke
Guysboro	Pugwash	Tatamagouche
New Glasgow	Sherbrooke	Truro

**New Brunswick****“J” Division—HEADQUARTERS—FREDERICTON****Fredericton Sub-Division**

Chipman	Grand Manan	St. George
Doaktown	McAdam	Saint John
East Florenceville	Minto	St. Leonard
Edmundston	Oromocto Town Det.	St. Quentin
Fredericton	Perth	St. Stephen
Gagetown	Plaster Rock	Woodstock
Grand Falls	St. Andrews Town Det.	

**Moncton Sub-Division**

Alma	Dalhousie	Richibucto
Bathurst	Jacquet River	Sackville
Buctouche	Moncton	Shediac
Campbellton	Newcastle	Shippegan
Campbellton Town Det.	Newcastle Town Det.	Sussex
Caraquet	Petitcodiac	Sussex Town Det.
Chatham Town Det.	Port Elgin	Tabusintac

**Alberta****“K” Division—HEADQUARTERS—EDMONTON****Calgary Sub-Division**

Banff	Cochrane	Hanna
Bassano	Crossfield	High River
Beiseker	Drumheller	Okotoks
Brooks	East Coulee	Oyen
Calgary	Gleichen	Strathmore
Canmore		



**Edmonton Sub-Division**

Andrew	Fort McMurray	St. Albert
Athabaska	Hinton	St. Paul
Bonnyville	Jasper	Stony Plain
Breton	Lac la Biche	Two Hills
Derwent	Lamont	Vegreville
Drayton Valley	Leduc	Vermilion
Edmonton	Mayerthorpe	Viking
Edson	Redwater	Wainwright
Evansburg	Ryley	Westlock
Fort Chipewyan	Smoky Lake	

**Lethbridge Sub-Division**

Barons	Fort Macleod	Picture Butte
Blairmore	Lethbridge	Pincher Creek
Bow Island	Magrath	Taber
Cardston	Manyberries	Vauxhall
Claresholm	Medicine Hat	Vulcan
Coutts	Nanton	Waterton Park
Foremost		

**Peace River Sub-Division**

Beaver Lodge	Grande Prairie	Peace River
Fairview	High Prairie	Slave Lake
Faust	Manning	Spirit River
Fort Vermilion	McLennan	Valleyview

**Red Deer Sub-Division**

Bashaw	Olds	Stettler
Camrose	Ponoka	Three Hills
Coronation	Provost	Trochu
Hardisty	Red Deer	Wetaskiwin
Innisfail	Rocky Mountain House	

**Prince Edward Island****"L" Division—HEADQUARTERS—CHARLOTTETOWN****Administered from Charlottetown**

Alberton	Charlottetown	Souris
Borden	Montague	Summerside

**Ontario****"O" Division—HEADQUARTERS—TORONTO****London Sub-Division**

Chatham	Muncey	Walpole Island
Kitchener	Ohswegen	Windsor
London	Sarnia	

**Toronto Sub-Division**

Belleville  
Camp Borden  
Fort Erie

Hamilton  
Niagara Falls  
Orillia

Owen Sound  
Peterborough  
Toronto Town Station

**Saskatchewan****“DEPOT” Division—HEADQUARTERS—REGINA**

Fort Walsh



## Appendix "B"

### Municipalities Policed by RCMP

By Provinces, March 31, 1960

#### Newfoundland

Corner Brook

#### Prince Edward Island

Souris

#### New Brunswick

Campbellton

Chatham

Dalhousie

Oromocto

St. Andrews

Sussex

#### Nova Scotia

Inverness

Pictou

Windsor

#### Manitoba

Beausejour

Carberry

Carman

Charleswood

Dauphin

Flin Flon

Gimli

Killarney

Lynn Lake

Melita

Minnedosa

Portage la Prairie

Selkirk

Swan River

The Pas

Thompson

Virden

Winnipeg Beach

#### Saskatchewan

Assiniboia

Biggar

Canora

Craik

Eston

#### Saskatchewan (Conc.)

Foam Lake

Gravelbourg

Hudson Bay

Humboldt

Indian Head

Kamsack

Kindersley

Lloydminster

Maple Creek

Meadow Lake

Melfort

Melville

Moosomin

Outlook

Radville

Rosetown

Shaunavon

Tisdale

Uranium City

Watrous

Wilkie

Yorkton

#### Alberta

Brooks

Claresholm

Drumheller

Gleichen

Grande Prairie

High River

Innisfail

Macleod

Nanton

Okotoks

Olds

Peace River

Red Deer

Stettler

St. Albert

St. Paul

Three Hills

Vegreville

Vermilion

Wetaskiwin

#### British Columbia

Alberni, City of

Armstrong, City of

Burnaby, District of

Chilliwack, City of

Chilliwack, Twp. of

Coquitlam, District of

Courtenay, City of

Cowichan, Dist. of North

Cranbrook, City of

Dawson Creek, City of

Duncan, City of

Enderby, City of

Fernie, City of

Grand Forks, City of

Greenwood, City of

Kamloops, City of

Kelowna, City of

Kimberley, City of

Kitimat, District of

Langley, City of

Langley, Twp. of

Maple Ridge, Dist. of

Nanaimo, City of

North Vancouver, City of

North Vancouver, Dist. of

Penticton, City of

Port Alberni, City of

Port Coquitlam, City of

Powell River, Dist. of

Prince George, City of

Prince Rupert, City of

Revelstoke, City of

Richmond, Twp. of

Rossland, City of

Salmon Arm, Dist. of

Spallumcheen, Dist. of

Sumas, District of

Summerland, Dist. of

Surrey, Dist. of

Trail, City of

Vernon, City of

White Rock, City of

Appendix "C"

Classified Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Federal Statutes April 1, 1959 to March 31, 1960.

Federal Statutes	Complainant declines to prosecute	Negative Search	Complaint Unfounded	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Convicted	Withdrawn	Dismissed	Otherwise Concluded	Still under Investigation	TOTAL	Disposition by Provinces										TOTAL
											British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland	
Aeronautics Act.....		1	20	80	4	5	35	30	175	12	10	22	14	71	41	3			1	1	175
Animal Contagious Diseases Act.....			1	1			2	2	6	1	2	2			1						6
Bank Act.....					12		4	1	17		2	1		7	5	2					17
Bankruptcy Act.....							1		1						1						1
Canada Elections Act.....			2						2		1				1						2
Canada Shipping Act.....		1	24	607	20	11	107	16	786	196	17	13	22	398	127	5	3	1	1	3	786
Canada Wheat Board Act.....			1	108	29	10	66	47	261		41	192	28								261
Canadian Citizenship Act.....				5	5		1		4	15				15							15
Combines Investigation Act.....						1	1		2	2				1							2
Customs Act.....		7,752	484	2,025	12	15	1,110	850	12,248	1,283	559	1,632	450	2,119	1,067	3,187	367	22	1,532	50	12,248
Department of Transport, Canal Reg.....				4			3	2	9						9						9
Excise Tax Act.....							3		3												3
Excise Act.....		2,689	34	655	139		19	139	155	3,830	87	340	617	353	496	993	5	579	5		3,830
Explosives Act.....		3	8	36	2		2	46	12	107	15	1	2	3	33	34	11	5	1	2	107
Export and Import Permits Act.....									1	1						1					1
Family Allowance Act.....				3	33			24	16	76		4		15	56	1					76
Farm Improvement Loans Act.....				3	1			4	7	15		5	2	2	6						15
Financial Administration Act.....							1			1										1	1
Fisheries Act.....					37		1	4	1	43		29				1		2	1	10	43
Food and Drug Act.....					4		3	1	1	8	1		3	1	2						8
Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Act.....									2	2						1					2
Government Harbours and Piers Act.....					7		1			8											8
Government Property Traffic Act.....			1	2,406	35	14	15	4	2,475	18	50	2	15	2,213	1	25	2	126		23	2,475
Immigration Act.....			3	5			1	11	96	116	47	5	2	25	28			3		6	116
Income Tax Act.....		5	31	7,033	909	116	761	754	9,609	731	593	326	173	3,351	3,895	201	108	6	205	20	9,609



Indian Act.....	1,728	125	12,329	49	97	79	165	14,572	6,435	1,988	1,701	1,313	842	881	145	108	27	.....	1,132	14,572
Juvenile Delinquents Act.....	3	2	62	4	.....	6	6	83	7	31	5	26	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	8	83
Juvenile Delinquents Act (Adults).....	4	16	571	34	92	17	32	768	359	251	58	73	3	.....	6	1	.....	.....	17	768
Livestock Pedigree Act.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Lord's Day Act.....	1	18	24	15	3	41	20	122	22	52	36	10	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	122
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....	.....	8	98	3	9	21	10	487	20	93	48	188	67	.....	3	46	9	12	1	487
National Capital Planning Act.....	.....	2	898	17	9	9	2	937	.....	.....	.....	.....	827	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	937
National Defence Act.....	.....	4	103	1	3	5	1	117	7	19	5	47	3	.....	11	8	4	10	3	117
National Parks Act.....	.....	1	934	5	4	16	18	978	23	837	57	6	25	17	.....	5	8	.....	.....	978
National Housing Act.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	2	3	14	2	2	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	14
Navigable Waters Protection Act.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Northwest Territories Act.....	7	2	29	.....	.....	2	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	40
Old Age Security Act.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	4	1	11	.....	2	.....	.....	6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	419	201	671	227	126	255	158	2,057	714	93	74	43	841	220	12	55	.....	4	1	2,057
Parole Act.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	135	25	180	.....	.....	3	.....	67	96	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	180
Penitentiary Act.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Pensions Act.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Post Office Act.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	5	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	5
Radio Act.....	.....	1	3	.....	2	1	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Railway Act.....	.....	3	130	.....	.....	2	2	137	54	68	11	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	137
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Territorial Lands Act.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Tobacco Restraint Act.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Unemployment Insurance Act.....	1	3	100	3	.....	10	15	132	.....	8	75	.....	3	14	1	1	.....	30	.....	132
War Service Grants Act.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
War Veterans Allowance Act.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Yukon Act.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
TOTAL.....	812,946	1,035	29,031	1,508	543	2,952	2,462	50,485	10,025	5,104	4,895	2,795	11,456	7,588	3,649	1,067	658	1,935	1,323	50,485









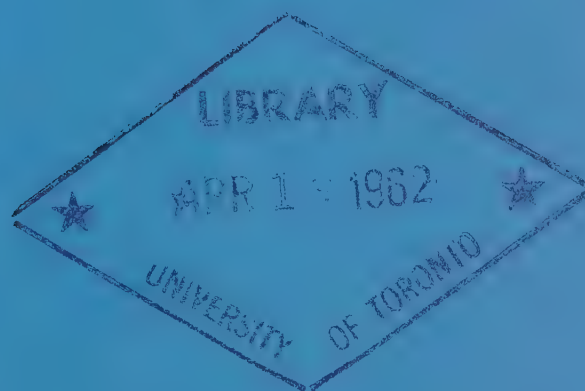


Canada



Report (of the)

**ROYAL CANADIAN  
MOUNTED POLICE**



**Fiscal Year Ended  
March 31, 1961**

*Price 25 cents*





**C a n a d a**



**Report of the**

**ROYAL CANADIAN  
MOUNTED POLICE**

**Fiscal Year Ended**

**March 31, 1961**

**Roger Duhamel, F.R.S.C.  
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery  
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To His Excellency Major-General George P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D.,  
Governor General of Canada

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to submit to Your Excellency the Report  
of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1961.

Respectfully submitted,

E. D. FULTON,  
*Minister of Justice and Minister in Control of the  
Royal Canadian Mounted Police*





## ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

To: The Honourable E. D. Fulton, Q.C., M.P., Minister of Justice  
and Minister in Control of the R.C.M. Police.

SIR:

I have the honour to submit the following Annual Report of the  
Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1961.

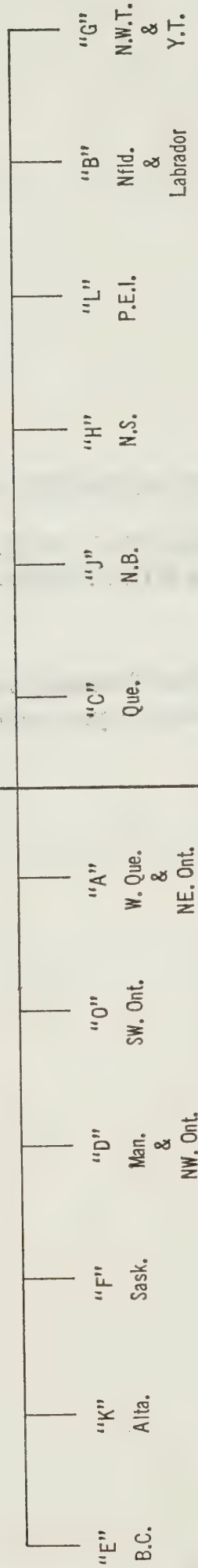
# ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

## ORGANIZATION

### HEADQUARTERS DIVISION

#### OPERATIONAL

#### DIVISIONS



#### SERVICE

#### DIVISIONS





## **Royal Canadian Mounted Police**

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act provides for the constitution, organization and discipline of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and prescribes the general limits of the powers and duties of the Force.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Regulations which supplement the provisions of the RCM Police Act and deal with the internal management of the Force, were completely revised during the past year to bring them into line with the new Act.

Among the more important changes in the new regulations was the provision to clarify the status of non-regular members and the introduction of the category of Civilian Member to bring persons employed on certain specific duties directly under the terms of the RCM Police Act and Regulations. In addition, retirement and annual leave provisions were extended and marriage regulations were somewhat relaxed.

During the year under review numerous applications were received from ex-members of the Force for disability pensions as a result of new provisions in the RCM Police Superannuation Act dealing with compensation for injuries sustained on duty. All applications were dealt with by the Canadian Pension Commission and of 187 applications forwarded for consideration 35 were granted entitlement.

### **Organization**

The Force is divided into thirteen land and four service Divisions designated either alphabetically or by name; covering the territorial limits of Canada. The geographical area of each Division is shown on page 8.

The Headquarters of the Force is located at Ottawa and consists of the office of the Commissioner, one Deputy Commissioner in charge of Operations, one Deputy Commissioner in charge of Administration and six Directorates as indicated in the chart on page 10.

The thirteen land Divisions are broken into 40 Sub-Divisions operating under the control of their respective Division Headquarters. These Sub-Divisions are divided into 624 Detachments and are responsible to their respective Sub-Divisions. Please see Appendix "A". There are also thirteen "Air" Detachments throughout Canada under the control of "Air" Division Headquarters at Ottawa.

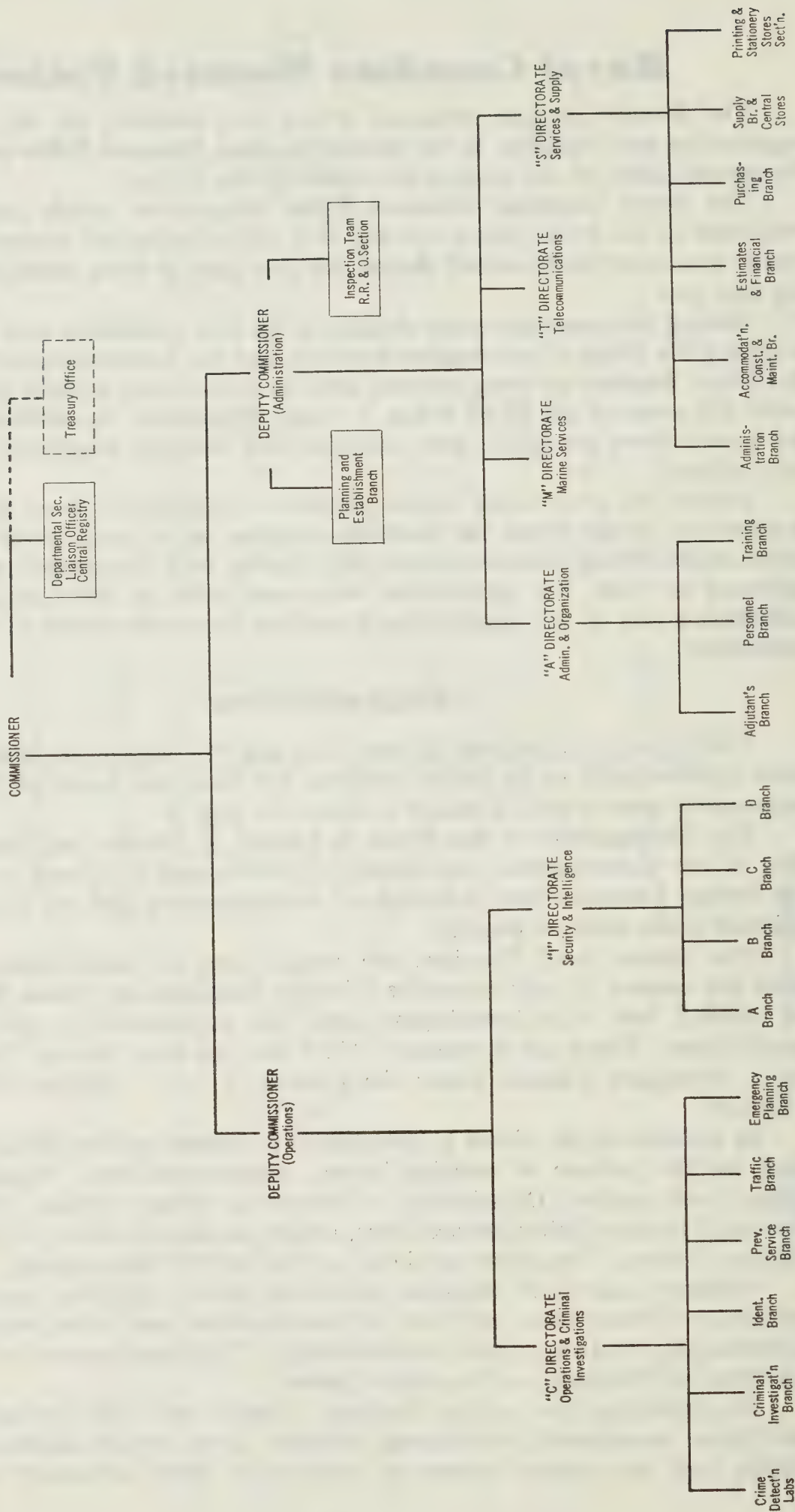
In addition to the above a Detachment is located at Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan, for the purpose of breeding horses, administered from "Depot" Division, Regina, and another Detachment is located at Sydney Forks, N.S., for the purpose of training Police Service Dogs, under the administration of Headquarters Division, Ottawa. Thus, there are in all, a total of 639 Detachments.

"Marine" and "Air" Divisions which are service divisions, provide support for the land Divisions in the form of transportation and other services as well as discharging their own police responsibilities. The Headquarters of both "Air" and "Marine" Divisions are located in Ottawa.

The remaining two service divisions, "Depot" and "N", located at Regina and Ottawa respectively, are training divisions. They provide facilities for recruit training and for various courses of instruction. Some advanced training and

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS ORGANIZATION





technical courses are open for attendance by members of other police forces. Both of these Divisions are equipped for training Musical and Exhibition Rides.

The following is a list of permanent Detachments opened and closed during the fiscal year 1960-61:—

<i>Detachments Closed</i>		<i>Detachments Opened</i>	
Oak Point .....	"D" Div.	Falcon Beach .....	"D" Div.
Fox Valley .....	"F" Div.	Cold Lake .....	"K" Div.
Port Radium .....	"G" Div.	Pemberton .....	"E" Div.
Wabush Lake .....	"B" Div.	Lundar .....	"D" Div.
Trochu .....	"K" Div.	Chetwynd .....	"E" Div.
Fort Chimo .....	"G" Div.	Swan Hills .....	"K" Div.
Reliance .....	"G" Div.	Smeaton .....	"F" Div.
		Cranberry Portage .....	"D" Div.
		Carol Lake .....	"B" Div.
		Inuvik .....	"Air" Div.

## **Jurisdiction**

The jurisdiction of the Force covers all crime committed in the Northwest and Yukon Territories as well as breaches of the Federal Statutes in the provinces.

In Ontario and Quebec where the provincial governments maintain their own police forces, the RCMP conducts investigations only in instances where a Federal Government department or agency is involved and in which local forces are unable to act. Through arrangements with the Department of National Defence, the military areas of Petawawa, Camp Borden, Picton and Barriefield are policed.

## **Provincial Agreements**

Through agreements made between Canada and the provincial governments, the Force acts as provincial police in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. These arrangements have been in effect since 1928 in Saskatchewan, 1932 in Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and 1950 in British Columbia and Newfoundland. The RCMP is employed in these eight provinces in administering justice, enforcing the laws of the provincial legislatures and carrying out other duties agreed to by the parties concerned.

## **Municipal Agreements**

The RCMP had 119 cities, municipal districts and towns under contract in provinces where there were policing agreements. See Appendix "B". A new contract was signed for policing of the Municipality of Terrace, B.C.

Under the terms of agreements, municipalities are charged at a per annum rate based on the per capita cost of maintaining and operating the Force; municipalities are required to pay fifty per cent for each of the first five members contracted and seventy-five per cent for each additional member. Commencing June 1, 1960, on the fifty per cent basis, municipalities paid at the rate of \$3,520 per man per annum; on the seventy-five per cent basis, \$5,279.

Municipalities under contract provide furnished office and jail cell accommodation and garage facilities when required or pay to the Government of Canada a reasonable amount for the use of these facilities. They also pay police car mileage at the rate of nine cents per mile for each mile travelled in excess of 3,100 per annum.

Other services and facilities of the Force are available to municipal police forces throughout Canada particularly in the fields of communication and scientific aids to investigation. On the whole, municipal police forces have been prepared to discharge their investigational responsibilities with respect to Federal Government property within their own jurisdiction.

## Crime

The total number of investigations conducted by the Force during the past year amounted to 1,574,323 which is an increase of 2.3 per cent over the previous year.

There were 300,688 cases investigated under Federal and Provincial Statutes and the Criminal Code. Of these, 264,079 were concluded successfully. Two hundred twenty-three thousand, two hundred and ninety-five charges were laid with convictions being registered in 213,344 cases. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 3.5 per cent in the number of charges laid and a corresponding increase of 3.7 per cent in the number of convictions.

There was an increase in both the 'Offences against the Person' and 'Principal Offences against Property' classifications.

The Force investigated 3,972 sudden or accidental deaths during the year—1,165 of these through traffic accidents and 530 as the result of drownings. Highway traffic fatalities increased by 75 over the preceding year and accounted for 29 per cent of the total number of sudden deaths reported.

## Criminal Code

There was an increase of 7,108 or 9.6 per cent in the number of Criminal Code cases investigated which would indicate that the upward trend of the past few years is continuing. The year's total exceeds the five year average by more than 10,000 cases which is shared proportionately by all provinces and territories.

**Table 1 — Summary of Investigations Under the Criminal Code**

Province	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Average
British Columbia.....	18,082	21,510	21,788	23,396	25,444	22,044
Alberta.....	9,173	14,744	15,208	12,487	13,161	12,955
Saskatchewan.....	6,043	7,032	8,929	10,513	11,099	8,723
Manitoba.....	4,719	5,650	6,229	6,120	6,985	5,941
Ontario.....	496	667	646	725	772	661
Quebec.....	229	162	316	433	1,458	520
New Brunswick.....	4,672	5,318	5,414	5,786	6,576	5,553
Nova Scotia.....	4,783	5,362	5,746	5,438	5,521	5,370
Prince Edward Island.....	844	923	973	873	979	918
Newfoundland.....	5,423	5,729	6,240	6,344	7,014	6,150
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	1,218	1,365	1,357	1,597	1,811	1,470
TOTAL.....	55,682	68,462	72,846	73,712	80,820	70,304



Statistics given here do not include investigations made by other provincial and municipal police forces and therefore, do not reflect the entire Canadian picture. Complete statistical records as compiled annually by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics are published in the Canada Year Book.

**Table 2 — Principal Offences Against the Person**

	1959-60	1960-61
Murder.....	48	62
Attempted Murder.....	22	23
Manslaughter.....	57	46
Driving Whilst Intoxicated or Impaired.....	6,461	6,317
General Assaults.....	4,417	4,640
TOTALS.....	11,005	11,088

Offences in this classification show an over-all increase of 83. Murder and assault cases are up while intoxicated or impaired driving investigations show a slight downward trend.

**Table 3 — Murder — 1960-61**

Disposition	B.C.	Alta.	Sask.	Man.	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.	Nfld.	Y.T. and N.W.T.	Total
Convicted.....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Acquitted.....	3	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	8
Reduced.....	3	—	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	10
Suicide.....	3	2	1	3	—	4	—	—	—	13
Insane.....	3	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	8
Awaiting Trial.....	10	—	—	3	1	2	—	1	1	18
S.U.I.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Convicted Elsewhere.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS.....	25	3	8	9	4	9	1	2	1	62

There was an increase in the number of murders for the third consecutive year. Disposition of the 24 murder investigations carried over from last year is as follows:

Convicted .....	1
Reduced to Lesser Charge .....	12
Acquitted .....	2
Still Under Investigation .....	9

### Offences Against Property

The number of offences against property increased by 4,662 or 13.9 per cent. Breaking, entering and theft, up by 1,432, continued to increase at the same rate as last year.

**Table 4 — Principal Offences Against Property**

	1959-60	1960-61
Robbery with Violence.....	298	332
Theft of Cattle.....	493	352
Breaking, Entering and Theft.....	14,588	16,020
Other Thefts.....	17,851	21,207
Safebreaking.....	430	411
TOTALS.....	33,660	38,322

### Juvenile Crime

There were 6,810 juveniles involved in Criminal Code offences, an increase of 755 or 12.5 per cent over the previous year. The greatest increase occurred in British Columbia with 390, followed by Newfoundland with 345. Manitoba showed its first decline in this category since 1956-57.

**Table 5 — Number of Juveniles Implicated in Criminal Code Offences**

Province	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Average
British Columbia.....	2,289	2,701	2,844	2,856	3,246	2,787
Alberta.....	228	299	190	352	417	297
Saskatchewan.....	325	390	420	315	369	364
Manitoba.....	437	676	978	995	876	792
New Brunswick.....	270	370	538	576	591	469
Nova Scotia.....	400	301	375	302	344	344
P.E.I.....	52	39	74	51	35	50
Newfoundland.....	566	588	825	535	880	679
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	16	31	80	73	54	51
TOTAL.....	4,583	5,395	6,324	6,055	2,810	5,833

### Crime Conditions in Doukhobor Communities

Acts of violence and incendiarism continued on a slightly accelerated scale in the Kootenay District of British Columbia. Twenty-seven cases were reported which included nine buildings destroyed and three damaged by fire, six bombings and one vehicle destroyed by fire. One unexploded bomb was found and de-activated.

Two young men were convicted at Castlegar for starting forest fires. A husband and wife in the Grand Forks area each received gaol terms for burning a dwelling house.

The school situation became more settled and attendance of Doukhobor children progressed satisfactorily.

### Counterfeiting

Counterfeit Canadian and United States currency has become a serious problem especially in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. There have been a



considerable number of arrests and convictions for possession and uttering offences; however, efforts to uncover the main sources of supply met with only a limited degree of success.

During the fiscal year 1960-61, \$121,900 in counterfeit Canadian currency was removed from public circulation and an additional \$136,980 was seized or otherwise recovered from criminals during our investigations. The total amount recovered, \$258,880 represents a serious threat to our economy and every possible avenue of investigation is receiving our closest attention.

### Federal Statutes

There were 44,122 Federal Statute investigations reported, a decrease of 6,363 (12.6 per cent) from the preceding year. The decrease is accounted for by a continued curtailment of minor searches under the Customs Act plus the fact we are getting fewer cases referred to us for prosecution under the Income Tax Act.

Although there were 48 Federal Acts enforced during the year, 87 per cent of the cases fell within the following seven statutes: Customs Act, Excise Act, Government Property Traffic Act, Income Tax Act, Indian Act, Opium and Narcotic Drug Act and National Capital Act. Discounting the Government Property Traffic Act and National Capital Act which are enforced primarily within the greater Ottawa area, the remaining five Acts accounted for 78 per cent of the total.

Table 6 — Summary of Investigations Under Federal Statutes

Province	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Average
British Columbia.....	9,573	9,195	10,064	10,025	9,845	9,740
Alberta.....	3,291	4,266	4,715	5,104	5,685	4,612
Saskatchewan.....	3,590	4,332	5,380	4,895	4,762	4,592
Manitoba.....	3,454	3,418	3,388	2,795	1,689	2,949
Ontario.....	13,158	13,732	12,819	11,456	9,522	12,137
Quebec.....	7,698	12,809	8,210	7,588	6,423	8,546
New Brunswick.....	2,829	3,256	3,442	3,649	1,930	3,021
Nova Scotia.....	1,102	896	1,055	1,067	1,166	1,057
Prince Edward Island.....	502	523	702	658	629	603
Newfoundland.....	1,209	4,718	3,504	1,935	1,707	2,615
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	1,019	1,306	1,356	1,323	764	1,154
TOTAL.....	47,435	58,451	54,635	50,485	44,122	51,026

### Customs Act

During the year 2,499 Customs seizures were effected, 124 less than for the previous year but approximately the same as the average for the years 1956-57 through 1959-60. Convictions, including voluntary penalties, show a slight decrease when compared to the previous year but reflect a small increase over the last four years' average.

The quantity of cigarettes seized was substantially below that of previous years but it is apparent that this commodity remains a favourite with the commercial smuggler. The large number of seizures effected during the latter part of 1959 including several automobiles and the subsequent prosecutions, would seem largely responsible for the curtailed activity during the year under review.

One of the more interesting seizures resulted when, during the search of a dwelling house, a man knocked on the door and members of the Force "took delivery" of 57,000 cigarettes. The delivery vehicle, a 1951 Monarch was also seized.

Table 7 — Customs

Division	B	L	H	J	C	A	O	D	F	K	E	G	Total
Vessels.....	11	—	21	7	70	22	110	2	—	—	24	—	267
Autos.....	29	1	6	36	132	50	224	81	48	41	206	15	869
Beer.....	42	—	9	1	108	—	27	7	1	10	149	—	354
Rum.....	16	—	4	17	45	—	3	1	—	—	1	—	87
Asst. Liquors.....	161	2	35	12	239	2	64	5	9	1	114	—	644
Cigars.....	1	—	76	—	560	—	—	17	—	—	150	—	804
Cigarettes.....	236	40	147	46	3,744	11	219	24	3	19	213	—	4,702
Tobacco.....	—	—	6	5	6	—	5	17	—	16	1	—	56
Miscellaneous.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Aircraft.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	—	6
Seizures.....	88	5	59	110	461	130	661	133	86	106	639	21	2,499

Smuggling of motor vehicles from the United States continues to be a lucrative enterprise due to the general price differential but is particularly attractive to the car thief. One major stolen car smuggling ring was uncovered during the year after operating in the Province of Ontario for about six months. Joint investigation by Ontario Provincial Police and this Force brought the operation to a halt with the arrest of six members of the ring. Prosecution entered under the Criminal Code and Customs Act resulted in sentences ranging between three months and two and one half years.

During October 1960 the Chief Preventive Officer visited the western Divisions of the Force to discuss our field responsibilities with the various Officers Commanding.

One of the results was the decision to hold a Preventive Service Conference which took place in Headquarters, Ottawa, during February 1961. Discussions covered many enforcement, technical and operational matters which proved most beneficial to both the enforcement and Headquarters personnel.

Formation of new policy now permits handling many cases involving small quantities of smuggled goods without formal seizure action and warnings may be given for minor violations of the regulations.

The early results of these changes are most encouraging in that, having regard to the manpower available, more attention can be given to those areas with a greater potential threat to the revenue laws.



## Excise Act

The 679 Excise seizures effected during the year represent a decrease of 71 from 1959-60 but the level remains well above the average for the previous four years. There were 187 stills seized, 17 of which were the large capacity type operated by organized gangs.

Table 8 — Excise

Division	B	L	H	J	C	A	O	D	F	K	E	G	Total
Autos.....	—	3	4	—	59	8	10	7	4	2	1	—	98
Beer Wash.....	—	778	632	60	12,703	10,000	976	2,584	1,245	658	458	—	30,094
Rum.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illicit Spirits.....	—	24	82	9	4,101	1,155	422	205	86	37	42	—	6,163
Asst. Liquors.....	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Stills Complete.....	—	19	13	7	26	8	43	26	26	12	7	—	187
Stills Parts.....	—	3	9	2	3	3	11	9	6	4	—	—	50
Cigars.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Cigarettes.....	—	—	—	—	47	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	60
Tobacco .....	—	—	—	—	733	—	34,390	—	—	—	—	—	35,123
Miscellaneous.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Aircraft.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seizures.....	—	27	41	4	247	26	154	65	64	33	18	—	679

NOTE: Liquids—shown in gallons.

Cigarettes—by cartons (200 cigarettes per carton).

Tobacco—shown in pounds.

One still seized had a continuous run reserve storage of 1,000 gallons, one of the largest units encountered in many years. There were 6,163 gallons of spirits seized, an increase of 2,607 over the previous year. This increase was due to successful action against distributors and the larger quantities found at still sites.

The Force carried out six conspiracy investigations arising from violations of the Excise Act. Action in this field has been found necessary in order to expose and bring to account the financial backers and organizers of the large scale commercialized operations which continually come to our attention. Fifteen persons were charged and nine convictions registered. Five cases were dismissed due to lack of evidence and one case is still before the courts. These persons were charged with conspiracy to manufacture or possess stills, trafficking in illicit spirits and illicit distillation.

Thirty-two seizures of tobacco were made involving 35,123 pounds, slightly under the amount seized last year. Prosecution was entered in 21 cases, with 20 convictions being registered.

## Income Tax Act

The Force continued to assist the Department of National Revenue, Taxation Division, in prosecutions for failure to file returns or failure to supply information on demand. The number of cases referred to us from the Department was once again down sharply indicating that the backlog of prosecutions has been overcome and the preventive effect of court action is being felt.

Canada Shipping Act

Pleasure boating continued its phenomenal increase, it being estimated that some 400,000 pleasure craft were being utilized at the close of 1960 as compared to 78,000 in 1951. Three hundred and ninety convictions were registered under this Act and upwards of 49,000 small boats were inspected by members of the Force. This is an increase of approximately 7,500 over the previous year.

A submission was made by the Force to the Departments of Justice and Transport suggesting that all operational offences contained in the Small Vessel Regulations (dangerous operation, leaving the scene of an accident, etc.) be removed from these Regulations and placed in the Criminal Code. This has been approved for submission to Parliament and the result of this move will be awaited with considerable interest.

Opium and Narcotic Drug Act

The volume of work carried out in the enforcement of this Act remained relatively unchanged from an investigational point of view; however, there was a slight decrease in the number of arrests and convictions as shown in the following three year comparative summary:

	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Arrests .....	715	760	710
Convictions .....	585	671	512

Of the 710 persons arrested, a total of 71 were charged with either 'possession for the purpose of trafficking' (55) or 'trafficking' (16). This is a decrease from the previous year when 122 persons were taken into custody for these offences. This does not necessarily indicate a trend towards a continuing decrease in the illicit traffic of narcotic drugs or a reduction in the number of active addicts.

The principal drug of addiction continued to be heroin. The street price per capsule was \$5 at Vancouver and \$6 at Toronto and Montreal. Heroin seizures for the year amounted to three kilograms.

Ten ounces of marihuana in bulk form and 25 cigarettes were seized. In the previous year seizures amounted to 8½ ounces and 16 cigarettes. This drug has maintained a degree of prominence in Toronto and Montreal, however, the situation with respect to this drug is not considered serious.

Table 9 — Seizures Under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act

Drug	Kilograms	Ounces	Grains	Capsules	Tablets	Cubic Centi- meters	Cigarettes
Heroin.....	2	23	328	8,477	249	—	—
Morphine.....	—	—	218	—	567	15	—
Methadone.....	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
Demerol.....	—	—	—	—	12	28	—
Codeine.....	—	—	80	—	560	—	—
Marihuana.....	—	10	—	—	—	—	25



*Motor Vehicles and Drug Paraphernalia*

Motor vehicles seized.....	28
Improvised syringes.....	300
Hypodermic needles.....	219
Spoons.....	196

Six persons of juvenile age were arrested for violations of this Act, two less than the number reported last year. In one case a prison term of six months was imposed in adult court and the remainder of the cases were disposed of by suspended sentence or stay of proceedings, one charge was withdrawn and one case adjourned sine die. None of these persons was attending school at the time of arrest and all had a history of association with the criminal element or juvenile delinquents.

One habitual criminal case, based on Opium and Narcotic Drug Act charges, was dismissed. In another case under somewhat different circumstances, habitual criminal action was taken against a drug trafficker based on Criminal Code charges and a conviction was registered.

Fourteen persons were charged with conspiracy arising out of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act investigations. Of these, 11 were convicted and sentenced to prison terms while three cases are still before the courts.

During an undercover investigation in July 1960, a member of our Montreal Drug Section was successful in purchasing three ounces of heroin from Raymond Valliere and Leo Richer. Both men were arrested immediately following the transaction and an additional 25 ounces of the drug were seized. The sum of \$2,000 used in the purchase was recovered.

Investigation revealed that Valliere had travelled frequently to Hong Kong and it was evident that the drug was brought to Canada from that point. Excellent co-operation was received from the Hong Kong police during the investigation. The drug, which may have originated in Macau, was composed of a mixture of heroin, caffeine and monacetylmorphine and was described as a crude granulated heroin capable of being smoked but not for use hypodermically.

The method used in smoking this substance is called "chasing the dragon". This procedure consists of burning the drug in tin-foil over a flame and inhaling the tail of smoke through a drinking straw. It was the "chasing" of the undulating streamer of smoke with the drinking straw which resulted in this name being applied. This is the first case in which a drug of this type has been encountered in Canada.

When the case was disposed of Richer was sentenced to a prison term of one year while Valliere, the instigator of the offence, received a two year term. The court dealt leniently with Valliere due to the fact that he was ill with cancer and as it was his first criminal offence.

### **International Co-operation**

Liaison with foreign law enforcement agencies continued to develop on an expanding scale through the medium of the International Criminal Police Organization. Liaison with American agencies does not depend upon the ICPO and as usual a high degree of co-operation with the Americans was experienced.

### **Citizenship and Immigration**

During the latter part of 1959 the Department of Citizenship and Immigration requested the assistance of the Force in investigating a highly suspect situation

whereby Chinese immigrants were gaining entry to Canada fraudulently. Members of the Force were sent to Hong Kong and a special team of investigators, to be known later as the Passport and Visa Fraud Section, was assembled in Ottawa to study Immigration files. From files selected at random by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration it was determined that evidence of misrepresentation on the part of individual Chinese persons was present in the entry of hundreds of immigrants. It was estimated that within the past ten years several thousand Chinese immigrants had gained entry to Canada in a similar way.

With the adoption of the Government's Adjustment Statement Program and with the co-operation of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, the Force concentrated on the investigation of the main persons responsible for the entry of these immigrants. Investigation to date has confirmed the original findings and sixteen principal agents have been arrested and charged with a total of seventy-nine offences under the Criminal Code, ranging from Forgery, Uttering, Aiding and Abetting, Perjury to Conspiracy. In addition, several hundred illegal immigrants have been located and referred to the Department of Citizenship and Immigration for adjustment of status.

Provincial and Municipal Laws

There has been a steady general increase in Provincial Statute enforcement duties throughout the past number of years and this year, with a rise of 7.7 per cent, was no exception. As usual, traffic and liquor laws were most predominant, accounting for 94 per cent of the activity in this field.

For the first time in more than five years there was a decline in municipal by-law enforcement work.

Table 10 — Provincial Statutes

Province	Liquor Acts		Vehicle and Highway Traffic		Other Provincial Acts		Total Provincial Acts	
	1959-60	1960-61	1959-60	1960-61	1959-60	1960-61	1959-60	1960-61
British Columbia.....	10,545	11,594	33,396	33,944	2,331	2,725	46,272	48,263
Alberta.....	9,300	10,745	19,484	22,886	947	1,175	29,731	34,806
Saskatchewan.....	5,841	5,823	17,993	18,180	2,088	2,481	25,922	26,484
Manitoba.....	3,876	5,242	9,152	8,546	356	301	13,384	14,089
Ontario.....	761	121	34	16	8	10	803	147
Quebec.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick.....	6,944	6,687	10,886	12,957	192	181	18,022	19,825
Nova Scotia.....	5,408	5,635	6,160	7,824	899	1,306	12,467	14,765
Prince Edward Island.....	1,158	1,904	1,976	2,129	92	190	3,226	3,413
Newfoundland.....	2,336	2,606	8,199	7,911	929	1,208	11,464	11,725
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	1,143	1,679	370	359	262	191	1,775	2,229
TOTAL.....	47,312	51,226	107,650	114,752	8,104	9,768	163,066	175,746
	29%	29%	66%	65%	5%	6%	100%	100%



## Traffic Law Enforcement

Motor vehicle registration in Canada increased by 4.7 per cent to over five and one quarter million vehicles, representing approximately six and one half million licensed operators. In addition, 2,695,139 foreign vehicles of all types entered Canada by way of the contract provinces during the year.

An average of 438 men, 200 cars and 47 motorcycles were employed full-time on traffic law enforcement throughout our jurisdiction.

Radar was responsible for 17,051 prosecutions, a 26 per cent increase from the previous year. This type of enforcement is now being used in all contract provinces and has the desirable effect of reducing police car mileage and keeping dangerous high speed interceptions to a minimum.

British Columbia and Alberta are using the uniform traffic ticket and several other contract provinces have indicated that they propose to adopt this system in the near future.

Accident figures continued their upward trend. There was an increase in the fatal and non-fatal category of 6.4 per cent and 6.1 per cent respectively.

**Table 11 — Summary of Highway Traffic Offences**

Province	Provincial Vehicle and Highway Traffic		Sections 221 to 225 C.C. of C.		Fatal Auto Accidents		Non-Fatal Auto Accidents		Total	
	1959-60	1960-61	1959-60	1960-61	1959-60	1960-61	1959-60	1960-61	1959-60	1960-61
British Columbia.....	33,396	33,944	3,265	3,401	216	216	13,803	13,944	50,680	51,505
Alberta.....	19,484	22,886	1,498	1,513	183	208	7,788	7,792	28,953	32,399
Saskatchewan.....	17,993	18,180	1,230	1,129	129	117	6,687	7,208	26,039	26,634
Manitoba.....	9,152	8,546	744	827	95	85	3,750	3,907	13,741	13,365
New Brunswick.....	10,886	12,957	857	1,054	91	120	2,963	3,927	14,797	18,058
Nova Scotia.....	6,160	7,824	1,040	888	105	123	5,013	5,134	12,318	13,969
Prince Edward Island.....	1,976	2,129	259	265	21	14	656	834	2,912	3,242
Newfoundland....	8,199	7,911	597	610	36	47	2,945	3,587	11,777	12,155
Northwest Territor- ies and Yukon Territory.....	370	359	185	150	8	11	475	471	1,038	991
TOTAL.....	107,616	114,736	9,675	9,837	884	941	44,080	46,804	162,255	172,318

Eleven Traffic Training Classes were held in various Divisions covering such topics as traffic law enforcement, radar and breathalyzer operation. In addition, 18 of our members received specialized training at the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.

## Municipal By-Laws

A 5 per cent decrease is noted in this category which may indicate a levelling off in the upward trend of the past several years. Parking and traffic violations accounted for approximately 97 per cent of our work under municipal by-laws.

Table 12 — Municipal By-Laws

Province	1959-60	1960-61
British Columbia.....	31,008	29,955
Alberta.....	27,146	26,348
Saskatchewan.....	7,504	6,281
Manitoba.....	9,163	8,491
New Brunswick.....	831	1,358
Nova Scotia.....	386	211
Prince Edward Island.....	47	34
Newfoundland.....	2,242	1,934
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	241	58
TOTALS.....	78,568	74,670



## Other Investigations and Administrative Assistance

These two groups pertain to occurrences where no breach of a statute is suspected, alleged or intended but which require certain police investigative procedures and normally require a member to leave his Detachment to complete the duty. These investigations fall into two distinct categories:

- (a) Enquiries where field work is required which frequently result in widespread and lengthy investigations. These cases consist mainly of security enquiries about applicants for other Departments and Crown Companies; persons applying for remission, citizenship, pensions, licences or permits; locating missing persons, investigating accidents and general conditions at Indian reserves, national parks, bird sanctuaries or other similar duties.
- (b) Work of a preventive nature, mainly as an effort to control and educate the public in the matter of safe-guarding life and property. This entails the inspection of licences, lifesaving and fire fighting equipment, inspecting buildings (for provincial fire and safety regulations), explosive magazines, certain drugstores and hospitals, cars, trucks, buses and various places of amusement; conducting anti-safeblowing and preventive service patrols and escorting prisoners or mental patients for other police forces.

**Table 13 — Summary of Other Investigations**

Province	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Average
British Columbia	107,564	63,256	87,832	195,461	199,490	130,721
Alberta	28,837	28,107	40,216	59,277	65,386	44,365
Saskatchewan	15,298	20,434	33,027	52,637	51,884	34,656
Manitoba	17,346	22,486	31,848	38,210	39,208	29,820
Ontario	28,802	27,385	33,030	37,515	50,785	35,503
Quebec	16,886	20,298	27,635	21,416	17,330	20,713
New Brunswick	20,191	27,270	26,320	24,609	28,745	25,427
Nova Scotia	19,896	20,632	26,415	28,434	29,070	24,889
Prince Edward Island	4,602	6,887	3,589	3,824	4,141	4,709
Newfoundland	6,711	7,919	12,624	29,017	30,908	17,436
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	1,435	1,697	7,225	13,415	13,996	7,554
TOTAL	267,568	246,371	329,761	503,815	530,943	375,690

The investigations under this classification show an increase of 27,128 or 5.4 per cent over the preceding year. This is in keeping with the general rise in all duties throughout the Force.

Table 14 — Assistance to Other Police

Province	Service of Summons or Warrant		Prisoner Escorts		General Enquiries		Totals	
	1959-60	1960-61	1959-60	1960-61	1959-60	1960-61	1959-60	1960-61
British Columbia.....	9,322	8,927	1	2	4,160	2,245	13,483	11,174
Alberta.....	4,097	4,694	5,172	5,288	5,347	6,834	14,616	16,816
Saskatchewan.....	841	1,734	2,882	3,934	4,925	4,511	8,647	10,179
Manitoba.....	1,114	1,396	92	97	1,217	1,672	2,423	3,165
Ontario.....	272	249	5	19	1,383	1,639	1,660	1,907
Quebec.....	2	—	2	—	811	1,291	815	1,291
New Brunswick.....	184	151	1	4	547	1,041	732	1,196
Nova Scotia.....	35	21	—	—	1,710	2,023	1,745	2,044
Prince Edward Island.....	14	14	1	—	278	244	293	258
Newfoundland.....	877	750	—	—	146	204	1,023	954
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	—	—	—	—	70	55	70	56
TOTAL.....	16,758	17,936	8,155	9,345	20,594	21,759	45,507	49,040

The foregoing table indicates the number of “other investigations” where assistance was rendered on behalf of other police forces. This includes Canadian Police Departments, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Interpol, British and foreign authorities, but does not include assistance rendered by our National Police Service which is detailed elsewhere in this report.

The “general enquiries” referred to in the above table include cases where assistance was rendered as follows:

Investigations—offence committed .....	5,160
Investigations—no offence .....	600
Locate witnesses, etc. ....	1,379
Accidents .....	284
General assistance, inspection, enquiries, etc.	14,336
	<hr/> 21,759 <hr/>

### Administrative Assistance

This work includes the taking of fingerprints for other than criminal purposes, collecting taxes and fees, issuing licences and permits, recording persons on parole, registration of firearms and vital statistics, recording lost and found articles, issuing family allowances or other duties that can normally be carried out without leaving the Detachment office.

The work in this field shows a nominal increase of 1,833 or approximately 1.4 per cent.



Table 15 — Summary of Administrative Assistance

Province	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Average
British Columbia.....	45,579	32,179	18,563	17,410	18,461	26,438
Alberta.....	48,648	13,268	15,239	14,011	11,201	20,473
Saskatchewan.....	5,293	5,794	5,466	6,020	7,727	6,060
Manitoba.....	3,785	3,551	3,494	4,402	4,253	3,897
Ontario.....	4,465	6,212	18,891	20,869	22,818	14,651
Quebec.....	8,913	9,347	10,337	11,950	10,550	10,219
New Brunswick.....	7,977	8,910	12,792	9,559	5,099	8,867
Nova Scotia.....	2,403	3,201	6,517	6,319	5,981	4,884
Prince Edward Island.....	2,845	5,015	6,267	6,986	6,819	5,586
Newfoundland.....	6,217	7,798	8,704	6,414	6,473	7,121
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	26,402	25,193	24,284	20,694	27,085	24,732
TOTAL.....	162,527	120,468	130,554	124,634	126,467	132,930

## **Other Duties and Services**

### **Federal Government Property and Security Arrangements**

On January 1, 1961, this Force took over the policing of Montreal's Dorval Airport from the Department of Transport.

The Force provided protection for 52 Federal Government properties located in 12 cities through the medium of the Canadian and British Columbia Corps of Commissionaires. By this means, more than 382,000 hours of employment were provided for Commissionaires throughout the country.

Motorcycle escorts, plain clothes security guards and uniformed personnel provided protective measures for such distinguished visitors to Canada as His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, the President of the French Republic, their Majesties the King and Queen of Nepal, Prime Minister of Australia, Prime Minister of North Nigeria, Prime Minister of the Congo, Foreign Minister of Japan, Secretary of State Herter of the U.S.A., Prime Minister of the Confederation of Malaya and the Yugoslavian Foreign Minister.

### **Northern Work**

The RCMP enforces all Federal, territorial, municipal and criminal laws in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.

The Force is also responsible for policing the municipalities of Yellowknife and Hay River in the N.W.T. and Whitehorse and Dawson in the Yukon.

Several organizational changes took place during the year under review to promote more efficient operation of our northern division. Aklavik Sub-Division Headquarters was transferred to Inuvik, N.W.T., on April 1, 1960, and the name changed to Western Arctic Sub-Division. Coppermine, Fort Norman and Norman Wells Detachments were transferred from Fort Smith Sub-Division to Western Arctic Sub-Division and Cambridge Bay and Spence Bay to "G" Division Headquarters on September 1, 1960. Port Radium and Reliance Detachments of Fort Smith Sub-Division were closed on September 9, 1960 and January 27, 1961, respectively.

An Eastern Arctic Sub-Division was established on January 1, 1961, with Headquarters at Frobisher Bay, N.W.T., consisting of the following Detachments formerly administered from "G" Division Headquarters; Alexandra Fiord, Frobisher Bay, Lake Harbour, Pond Inlet, Cape Christian, Grise Fiord, Pangnirtung, Resolute Bay.

Fort Chimo Detachment in the province of Quebec was closed on January 20, 1961, and Port Harrison Detachment will be officially closed as soon as our buildings and equipment can be disposed of. These Detachments were closed as the province of Quebec is responsible for law enforcement in this area and Eskimo welfare is handled by other Government departments.

It is anticipated that a new Sub-Division with Headquarters at Baker Lake, N.W.T., will be opened shortly and will be known as Central Arctic Sub-Division. This new Sub-Division will consist of the following Detachments; Baker Lake, Chesterfield Inlet, Rankin Inlet, Cambridge Bay, Eskimo Point and Spence Bay.



The locations of Northern Detachments are listed in Appendix "B"; "G" Division.

With an increased number of persons living in the Eastern Arctic and the congregation of Eskimos in settlements, our police responsibilities are increasing. The operation of gaols by the Force in the Yukon and N.W.T. continues to be a problem, however, negotiations commenced again for the construction of a new gaol in the Yukon and N.W.T. It is felt that the situation has reached the point where serious consideration must be given to the construction of adequate gaols staffed by civilians rather than by members of the Force.

Although there was no serious outbreak of dog diseases during the year under review, the threat is always present and to keep such diseases under control, members of the Force annually inoculate thousands of sleigh dogs.

For the past number of years this Force operated three Eskimo Trading Stores at Herschel Island, Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay. Herschel Island Trading Store was closed this past year and Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay were changed to Co-operatives. The latter two will be operated in such a manner as to encourage participation by the Eskimos.

Every effort is being made to improve the living quarters of our men in Northern Canada and only a few settlements remain where our accommodation is not as good as that of other Government Departments.

This past year the Department of National Revenue arranged to station a Customs Officer at Inuvik and the duties formerly handled by this Force were returned to the department concerned.

Crime in the North increased commensurate with the growth in population and was confined mostly to the Yukon, Fort Smith and Western Arctic Sub-Divisions. The Eastern Arctic Sub-Division remained constant.

Criminal Code work in the Fort Smith Sub-Division increased by 17 per cent. One murder and one case of rape occurred at Yellowknife.

In the Yukon, Breaking, Entering and Theft increased 50 per cent and a sharp increase occurred in offences connected with the operation of automobiles. One case of rape occurred resulting in a four year penitentiary sentence and the only two safe attacks were successfully concluded. A few bad cheques were issued along the Alaska Highway. An encouraging trend, however, was noticed in the decrease in sexual offences.

The majority of cases under the Code in the Western Arctic were either Breaking, Entering and Theft or sexual offences.

The number of court cases under Federal Statutes has declined sharply since Indians in the N.W.T. received full liquor privileges. Previously Indians were prosecuted under the Indian Act for liquor offences, however, these offences are now taken under the Liquor Ordinance. As a result, cases under the Territorial Ordinances increased accordingly.

There was a considerable increase in the number of investigations under the Customs Act and Juvenile Delinquents Act. As a result of complaints that were received concerning the enforcement policy under the Customs Act with respect to returning Canadians through points on the Alaska-Yukon Border a change of policy was made which has made the enforcement of this Act less difficult.

The amount of work performed under the Motor Vehicle Ordinance greatly increased as each year there are more roads and more motor vehicles. Seven fatal accidents occurred in the Yukon resulting in eight deaths. In one case the driver was convicted of causing death by criminal negligence.



During the past year a detailed study was made of the amount of work performed by our northern division on behalf of other Government departments. Despite the fact that other departments have sent many employees into the North to take over work formerly performed by this Force, our administrative duties continued to increase. Every effort is being made, however, to keep our activities confined to the police field. This, of course, is not possible in remote areas where we are the only representative of the Government.

Patrol mileage for the year was as follows:—

Dog Team .....	46,851 miles
Boat .....	67,091 “
Foot Patrols .....	28,047 “
RCMP Aircraft .....	103,759 “
RCAF and Public Aircraft .....	304,888 “
Automobiles, Trucks and Jeeps .....	597,571 “
Railway .....	7,361 “
Snowmobile .....	7,511 “

TOTAL .....	1,163,079 miles
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The total mileage travelled shows an increase of 44,234 miles over last year. Automobiles accounted for the largest percentage of increase, although there was a slight rise in the number of miles travelled by boat.

Although our figures reveal a decrease of some 19,000 miles in dog team travel, this is due largely to the fact that sleigh dogs were no longer used at five of our Detachments; Port Harrison, Fort Chimo, Chesterfield Inlet, Arctic Red River and Tuktoyaktuk.

Aircraft are now used extensively in the Arctic and to a large extent have replaced the more primitive methods of transportation. Despite the use of aircraft, however, dog teams are still put to considerable use in the more isolated Detachments. This type of travel is just as gruelling and full of hardships as it was fifty years ago. To illustrate this point the following is an excerpt from patrol reports covering the return journey from Resolute Bay to Grise Fiord:—

“In the vicinity of Barlow Inlet ice conditions made it impossible to travel on the ice and patrol has to travel on a strip of snow on the shore which at one point went up the side of a mountain to a height of approximately 150 feet. At the top it was found that the strip narrowed to approximately 15 to 20 feet with a grade of approximately 25 degrees forming the edge of a precipice which had a straight drop to the ice approximately 150 feet below. The western edge of this strip joined on to the bare ground. These conditions lasted for approximately 200 yards and the crossing was made by allowing the dogs to run at the edge of the bare ground while the writer and Special Constable Kyak walked on the downgrade side of the sledge to keep it from sliding over the edge. All the teams and sledges were taken across in this manner without mishap. After crossing this section patrol came to the edge of the mountain which descended to the ice in a steep slope. The dogs were unhitched, dog-chains wrapped around the runners to slow the sledge down and the sledges were taken down the slope one at a time with two men on each sledge dragging their feet to slow the sledge down as much as possible. The dogs were hitched up again at the bottom.”



Communications continue to cause some concern in the North. Provision is being made each year for the acquisition of a limited amount of single sideband equipment which will provide excellent communication when completed. The construction of a micro-wave project from Grande Prairie to Alaska which is nearing completion will solve most of the communication difficulties in that part of the country.

During the early part of November 1960, it was reported to our Grise Fiord Detachment that several very young children in the Eskimo village were sick. The next morning a patrol was made and it was discovered that a seven-month old baby had died from a disease which at first was suspected as being diphtheria. The members were concerned with the condition of the sick children and received immediate medical advice by radio. Dr. A. H. Stevens of the Indian and Northern Health Services flew from Ottawa to Grise Fiord to administer to the sick. It developed that the disease in question was whooping cough which progressed to bronchial pneumonia but the medicine administered by the members of the Force controlled the disease and only one life was lost.

The following extract was taken from the report of Dr. A. H. Stevens:

"... confirmed and completed treatment already initiated in a very satisfactory manner by RCMP Officers stationed at Grise Fiord . . . The control of the outbreak was facilitated by the presence at Grise Fiord of a very ample range of medicines laid down by Indian and Northern Health Services and the skill of one of the RCMP Officers who is a graduate of the I.N.H.S. short course at Charles Cammell Hospital."

## **National Police Services**

### **Identification Work**

Our Identification Branch, located at Headquarters, Ottawa, acts as a central clearing house for Canadian police forces and penal institutions in all aspects of criminal identification work.

There are 37 Identification Sections throughout our various field divisions so that the services of these specially trained members are readily available to any detachment or police department at a moment's notice.

The volume of work once again increased considerably in all sections. A total of 250,020 sets of fingerprints were received from our contributors, an increase of over 18,000 from last year. Identifications were up by more than 6,000 which included 5,794 criminals and 683 non-criminals.

The Single Fingerprint Section classify and file fingerprints by the Battley system, whereby each individual impression is recorded separately. Latent fingerprints found at the scene of an offence and not eliminated or identified by comparison with possible suspects are searched through this section. During the period under review, 5,324 searches were made and 51 criminals identified. Although the percentage of identifications is small in comparison to the total number of searches made, this is often the only means of positive identification available and occasionally results in a police department successfully concluding a number of their unsolved cases.

Table 16 — Summary of Identification Work

Sections and Nature of Work	1959-60	1960-61
<b>CRIME INDEX AND FRAUDULENT CHEQUES</b>		
Criminal Cases Reported.....	3,353	3,256
Suggested Identifications.....	4,256	4,363
Confirmed Identifications.....	556	546
Wanted Persons Reported.....	1,349	1,428
Wanted Persons Located.....	767	1,027
Criminals Added to Method Index.....	2,560	2,487
Additional Information to Method Index.....	1,945	2,429
<i>Interpol</i>		
Assistance to Foreign Countries		
Arrests.....	Nil	Nil
Identifications.....	4	7
General Information.....	623	502
Assistance by Foreign Countries		
Arrests.....	Nil	Nil
Identifications.....	34	35
General Information.....	191	185
<i>Fraudulent Cheques</i>		
Total Exhibits Received.....	6,565	8,664
Known Authors.....	2,296	3,660
Unknown Authors.....	4,269	5,004
Identifications.....	2,640	3,051
Anonymous Letters.....	58	56
Identifications.....	17	16
<b>CRIMINAL RECORDS</b>		
Identified Fingerprints Processed.....	73,430	82,913
Additional Information Processed.....	55,220	62,076
Requests for Criminal Records.....	10,567	9,022
Requests for Photographs.....	1,029	1,400
<b>FINGERPRINTS "HQ" OTTAWA</b>		
Criminal Fingerprints.....	111,016	121,364
Non-Criminal Fingerprints.....	120,626	128,656
Total Fingerprints.....	231,642	250,020
Identifications—Criminal.....	77,119	82,913
Non-Criminal.....	6,997	7,680
Total.....	84,116	90,593
Foreign Exchange of Fingerprints		
Criminal Fingerprints.....	698	695
Identifications.....	175	185
Non-Criminal Fingerprints.....	1,472	1,498
Identifications.....	36	33
<b>FIREARMS REGISTRATION</b>		
Active Firearms Records.....	414,596	427,893
First Registrations.....	14,276	14,329
Re-Registrations.....	13,430	15,002
Cancelled Registrations.....	4,771	1,032
Identifications.....	1,007	1,327
<b>PAROLE AND TICKET OF LEAVE</b>		
Paroled.....	2,090	2,210
Total on Parole.....	2,776	3,184
Sentences Completed on Parole.....	1,649	1,745
Revocations.....	79	90
Forfeitures.....	74	93
<b>PHOTOGRAPHIC "HQ" OTTAWA</b>		
Negatives.....	10,031	10,063
Prints and Enlargements.....	82,002	103,278
Multilith Plate Negatives.....	3,047	3,181
Mounts.....	14,268	11,615
Laminations.....	484	2,910
Film Rolls Developed.....	256	446
<b>RCMP GAZETTE</b>		
Circulation—Monthly Magazine.....	1,504	1,535
Index Cards—West.....	437	441
Index Cards—East.....	443	452
Total.....	1,031	1,043
Total Index Cards Distributed.....	3,728,556	3,388,826
Special Wanted Circulars.....	2	6



Sections and Nature of Work	1959-60	1960-61
<b>REGISTRY</b>		
Active Criminal Record Files.....	666,182	694,951
Photographs of Criminals.....	44,428	52,863
Index Cards Prepared.....	86,355	95,220
Outgoing Mail.....	442,858	618,012
<b>SCENES OF CRIME "HQ" OTTAWA AND FIELD SECTIONS</b>		
Fingerprint Examinations		
At Scene.....	6,036	7,225
In Office.....	1,878	2,450
Criminal Impressions Identified.....	1,105	1,649
Non-Criminal Impressions Identified.....	2,967	3,183
Cases to Ottawa for search or comparison.....	331	323
Evidence Presented in Court		
Fingerprint.....	143	137
Photographic.....	890	903
Plan Drawings.....	487	520
Miscellaneous.....	77	79
Persons Fingerprinted		
Criminal.....	7,404	7,437
Non-Criminal.....	16,384	15,499
Deceased.....	107	122
Photography		
In Office.....	2,565	3,470
At Scene.....	4,452	5,100
Enlargements and Contracts.....	274,109	293,504
Photostats.....	119,685	190,251
Prisoners.....	6,515	7,318
Plans Drawn.....	2,560	2,363
Reproductions for Physical Comparisons.....	779	886
<b>SINGLE FINGERPRINT</b>		
Filed.....	32,200	42,680
Impressions searched.....	1,651	2,122
Impressions Identified.....	142	113
Persons Identified.....	59	51

Close liaison is maintained with the International Criminal Police Organization and other foreign police authorities. The Crime Index and Fraudulent Cheque Section is constantly exchanging information with their counterparts in other countries regarding the movement and activities of national and international criminals, wanted persons, narcotic traffickers and the like. Every year more and more police departments are discovering the wealth of information available to them for the asking and their contributions in return help build up the system and add to its efficiency.

A further 18 per cent increase in the work load of the Parole Section was recorded during the year.

Colour photographs prepared by our Photographic Section were accepted as evidence in a murder trial at Cochrane, Ontario. This marks the first time, to our knowledge, that colour photographs were admitted as evidence in criminal proceedings in Canada.

A new method of identification, under development for the past two years, has been utilized in 12 criminal cases by our Scenes of Crime Section and was directly responsible for the identification of a suspect on three separate occasions. The system employs various images of eyes, hair, mouth, nose, etc., developed on positive film, which can be superimposed one over the other until a likeness of the suspect is obtained.

The victim of an armed robbery in Ottawa made up a likeness of the suspect by using our new identification system. Five months later a member of the Ottawa City Police Identification Section noted a resemblance between one Douglas Roy Smith and the likeness of the suspect. At that time, Smith was charged with housebreaking and was not a suspect in the armed robbery case. The victim was brought to the courtroom where she viewed Smith at the prisoner's dock while he was being tried on the housebreaking charge and identified him as her attacker.

Following the armed robbery of a bank in East Templeton, Quebec, a likeness of the suspect was made up from eye witness descriptions. The Quebec Provincial Police pulled all of their photographs of criminals resembling the suspect. When a witness looked through these photographs, she identified the suspect as one Roy Thompson. This person was subsequently charged and convicted.

In Cornwall, Ontario, two witnesses to an armed robbery gave very similar descriptions of the assailant. A Constable on the Cornwall Police Department recognized the composite make-up as one Donat Joseph Lapensee, Jr.

### **Crime Detection Laboratories**

Staff at the three Crime Detection Laboratories is five below authorized establishment. The Ottawa unit is at full strength but the Sackville, N.B., Laboratory is one member below strength and Regina is four members short. This situation will be considerably relieved by the expected university graduation of a regular member of the Force in May 1961 and qualification of two understudies during the following summer. There are six understudies currently receiving training in the laboratories.

A member of the Trinidad, B.W.I., Civil Service, successfully completed the regular course of understudy in document examination at the Ottawa laboratory. A member of the Forensic Science Laboratory of the Government of Egypt is currently undergoing similar training.

A number of professional meetings and conventions were attended by members of the laboratory staff during the year under review. Papers on a variety of Forensic Science matters were delivered on these occasions. Attendance at these meetings provided our members with an opportunity to discuss their work problems with others holding similar qualifications and provided us with a means of gauging our progress and standing in this field of endeavour.

The volume of case work received and performed during the year showed an increase of 136 cases or  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent over last year. The majority of this increase occurred at the Ottawa laboratory. Man days employed in court attendance remained approximately at the same level, there being only a  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent rise from the preceding 12 months.

Plans are now under way to house our Sackville, N.B. Laboratory in the new Federal building which is to be erected in the near future. Present quarters, located in the Animal Pathology Building of the Department of Agriculture, are entirely unsuitable for our purposes.

The Regina building is considered adequate but the central Crime Detection Laboratory in Ottawa is too small and does not entirely meet our present requirements.



Table 17 — Work Performed by the Laboratories

	Ottawa	Regina	Sackville	Total
Cases Received.....	607	960	337	1,904
<i>Examinations:</i>				
Serological Examinations.....	17	140	52	209
Toxicological Examinations.....	2	91	47	140
Firearms Examinations.....	11	72	9	92
Bullet and Cartridge Case Examinations.....	193	153	31	377
Shot and Powder Tests.....	3	21	13	37
Ballistics.....	0	5	0	5
Mechanical Investigations and Applied Physics.....	0	0	0	0
Restoration of Serial Numbers.....	8	8	2	18
Examination of Tool Impressions.....	8	44	21	73
Hair, Fibre and Textile Examinations.....	34	96	22	152
Chemical Examinations.....	33	114	55	202
Blood Alcohol.....	5	209	30	244
Physical Examinations.....	28	147	21	196
Writings.....	336	385	135	856
Document, Chemical.....	1	10	0	11
Document, Physical.....	219	46	26	291
Spectrographic.....	15	53	41	109
X-Ray Diffraction.....	4	20	29	53
Infrared Spectrophotometry.....	0	36	29	65
Ultra-violet Spectrophotometry.....	0	61	37	98
Vapourphase Chromatography.....	0	175	0	175
Total Examinations.....	—	—	—	3,403

	Ottawa	Regina	Sackville	Total
Cases referred to: Other Laboratories.....	0	0	0	0
Prov. Pathologist.....	0	3	0	3
Man Days A.O.D.—Court.....	290	662	207½	1,159½
—Other duties.....	92	90	11½	193½
Lecturing—Classes in Training.....	144½	191	0	335½
—Outside organizations.....	27	8	4	39
Mileage—Air.....	37,829	281,958	10,864	330,651
—Rail.....	14,782	1,730	2,740	19,252
—Car.....	32,606	41,836	24,045	98,487
—Bus.....	0	150	144	294

### Summary of an Interesting Case

John Troscinski, married and the father of three children, operated a small printing shop in the Town of Larder Lake in the northern section of the province of Ontario, not far from the Quebec boundary. From all outward appearances, the printing shop was nothing more than just that—a small business serving the needs of a small community and providing very little more than a moderate living for its proprietor and his family.

During the autumn of 1959 a chance remark by an employee of the printing shop caused a small seed of suspicion to be nurtured in the mind of our investigator. This remark, directed to a member of Kirkland Lake Detachment, was in the form of a question concerning obscene photographs and printed matter in this country. A short time later, while attending a football game at Larder Lake, this member overheard a conversation between two young people indicating that

some type of pornographic literature referred to as "girlie books" was available around the district. Our member, bringing to mind his earlier conversation with Troscinski's employee, concluded that there must be a connection between the pornographic literature and the printing shop.

Members of the Larder Lake Police Department were advised of our suspicions. No further information developed for some months but the matter was far from forgotten and the feeling that "all was not right" in the little printing shop began to plague our investigator as well as the Larder Lake force.

Finally, on July 24, 1960, a Larder Lake police officer received the hoped for additional information. A young Indian girl was found wandering the streets in an intoxicated condition and when questioned by the policeman, revealed that she had just been approached by Troscinski to pose for questionable photographs. As a result of this information, the Larder Lake Police Department obtained a warrant to search Troscinski's home and business. In view of the fact that a printing shop was involved and knowing of our interest in the possibility of a counterfeiting angle, our member was invited to participate in the investigation to follow.

The search was carried out and soon after entering the premises sufficient evidence of traffic in pornographic material was located and the subject was placed under arrest. A detailed search of the premises revealed a photographic negative of a \$20 Canadian bank note, 17 counterfeit \$50 Canadian bank notes and one partially completed counterfeit \$100 Canadian bank note. At this stage the accused was informed that he would be charged with possession of counterfeit money. Fifty-two counterfeit \$100 bank notes were found in a hat hanging in the office. When a portion of the wall was removed, 65 sheets of paper containing partially printed \$50 and \$100 bills were found along with a number of offset printing plates and other paraphernalia for use in the illegal manufacture of bank notes. A total of \$16,000 in counterfeit bills together with plates and presses and a quantity of photographic equipment used in the venture was placed under seizure.

Information received during the investigation at Larder Lake resulted in the arrest of one Fernand Thibault at Quebec City where a search revealed some \$8,000 in the counterfeit currency and \$21,000 in stolen bonds concealed in the walls of a garage adjoining his home.

There are many safeguards employed in the manufacture of genuine Canadian money to protect it against being successfully counterfeited. One such safety device is the type and quality of paper used and the careful security measures taken to ensure that bank note paper cannot fall into the hands of people like John Troscinski. Unable to obtain fresh new bank note paper for his illegal printing operations, Troscinski developed a most ingenious alternate source of supply. A stack of sparkling new genuine \$1 bills was obtained from a local bank, crisp and fresh from the press of a staunch (but more legal) competitor in the money printing business, the Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd. These bills were then placed in a bleaching solution which completely removed all traces of the original ink from the bills. Troscinski was thus provided with a supply of bank note paper, precut to size, upon which his spurious notes could be printed at the nominal price of \$1 per sheet.



Troscinski appeared in court at Haileybury, Ontario, before the Hon. Judge J. R. Robinson on October 24, 1960. He was convicted on one charge of possession of equipment to make counterfeit money, Sec. 401 of the Criminal Code and one charge of possession of counterfeit money, Sec. 393. A conviction was registered on both counts and the accused was sentenced to a five year penitentiary term. He was also convicted on a charge of possession of obscene material, preferred by the Larder Lake Police Department, for which he was sentenced to six months in gaol.

Fernand Thibault was convicted at Quebec City, P.Q., on a charge under Section 393, possession of counterfeit money and sentenced to serve two years in the penitentiary. This conviction has been appealed and is still before the courts in the Province of Quebec.

Thus it may be seen how a police officer's attention to small detail and alertness to the unusual resulted in the successful conclusion of an investigation which, had it not been for a chance remark, would surely have cost thousand of dollars in investigational expenses, not to mention the cost to innocent people who would have been victimized.

## **Publications**

The **RCMP Gazette** publishes a weekly card index roster of wanted or missing persons and a monthly Gazette containing general information of interest to all police agencies. Six special wanted circulars were issued during the year. An improvement in the format has enabled us to streamline the printing process which means we can have a wanted circular in the mail for nation wide distribution within four hours of the receipt of a request.

We endeavour to maintain the highest possible professional standard and to publish information and articles that are of interest to police officials everywhere. Requests received from the FBI, Interpol and various Canadian law enforcement agencies for permission to reprint articles from the Gazette in their own publications indicate that the material we publish is of value on both a national and international basis.

The **RCMP Quarterly** is the regimental magazine of the Force. Circulation now stands at 15,316, an increase of 1,352 over that of last year. The Quarterly's over-all financial structure remains on a sound and satisfactory foundation.

## **Telecommunications**

The Telex teleprinter system was further extended to include New Westminster, Chilliwack, Prince Rupert and Prince Albert Sub-Divisions and Penticton Detachment. This system provides fast, reliable and economical communications between Sub-Divisional points within Divisions for the passing of urgent police information and now consists of 27 stations. Due to the versatility of Telex, this system automatically provides economical communications between Divisions and with the Force's Headquarters, Ottawa.

Minor improvements were made to further the efficiency of the cross-Canada radio-communications network maintained to provide reasonably reliable communication circuits between Sub-Divisions, Divisions and Headquarters, Ottawa during any prolonged failure of the Telex system, particularly during national emergencies.

Local coverage mobile radio networks within all provinces were expanded and improved with the replacement and installation of 132 fixed and 205 mobile radio units. These networks are distributed as follows:

Division	Radio-equipped cars, trucks and motorcycles	Radio-equipped Detachments (fixed units)	Hand-carried Portable radio units
"A" .....	36	3	4
"B" .....	50	23	5
"C" .....	56	23	22
"D" .....	127	32	7
"E" .....	319	91	31
"F" .....	163	61	15
"G" .....	18	8	2
"H" .....	90	37	12
"J" .....	90	34	7
"K" .....	185	42	14
"L" .....	18	6	2
"O" .....	50	11	11
"HQ" .....	9	1	8
"Air" .....	1	0	3

Conversion of all fixed and mobile radio equipment from 49 mcs. to 155 mcs. operation and replacement of all obsolete and non-type-approved fixed and mobile radio equipment was completed in North Battleford, Prince Albert, Saskatoon and Yorkton Sub-Divisions in Saskatchewan.

**"Marine" Division**

The "Marine" Division operated with four classes of patrol boats, namely Commissioner Class Ships, Fort Class, Detachment Class and Motor Boats. The distribution of patrol boats and mileage patrolled was as follows:

**Commissioner Class Ships**

NAME	PORT	MILEAGE
<i>Wood</i> .....	Halifax, N.S. ....	15,164
<i>Irvine</i> (decommissioned 1-10-60) .....	Halifax, N.S. ....	13,349

**Fort Class Ships**

M/L <i>Fort Steele</i> .....	Halifax, N.S. ....	9,167
M/L <i>Blue Heron</i> .....	Rimouski, P.Q. ....	6,156
M/L <i>Victoria</i> .....	Victoria, B.C. ....	12,520

**Detachment Class**

P/B <i>Burin</i> .....	Halifax, N.S. ....	3,131
P/B <i>Captor</i> .....	Bagotville, P.Q. ....	1,939
P/B <i>Adversus</i> .....	Halifax, N.S. ....	6,417
P/B <i>Detector</i> .....	Saint John, N.B. ....	5,411
P/B <i>Interceptor</i> .....	North Sydney, N.S. ....	3,630
P/B <i>Acadian</i> .....	Harbour Breton, Nfld. ....	7,970



P/B <i>Carnduff II</i> .....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	2,653
P/B <i>Shaunavon II</i> .....	Toronto, Ontario.....	2,400
P/B <i>Moosomin II</i> .....	Montreal, P.Q.....	4,697
P/B <i>Tagish II</i> .....	Sarnia, Ont.....	6,606
P/B <i>Little Bow II</i> .....	Vancouver, B.C.....	10,476
P/B <i>Chilcoot II</i> .....	Windsor, Ont.....	4,197
P/B <i>Cutknife II</i> .....	Kingston, Ont.....	6,764
P/B <i>Alert</i> .....	Alert Bay, B.C.....	7,272
P/B <i>Ganges</i> .....	Tofino, B.C.....	8,623
P/B <i>Sidney</i> .....	Ganges, B.C.....	5,926
P/B <i>Masset</i> .....	Campbell River, B.C.....	13,264
P/B <i>Tofino</i> .....	Ocean Falls, B.C.....	11,959
P/B <i>Nanaimo</i> .....	Prince Rupert, B.C.....	8,691
P/B No. 1.....	Westview, B.C.....	7,397
P/B No. 2.....	Port Alice, B.C.....	4,425

#### Motor Boats

M/B <i>Kenora III</i> .....	Kenora, Ont.....	2,767
M/B <i>Fort Frances II</i> .....	Fort Frances, Ont.....	8,728
M/B <i>Sorel</i> .....	Lachine, P.Q.....	4,637
M/B <i>Valleyfield</i> .....	Valleyfield, P.Q.....	4,202
M/B <i>Fort Erie</i> .....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	6,982
M/B <i>Port Alice</i> (Com'd 8-60)..	Tahsis, B.C.....	5,054

A total of 222,574 miles was patrolled by the above boats and in addition, skiffs on patrol boats operating throughout the Great Lakes patrolled a total of 19,041.

The Commissioner Class Ship *Wood* based at Halifax, Nova Scotia, patrolled from the Canada-United States Boundary Line in the Bay of Fundy to Battle Harbour, Labrador, including the coastal waters at Newfoundland, Gulf of St. Lawrence and St. Lawrence River to Rimouski, Quebec. The *Wood* and *Irvine* were available for search and rescue operations on request from the R.C.A.F. Search and Rescue Centre and occasionally provided transportation for sick and injured people where no other means was available.

The crew of the *Wood* and *Adversus* assisted in directing traffic ashore and policed race courses during water sports at the Nova Scotia Fishermen's Exhibition at Lunenburg. These ships were also open to the public during appropriate hours which served as an added attraction to the thousands of visitors. Crew members of *Wood* assisted the Lunenburg Town Police during the launching of the replica of H.M.S. *Bounty* on August 27.

The *Irvine* took part in the making of a film of the RCM Police for Encyclopedia Britannica at St. Anne's Bay, C.B.I., and on May 2 towed the trawler *Gloucester* into North Sydney, N.S., after she was located in distress near Cape St. Lawrence, C.B.I. Between August 16 and 19, *Irvine* carried out a search near Cape Race, Newfoundland, for the missing *Jenny Barno*. The bodies of the three crew members were picked up by fishing boats but the ship has not yet been located. The *Irvine* also carried out the annual St. Lawrence River North Shore Patrol, assisting the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources in the feeding and counting of birds at various sanctuaries and provided transportation for "C" Division personnel for duties at isolated communities.

The *Irvine* was taken out of operational service on October 1, 1960, and replaced the *French* as a *Depot* ship at HMC Dockyards, Halifax, N.S. *French* was declared surplus and turned over to Crown Assets Corporation. The ship's bell was sent to Regina to be placed in the RCMP Museum.

The Fort Class Ship *Fort Steele*, based at Halifax, N.S., carried out Preventive Service patrols along the Nova Scotia coast, lower Gulf of St. Lawrence and south coast of Newfoundland. Unlike the old Fort Class ships, *Fort Steele* patrolled during the winter months.

*Blue Heron*, placed on command to "C" Division, commenced operation on May 2 and patrolled the Gulf of St. Lawrence, searching ships from foreign ports, inspecting vessels under the Canada Shipping Act and providing transportation and assistance to detachments as required.

Detachment Class boats patrolled as required in their respective areas and carried out a variety of duties, searching foreign and Canadian ships, transporting medical and mental patients from isolated Newfoundland communities to medical centres, assisting in the enforcement of Federal and Provincial Statutes and attending regattas and Natal Day Celebrations.

Patrol boats operating throughout the Great Lakes had a very busy year and favourable comments were received from the Collector of Customs with regard to our patrol boats both as to prevention and suppression of smuggling along the International Boundary.

Considerable time was devoted to the control of water traffic which has increased at an alarming rate and an effort was made to educate operators as to the requirements of Small Vessel Regulations.

Ten boats were operated on the west coast and assisted such agencies as the Department of Transport, Postal Inspectors, Game Branch, Fire Marshal and Welfare Department. Searches under the Customs Act increased greatly. Requests for assistance from various organizations to police regattas, fishing derbies and marine parades were met whenever possible. The following is one of many cases worthy of mention:

"On April 23, at 1:30 a.m. P/B *Little Bow II* received a call from Richmond Detachment to the effect that a 36-foot tugboat *Westminster Chief* had been stolen from New Westminster and requested assistance to recover same. An immediate patrol was made. While approximately half-way between Prospect Point and Point Grey bell buoy, an unidentifiable object was sighted on radar and course was altered to investigate. Upon approach, the object in question was ascertained to be the stolen tug. When P/B *Little Bow II* approached, the tug proceeded at high speed and attempted to ram the police boat. Evasive action was taken and the tug made two more attempts to ram, then endeavoured to escape. After running for about two miles, the tug hove to and signalled that they wished P/B *Little Bow II* to come alongside. Upon approaching from astern, the tug was put in full speed astern and attempted to back into the police boat. As all attempts to halt this tug met with negative results, the NCO in charge finally ordered the ship's rifle broken out and warning shots were fired, at which time the tug halted. When finally boarded, the two youths, aged 17 and 19, were taken into custody and turned over to New Westminster City Police and charged under Section 280 (a) C.C. Charges were also laid under Sections 74 and 77, Small Vessel Regulations 1958."

The following "Marine" training was carried out:—

Engineers Training Class—Toronto, Ontario.

7 weeks — 5 members



21 members qualified for Certificates of Competency as issued by the Department of Transport.

Four classes were held on the west coast on the handling of outboard motors with twenty members of "E" Division in attendance.

### **"Air" Division**

The "Air" Division is a service division consisting of 16 operational aircraft and one training aircraft based at points in Canada where they can best serve the operational police divisions in the numerous and diverse obligations for which the Force is responsible.

The distribution of Detachments and aircraft remained the same with the exception of Regina "Air" Detachment where the Beaver aircraft was replaced with a Beechcraft D18S acquired late in the fiscal year from the Department of National Defence. This Beaver will subsequently be operated and based at Corner Brook, Newfoundland.

The "Air" Division detachments and aircraft were distributed as follows:—

Ottawa, Ont. ....	"Air" Division HQ's
Ottawa, Ont. ....	Aircraft and Engine Overhaul
Ottawa, Ont. ....	1 Beechcraft D18S and 1 D.H. Beaver
Ottawa, Ont. ....	1 Beechcraft D18S (Training aircraft)
Regina, Sask. ....	1 Beechcraft D18S
Edmonton, Alta. ....	1 Beechcraft D18S
Fort Smith, N.W.T. ....	1 D.H. Otter
Frobisher Bay, N.W.T. ....	1 D.H. Otter
St. John's, Nfld. ....	1 D.H. Otter
Churchill, Man. ....	2 D.H. Otters
Vancouver, B.C. ....	1 D.H. Beaver
Prince George, B.C. ....	1 D.H. Beaver
Inuvik, N.W.T. ....	1 D.H. Beaver
Prince Albert, Sask. ....	1 D.H. Beaver
Winnipeg, Man. ....	1 D.H. Beaver
St. John's, Nfld. ....	1 D.H. Beaver (Later to be based at Corner Brook, Nfld.)
Victoria, B.C. ....	1 Grumman Goose

Operations were normal and consisted principally of transporting passengers and freight into the more remote regions of Canada when it was in the interests of economy and efficiency to do so. This was especially true in the Canadian Arctic where the five aircraft employed completed 297,225 patrol miles which consisted of 2,988:00 hours of flying. This flying was completed without an accident or mishap of any nature.

Numerous mercy and rescue flights were carried out and among recorded rescue missions by "Air" Division aircraft, two are worthy of note. The Frobisher Bay Otter on both occasions located the crew and passengers of a crashed commercial aircraft who were picked up at the site of the accident and flown to safety. In July 1960, two "Air" Division aircraft were employed on a search for two persons lost in the Great Bear Lake area. A total of 60 hours flying time was involved in this search, covering a distance of 6,600 miles.

The aircraft based at Frobisher Bay, N.W.T., and Churchill, Man., continued to work in close collaboration with the Department of Northern Affairs and Department of National Health and Welfare rendering assistance with work related to Eskimo welfare in the North.

During the year under review, 9,327:10 hours were flown covering 963,999 miles. Passenger miles amounted to 1,878,366 and 55,063 ton miles of freight was carried.

### Police Service Dogs

The number of calls for the assistance by Police Service Dogs decreased during the year under review, dropping from a high of 1,041 in 1959-60 to 916 for 1960-61. This decrease can be attributed in a large part to four Police Service Dogs being unavailable for duty for long periods of time at some of our busier locations.

The following is a breakdown of the 916 cases referred to above:

	<i>Per Cent of Calls</i>	<i>Per Cent Successful</i>
Tracking Criminals .....	26	8.8
Lost and Missing Persons .....	18.5	5.3
Searching for Articles .....	12.4	14.2
Excise and Liquor .....	43.1	5.8

The staff at the Training Kennels in North Sydney, N.S., comprises the NCO in charge Kennels (Chief Dog Trainer) and two assistants. During the year one Dog Master was replaced and six dogs were struck off the strength of the Force. One new kennel was opened at Corner Brook, Nfld., and is included in the following distribution by province of Police Service Dogs.

British Columbia .....	4	New Brunswick .....	1
Alberta .....	4	Nova Scotia .....	2
Saskatchewan .....	3	Newfoundland .....	2
Manitoba .....	3		

The dog breeding program has continued satisfactorily and has contributed substantially to the Section. Two litters were whelped from P.S. Dog "Sheena" and P.S. Dog "Velvet". Three of each litter are presently considered suitable prospects for field duty. The Force now has three imported dogs, two studs of German Shepherd strain of early German pedigree and one German Shepherd bitch of Irish-English origin.



## Administration

### Strength

The total strength of the Force on March 31, 1961, was 7,896 made up of the following classes of personnel:

(1) <i>Regular Member Strength:</i>		
Officers .....	163	
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables .....	5,690	
Marine Constables .....	130	
Special Constables .....	157	
	<hr/>	6,140
(2) <i>Other than Regular Member Strength:</i>		
Special Constables .....	73	
Civilian Members .....	193	
Civilian Employees .....	413	
	<hr/>	679
(3) <i>Civil Servants</i> .....	1,077	
		1,077
		<hr/>
TOTAL .....		7,896
		<hr/>

There was an increase of 600 regular members and 28 Civil Servants. Due to an administrative change-over there was a decrease in the "other than regular member strength" of 300 Special Constables and 123 Civilian Employees. The majority of these were absorbed into the regular member strength of "Marine" Division as Marine Constables or "Air" Division as Special Constables while 193 elected to remain as "other than regular member" in the new grade of Civilian Member. There was an over-all net increase of 338. The Reserve force stands at 224, a decrease of 9.

Details of the distribution of the Force will be found in Table 18.

Table 18 — Strength Recapitulation by Divisions and Provinces

	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Assistant Commissioners	Chief Superintendents	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Corps Sergeant-Major	Sergeants-Major	Staff Sergeants-Major	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Marine Constables	Special Constables	Civilian Members	Civilian Employees	Totals	Saddle Horses	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Snow Sedans	Boats (Inboard)	
"HQ" Division, Ont.	1	2	1	4	10	30	11		1	4	30	99	146	208		41	91	106	785		14			9	5	5		9	
"B" Division, Nfld.				1		2	2		1		7	10	42	179		5	4	5	258		2			66	7	4		9	
"L" Division, P.E.I.						1			1		2	10	34					2	52					20	3	2			
"H" Division, N.S.			1		1	4			1		8	18	47	182		4	8	15	289		3			100	4	4			
"J" Division, N.B.				1		4			1		6	12	48	160		5	5	12	254		1			93	5	6			
"C" Division, Que.			1		1	4			1		11	19	70	194		28	12	35	376					106	2				
"A" Division, Ont.			1			2	2		1		9	17	55	231		11	6	20	355					70	3	8		1	
"N" Division, Ont.					1		1				3	7	12	136		3	10	26	200		56			8	4		1		
"O" Division, Ont.					3	1	3		1		13	19	50	177		17	8	13	305					100	2	1			
"D" Division, Man.				1	2	4	1		1		14	22	95	275		12		18	445		3			136	15	7		2	
"F" Division, Sask.			1		1	6	1			1	18	23	101	361		6	10	2	531		3			181	13	2			
"Dpt" Division, Sask.					1	3			1		6	6	23	304		9	12	70	435		175			10	9		1		
"K" Division, Alta.				1	4	4	3		1	1	21	36	132	467		21	10	34	735		4			229	22	9		1	
"E" Division, B.C.			1		5	9	2		1		44	82	220	872		15	16	51	1,318		4			338	40	10		1	
"G" Division—N.W.T.					1	1	3				3	7	20	81		32		2	150					7	10	2	27		
—Y.T.						1					2	3	13	27			1	1	48					11	7			32	
"Marine" Division					2	5	1				11	23	33	27	130		21		232				17	1	1				
"Air" Division						2	1				10	8	8					1	51						1				
TOTALS	1	2	6	8	32	83	31	1	11	7	218	413	1,125	3,915	130	230	193	413	6,819	231	34	215	17	1,485	153	53	6	73	
Headquarters Staff																													
Newfoundland	1	2	1	4	10	20	9		1	3	28	86	117	176		31	86	102	677					9	5	5		10	
Prince Edward Island				1		2	2		1		7	13	43	179		7	4	5	266		2			1	66	7	4		
Nova Scotia						1			1		2	10	34					2	52					20	3	2			
New Brunswick			1		1	9	1		1		16	31	64	203		79	8	15	433		17			100	4	4		7	
Quebec				1		5			1		7	14	53	163		4	6	13	272		1			93	5	6		1	
Ontario			1		1	5			1		11	19	74	205		3	12	35	395					106	2			6	
Manitoba			1		7	6	6	1	2		32	48	131	548		12	24	60	918		56		4	179	11	9	1	7	
Saskatchewan				1	2	4	2		1		14	25	92	269		2	15	18	445				3	136	15	7	2		
Alberta			1		2	11	1		1	2	26	35	132	672		18	26	75	1,002		3		2	191	22	2	2		
British Columbia				1	4	4	5		1	1	23	37	134	467		23	10	34	744		4		1	229	22	9	1		
Northwest Territories			1		5	12	2			1	48	92	231	879		28	16	51	1,387		4		3	338	40	10		12	
Yukon Territories							3				2	6	17	77		35		2	142					7	10		2	27	
On Command Special Duty Abroad											2	3	13	27			1	1	48					11	7				
TOTALS	1	2	6	8	32	83	31	1	11	7	218	413	1,125	3,915	130	230	193	413	6,819	231	34	215	17	1,485	153	53	6	73	



The wastage of uniformed strength for the year was 257.

The breakdown of the increase and wastage for the year in all categories appears hereunder.

	Officers	N.C.O.s and Constables	Marine Constables	Special Constables	Civilian Members	Reserve Constables
<b>Increases</b>						
Engaged.....		516	145	169	193	
Ex-members re-engaged.....		55				
<b>TOTALS.....</b>		<b>571</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>193</b>	
<b>Wastage</b>						
Pensioned.....	8	88		5		
Died.....		7				2
Time Expired.....		7	4			3
Invalided.....		5		1		
Purchased.....		116	3	3		
Resigned.....				6		4
Unsuitable.....		22	2	4		
Dismissed.....		4	1	2		
Change of Status.....			4	278		
Others.....				6		9
<b>TOTALS.....</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>305</b>		<b>9</b>

Promotions affecting Commissioned ranks took place as follows:

- 1 Deputy Commissioner to Commissioner
- 1 Assistant Commissioner to Deputy Commissioner
- 8 Superintendents to Chief Superintendents
- 15 Inspectors to Superintendents
- 12 Sub-Inspectors to Inspectors
- 1 Sergeant Major to Sub-Inspector
- 17 Staff Sergeants to Sub-Inspectors
- 1 Sergeant to Sub-Inspector

## Training

The following is a recapitulation of the over-all training in the Force for the fiscal year 1960-61.

### 1. REGULAR TRAINING

#### (a) *Recruits*

Recruits in training on April 1, 1960 .....	376
Recruits commenced training during fiscal year 1960-61 .....	470
Recruits completed training and posted to field duty during fiscal year 1960-61 .....	432
Recruits discharged .....	41
Recruits in training on March 31, 1961 .....	447

#### (b) *In-Service Personnel*

Canadian Police College graduates .....	99
Intermediate Training .....	285
Marine Refresher .....	16
Refresher Course for Dogmasters .....	18
Dogmasters Training .....	3

## 2. SPECIALIZED TRAINING

Identification Branch Training .....	38
Identification Branch Special Course .....	2
Identification Branch Refresher Course .....	11
Security and Intelligence Training .....	58
"I" Directorate special courses .....	30
Familiarization Course for Northern Volunteers .....	12
Training of Instructors in Teaching Methods at RCAF School, Trenton, Ont. ....	16
Officers' Indoctrination Course .....	35
Fall Climbing and Rescue School .....	6
Winter Ski and Rescue School .....	8
Marine Division training (members attending Naviga- tional courses) .....	21
Language training .....	3
Race Track Supervisor's Course .....	68
Musical Instrument Repair Course .....	1
Driver and Traffic Training Instructor's Course .....	4
Band Training (Royal Conservatory of Music) .....	3
Cipher Courses .....	15
Air Division Training .....	6
Small Boat Operator's Course (Field Divs.) .....	81
Breathalyzer Course .....	8
Divisional Refresher Courses .....	72
Care and Handling of Motorcycles .....	53
Electronics Communication Courses .....	6
U.S. Army Provost Marshal General's School, Fort Gordon, Ga. ....	3
Personnel Conference .....	6
Gas Training .....	6
Civil Defence Communications .....	2
Civil Defence .....	36
Document Examination .....	4
Instructional Course FN (C1) Rifle .....	107
Swimming (Red Cross Instructors) .....	3
Counter-Sabotage Training .....	2
Fire Investigators Course (members) .....	2
Leadership Course .....	1
Narcotic Control .....	2
Criminology Course .....	2
Post Garage Mechanic Engine Test and Service Training	2
National Defence College, Kingston .....	1
X-Ray Diffraction and Spectrographic School, Chicago	1
Canadian Army School Physical Training, Swimming and Boxing (Instructors) .....	4
Canada Shipping Act—"O" Division .....	16
United States Bureau of Narcotics Training School .....	2
Potential Academic Instructors' Course .....	6
S. & I. Specialists .....	3



Special Training for Electronics Technicians Canadian Motorola, Toronto .....	5
Automotive Air Brake Course, Vancouver, B.C. ....	5
Neutron Activation Analysis Course .....	1
United States Coast Guard Search and Rescue Seminar, Miami, Florida, U.S.A. ....	2
Second International Meeting on Forensic Pathology and Medicine, New York, U.S.A. ....	2
Associated Locksmiths of America, Inc. Convention and Trade Show, Washington, D.C. ....	1
Infrared Spectroscopy Lectures, Massachusetts Institute of Technology .....	1

### 3. UNIVERSITY TRAINING

#### *Graduates—1960-61*

Science .....	2
Commerce .....	2
Law .....	1
Arts .....	Nil

#### (a) *Full-time Attendance:*

Law .....	3
Commerce .....	2
Business Administration .....	2
Science .....	3
Arts .....	4

#### (b) *Extension Courses:*

Science .....	2
Commerce .....	Nil

#### (c) *One-year non-degree courses* .....

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In reflecting on the University Training Program of the Force it would be unfair to merely say our members were doing well. This phase of training has been a source of continued satisfaction since inception. Through the years our members have proved themselves, even though many may have been absent from the portals of higher learning for as many as ten years.

Our undergraduates have, on all levels, distinguished themselves and our graduates were in the fore of their respective classes. We have been favoured with unsolicited complimentary remarks from some of the universities on several of our members. This reflection is good, it shadows favourably on the members, the Force, and it serves to justify the expenditure involved.

Some of the correspondence referred to above is quoted hereunder.

“DEAR COMMISSIONER HARVISON:

I am very pleased to be able to write and tell you that Mr. Raymond P. Zerr received his Bachelor of Business Administration degree (Division I) at our Convocation in May of this year. He maintained an excellent record in each of the three years in which he attended this University and was one

of four students in Business Administration to graduate in first division. I am very pleased with his good academic record and, more than that, delighted with the active part which he played in many of the student activities. We will be sending you a photograph of Mr. Zerr which was taken at the reception following Convocation.

Once again, the other members of the Force who were in attendance at the University have maintained above average records. Mr. Foster A. Howe, who entered as a special student in the year 1958-59 and who has returned to carry on with his work proceeding towards the degree of Bachelor of Business Administration, had an average in the mid-70's and a very high mark of 86 in Accounting.

The two members of the Force who were here for the single year are Lloyd R. Norman and Joseph A. Roy. Here again, both students were successful in all of their examinations. Mr. Norman had the best record of the two with a mark in Accounting well up in the 90's. His lowest mark was 69 in Sociology. Mr. Roy's lowest mark was 58 in Sociology, but all others were well up in the 70's.

I want you to know how much we have appreciated having the members of the Force with us as students at the University of New Brunswick. Without exception they have done outstanding academic work and we feel they have been a very real addition to the membership of the student body. We hope very much that members of the RCMP will continue to study with us here, and that future records will be as good as those of the past several years.

With kind regards, I am,

Yours most sincerely,

COLIN B. MACKAY

*President*

*University of New Brunswick."*

"DEAR SIR:

It gives me a great deal of pleasure to tell you that one of the men on your Force, James Long, has graduated from Commerce in the May Convocation.

Mr. Long has been an excellent student during the four years he has attended U.B.C. He graduated with a first class standing and this puts him in the top 5 per cent of the class. I should point out that we try to maintain a high standard with respect to the granting of first class standing. The fact that Mr. Long has achieved this standing is a great credit to him and to the Force. I am sure it must be gratifying to you to know that your Selection Committee has made such a wise choice. I assume that you will get this information through official channels but I felt I would like to call it to your attention.

Yours sincerely,

G. NEIL PERRY

*Dean, Faculty of Commerce and  
Business Administration  
University of British Columbia"*



In addition to the above, 17708, Constable F. T. Tweed graduated (Cum Laude) from the University of Ottawa in the Faculty of Science. Constable Tweed was on the Dean's Honour List for three years and maintained an average of 81.1 per cent throughout his stay at the University of Ottawa. Many of our one-year non-degree course men stood well up in their class and the results attained by them were most gratifying.

#### 4. TRAFFIC LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING

(a) Northwestern University .....	18
(b) Radar Speed Meter Courses .....	48
(c) Traffic Patrolman's Courses .....	188

#### 5. FIRST AID TRAINING

There were 142 classes held during 1960 as compared to 100 the previous year. Two thousand, two hundred and forty-nine awards were issued, an increase of 755 from 1959.

### RCMP Group Insurance

As a result of good experience, the rate for RCMP Group Life Insurance decreased from 30¢ to 25¢ per \$1,000 of insurance and coverage was increased as of September 1, 1960, as follows:

Officers .....	\$15,000 to \$20,000	
N.C.O.'s .....	9,000	15,000
*Constables—Married .....	6,000	10,000
Single .....	6,000	6,000
Civilian Members .....	—	6,000

\*Constables include Marine Constables and Special Constables.

Five thousand, six hundred and eighty-five members are insured under the plan.

Arrangements are now under way to provide continued coverage upon retirement on a gradually reducing amount of insurance terminating at age 75.

### Band

The strength of the Band during the year under review was 42 members under the direction of the Supervisor of Music. Of this number, 35 were full-time bandsmen and 7 part-time.

The transfer from part-time to permanent Band status is progressing. Part-time members are being released as soon as their replacements are available and as the permanent Band establishment allows.

The Band concluded 65 engagements during the year of which 46 were concert performances and 18 dance engagements. There was one parade. Engagements worthy of note were:

Rotary Club Citizenship Adventure .....	May 10
Crown Prosecutor's Reception .....	May 27
Lions Club Parade .....	May 29
World Refugee Year Benefit Garden Party .....	June 8
Massed Band Concert Parliament Hill .....	July 1
United Services Institute Dance Halifax .....	Nov. 4
Boy Scouts Investiture .....	Nov. 22
Benefit Hockey Game for Cerebral Palsy .....	Feb. 10
Overseas Friendship Society Concert .....	Feb. 18

Three members of the permanent Band completed a period of training at the Conservatory of Music in Toronto and one member attended an Instrument Repair Course with the United States Navy School, Washington, D.C.

**Horses**

The breeding program at Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan, continues satisfactorily and during the past year 27 foals were taken on strength while three horses were purchased. Three horses died; six were destroyed and 12 were cast and disposed of. There were 231 horses on strength, an increase of nine over the past year. The distribution of horses was as follows: 175 at “Depot” Division, Regina, and 56 horses at “N” Division, Ottawa.

**Sleigh Dogs**

During the past year there was a decrease of 54 sleigh dogs, making a total of 215 for use in the North. This is accounted for mainly by the fact that sleigh dogs were no longer used at five of our detachments.

**Health**

The Department of Veterans Affairs continues to look after the medical, dental and hospital requirements of the Force. This arrangement operates quite satisfactorily. There was a decrease of approximately 13 per cent in the number of days lost through sickness while the number of cases treated in all Divisions was 20,360. This latter figure represents an increase of 10,983 cases over last year. The greater part of this increase was due to the administration of polio vaccine to all members of the Force.

**Pay**

The rates of pay for regular members and other classes of personnel will be found in Table 19.

**Discipline**

A high level of discipline was maintained throughout the year with only a few breaches of the Force’s regulations being made.

**Marriages**

Marriage regulations were somewhat relaxed during the past year and at the year’s end approximately 64 per cent of the total uniformed strength of the Force were married.

**Appointments**

The following Officers were appointed Honorary Aides-de-Camp to His Excellency, the Governor General, effective on the dates shown:

Assistant Commissioner D. O. Forrest .....	25-4-60
Superintendent F. B. Woods-Johnson .....	24-6-60



The following members received the promotions and awards indicated from the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem:

*Promotions*

Officer Brother—

Supt. P. B. Cox

Serving Brother—

Sub-Insp. Hertzog, E.A.C.

12846, Sgt. Brien, F.N.

14266, Cpl. Mantle, G.M.

*Honours*

Priory Vote of Thanks—

13422, S/Sgt. Morris, R.C.

14797, Cpl. Hayes, E.A.

17263, Cst. Turnbull, R.K.

Meritorious Certificate (Non Risk)—

19387, Cst. Siddle, R.J.

**Table 19 — Rates of Pay**

Rank and Grades	Pay Per Month	Pay Per Annum
Commissioner.....	\$ 1,583.33	\$19,000.00
Deputy Commissioner.....	1,333.33	16,000.00
Assistant Commissioner (6 at).....	1,125.00	13,500.00
Assistant Commissioner or		
Chief Superintendent.....	1,000.00	12,000.00
Superintendent (3rd year).....	875.00	10,500.00
Superintendent (2nd year).....	840.00	10,080.00
Superintendent (1st year).....	810.00	9,720.00
Inspector (3rd year).....	750.00	9,000.00
Inspector (2nd year).....	720.00	8,640.00
Inspector (1st year).....	690.00	8,280.00
Sub-Inspector.....	650.00	7,800.00
Corps Sergeant Major.....	570.00	6,840.00
Staff Sergeant Major.....	560.00	6,720.00
Sergeant Major and Staff Sergeant (2nd year).....	545.00	6,540.00
Sergeant Major and Staff Sergeant (1st year).....	520.00	6,240.00
Sergeant (2nd year).....	500.00	6,000.00
Sergeant (1st year).....	470.00	5,640.00
Corporal (2nd year).....	441.67	5,300.00
Corporal (1st year).....	426.67	5,120.00
Constable 1st Class (Discretionary).....	401.67	4,820.00
Constable 1st Class (5th year).....	391.67	4,700.00
Constable 1st Class (4th year).....	366.67	4,400.00
Constable 1st Class (3rd year).....	350.00	4,200.00
Constable 1st Class (2nd year).....	333.33	4,000.00
Constable 1st Class (1st year).....	316.67	3,800.00
Constable 2nd Class.....	300.00	3,600.00
Constable 3rd Class.....	283.33	3,400.00
Trumpeter.....	200.00	2,400.00
Special and Marine Constables and Civilian Members		
Grade 15 (3rd year).....	873.33	10,480.00
Grade 15 (2nd year).....	838.33	10,060.00
Grade 15 (1st year).....	808.33	9,700.00
Grade 14 (3rd year).....	750.00	9,000.00
Grade 14 (2nd year).....	720.00	8,640.00
Grade 14 (1st year).....	690.00	8,280.00
Grade 13 (2nd year).....	660.00	7,920.00
Grade 13 (1st year).....	650.00	7,800.00
Grade 12 (5th year).....	630.00	7,560.00
Grade 12 (4th year).....	615.00	7,380.00
Grade 12 (3rd year).....	585.00	7,020.00

Table 19 — Rates of Pay—Concluded

Rank and Grades	Pay Per Month	Pay Per Annum
Grade 12 (2nd year).....	575.00	6,900.00
Grade 12 (1st year).....	560.00	6,720.00
Grade 11 (3rd year).....	545.00	6,540.00
Grade 11 (2nd year).....	532.50	6,390.00
Grade 11 (1st year).....	520.00	6,240.00
Grade 10 (4th year).....	515.00	6,180.00
Grade 10 (3rd year).....	500.00	6,000.00
Grade 10 (2nd year).....	485.00	5,820.00
Grade 10 (1st year).....	470.00	5,640.00
Grade 9 (3rd year).....	456.67	5,480.00
Grade 9 (2nd year).....	441.67	5,300.00
Grade 9 (1st year).....	426.67	5,120.00
Grade 8 (3rd year).....	420.00	5,040.00
Grade 8 (2nd year).....	401.67	4,820.00
Grade 8 (1st year).....	391.67	4,700.00
Grade 7 (3rd year).....	380.00	4,560.00
Grade 7 (2nd year).....	365.00	4,380.00
Grade 7 (1st year).....	350.00	4,200.00
Grade 6 (3rd year).....	340.00	4,080.00
Grade 6 (2nd year).....	331.67	3,980.00
Grade 6 (1st year).....	316.67	3,800.00
Grade 5 (5th year).....	310.00	3,720.00
Grade 5 (4th year).....	295.00	3,540.00
Grade 5 (3rd year).....	280.00	3,360.00
Grade 5 (2nd year).....	265.00	3,180.00
Grade 5 (1st year).....	250.00	3,000.00
Grade 4 (6th year).....	255.00	3,060.00
Grade 4 (5th year).....	245.00	2,940.00
Grade 4 (4th year).....	235.00	2,820.00
Grade 4 (3rd year).....	225.00	2,700.00
Grade 4 (2nd year).....	215.00	2,580.00
Grade 4 (1st year).....	205.00	2,460.00

Personnel Branch

Interviews dealt with by Field Officers of the Personnel Branch were as follows:

Applicants Interviewed .....	1,128
Referral Reports .....	774
Follow-up Interviews .....	3,816
Appraisal Forms compiled on Special Constables who changed Status .....	6
Other Special Interviews (Open style reports on applicants) .....	74
TOTAL .....	5,798

There was a slight increase in the volume of work performed by the Personnel Branch as compared to the previous year.

Honours, Awards and Commendations

The Commissioner extended his personal commendation to the under-mentioned members of the Force:

S/Sgt. W. W. Peterson of "K" Division for his part in organizing and supervising operations in the case of Arlen Andrew HARKNESS *et al*, Conspiracy to Commit Armed Robbery (408) C.C. and Attempted Murder (210) C.C., Edmonton and Carvel Districts, Alta., during November, 1960, and for consistently outstanding work since assuming charge of the Edmonton Sub-Division General Investigation Section during May, 1960.



The following members of "K" Division for courage and devotion to duty displayed in effecting the arrest of three armed criminals following an exchange of gunfire in the Carvel District, Alta., on November 5, 1960:—

Sgt. P. Wright  
Cpl. J. D. Kennedy  
Cpl. T. S. Venner  
Cst. H. P. Greaves  
Cst. D. Norton  
Cst. V. G. P. Irving  
Cst. D. C. Dillabaugh

Cst. A. S. Cedar of "K" Division was promoted to the rank of Corporal in recognition of outstanding courage, initiative and ingenuity displayed during a number of important criminal investigations and in particular, the case of Arlen Andrew HARKNESS *et al*, Conspiracy to Commit Armed Robbery (408) C.C. and Attempted Murder (210) C.C., Edmonton and Carvel Districts, Alta. Cst. Cedar was shot at point blank range and had it not been for a bullet proof vest he was wearing would probably have received serious injury.

Cst. J. R. Ross and Cst. R. A. Harris of "F" Division for courage displayed near Uranium City, Sask., on the night of November 2, 1959, by wading into Martin Lake and successfully rescuing Mrs. Donald MacDonal, one of four women trapped in a motorcar which had skidded off the road and crashed through the ice.

Cst. G. A. Rugenius of "C" Division for courage displayed in arresting Henri Pinsonneault, a mentally deranged person at St. Bernard de Lacolle, Quebec, on February 25, 1960, and disarming him of a loaded rifle with an ice-pick attached to the barrel as a bayonet.

### **Long Service Medal**

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal may be awarded to serving and non-serving members of the Force who have completed 20 years of qualifying pensionable service with good conduct. Bronze, Silver and Gold Clasps and Stars are awarded in the order shown for each subsequent five year period of qualifying service.

During this fiscal year 319 members qualified for these awards in the following manner:

The Long Service Medal was awarded to 12 officers, 212 non-commissioned officers and constables as well as six non-serving members.

The Bronze Clasp and Star was awarded to 22 officers, 52 non-commissioned officers and constables and one non-serving member.

The Silver Clasp and Star was awarded to five officers, six non-commissioned officers and constables and one non-serving member.

The Gold Clasp and Star was awarded to two non-commissioned officers.

### **Marksmanship**

One thousand, three hundred and eighty-seven regular members qualified for the Revolver Marksmanship Badge. One thousand, thirty-five regular members qualified for their Rifle Marksmanship Badge.

The MacBrien Shield, awarded to the Division obtaining the highest average score in the Annual Revolver Practice was won by "C" Division with an average of 178.52.

The Connaught Cup is presented each year to the member making the highest score for the Revolver Classification Course. Twenty-six regular members obtained a perfect score of 200 and qualified for the shoot-off to determine the winner of the cup. The shoot-off is held annually in Ottawa during August. The winner is presented with the Connaught Trophy and is entitled to wear the Gold Revolver Badge surmounted by a crown.

The Minto Cup was won by Cst. R. E. MacLeod of "B" Division with a score of 200 points. This particular competition is restricted to members with less than two years' service who are firing the Revolver Classification Course for the first time.

S/Sgt. J. H. T. Racine of "C" Division obtained the highest rifle score for 1960 i.e. 197 which confers on him the right to wear the Crossed Rifles Badge surmounted by a star.

S/Sgt. E. C. Armstrong of "HQ" Division recorded the highest score in the grand aggregate NCO's and Constables competing in the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Annual Prize Meet 1960 and is entitled to wear the Crossed Rifles Badge surmounted by a crown.



## **Supply**

### **General Supplies and Equipment**

Deliveries of Clothing and Kit by manufacturers have been satisfactory and supplies of all articles of equipment were maintained. On the whole, the quality of goods supplied was excellent although some difficulty was experienced in one or two items. Manufacturers continued to experience difficulty in procuring sufficient quantities of leather of suitable quality for the manufacture of Sam Browne Belts and the quantities obtainable were barely sufficient to meet requirements.

Prices of woollen clothing remained comparatively stable and showed a slight decrease from the previous year. Prices for leather products however, increased slightly.

The Revolving Fund operated in a satisfactory manner and continued to facilitate the management of materials purchased by the Force and sold to manufacturers in order to control the quality of uniforms.

Ninety-five additional units of motor transport were purchased at an average cost of \$2,499.02 which represents a decrease of \$14 per unit compared to the average price paid in the fiscal year 1959-60. Five hundred and sixty-nine used vehicles were traded in on new vehicles at an average cost of \$1,550 representing an increase in replacement cost of \$56 per unit.

The average cost of operation of motor vehicles was \$.0495 per mile, a decrease of \$.0002 per mile compared to the previous year. Motor vehicles were replaced at an average mileage of 64,562 as against an average of 67,904 miles during the previous year.

Stationery, Forms, Office Supplies and Equipment were controlled by the Printing and Stationery Stores in accordance with Departmental Regulations. The majority of items required were stocked and distributed on a quarterly basis while non-stock items were obtained as requested.

Requests for Reference Books, Technical Periodicals and other publications as well as the requirements for both stock and non-stock items of Photographic and Fingerprint Supplies and Equipment were also processed by the Printing and Stationery Stores.

The quantities handled of the above items indicated a natural increase in accordance with the ever-increasing responsibilities and duties assumed. Staff and equipment composing this unit of the Force remained constant.

In an effort to standardize revolvers throughout the Force so that all revolvers would use .38 Special Calibre ammunition, a new weapon for plain clothes personnel was approved; this being the Colt "Detective Special" Revolver, .38 Spl. Cal., 2 inch barrel. Due to the large expense involved in this changeover, it was found necessary to spread the plan over a three-year period. The changeover is now being carried out with each Division separately and as the old plain clothes revolvers are received they are being reconverted to a standard police revolver whenever found possible.

The new FN-C1 and C2 7.62 mm Rifle being used by the Army was approved for use in the Force to replace the present Mk.4 .303 Cal. Rifle now considered obsolete. Five hundred of these new rifles were received and distributed to all Divisions.



## Uniforms

During the past year 60 pairs of black Oxford shoes were purchased and distributed to all Divisions for testing purposes in an effort to find a suitable shoe for general duties. Most Divisions reported favourably on the new shoes, however, by years' end the survey had still not been completed.

The use of cloth caps for motorcycle duty was discontinued and they were replaced by a helmet for greater safety.

Chauffeurs' cloth caps were also discontinued and they will use the regular cloth caps with the chauffeur badge sewn on.

The parka type Storm Coat referred to in last year's report has now been approved and will be issued to personnel employed on outside duties in other than northern detachments and will replace the fur coats. Due to the expense involved in this changeover, only a limited number will be purchased each year.

## Quarters

The sum of \$1,657,400 was provided in 1960-61 for construction or acquisition of buildings, works and land. The regular program proceeded satisfactorily and a small winter works program was undertaken.

The sewage pumping station at the Regina Training Establishment was completed as was the fire alarm and sprinkler supervisory system, both of which commenced in 1959-60. The ventilation problems which were investigated in 1959 have now been rectified with the exception of the revolver range. This project has been studied and a contract was awarded late in March 1961.

The following buildings were commenced in 1959-60 and completed in 1960-61: An administration building at Kamloops, B.C., a hanger building at Inuvik, N.W.T., a single residence at Coppermine, N.W.T., Detachment quarters at Tatamagouche, Antigonish, Shelburne and St. Peters, N.S., Grand Manan, N.B., Stanstead, P.Q., Kitchener, Ont., Ethelbert, Lundar and Morris, Man., Big River, Carnduff, Craik, Shelbrook and Vonda, Sask., Beiseker and Two Hills, Alta., Lillooet, McBride and Nakusp, B.C.

Detachment Quarters were started and completed in 1960-61 at Summerside, P.E.I., Queen Charlotte, B.C. and Carmacks, Y.T., as were double married quarters at Churchill, Man., a storage building at Saint John, N.B., garages at Fort St John, B.C., and Fort Rae, N.W.T., a dock at Inuvik, N.W.T., an ice house at Sachs Harbour, N.W.T., and radio shelters at Bathurst and Newcastle, N.B., Truro, N.S., Moose Jaw and Qu'Appelle, Sask. and Peace River, Alta. Ventilation of revolver ranges was carried out at Edmonton and Lethbridge, Alta., and Moncton, N.B. The material purchased in 1959 for the warehouse at Chesterfield Inlet was transferred in 1960-61 to Baker Lake where the warehouse was completed.

Renovations to existing buildings were completed at Fort McPherson and Fort Smith, N.W.T., Newcastle and Fredericton, N.B., Fort St. John and Kamloops, B.C., Halifax, N.S., Montreal, P.Q. Water and sewer services were installed at Fort McPherson, N.W.T.

Detachment buildings were commenced in 1960-61, several of them late in the year and construction carried over to 1961-62 at the following points: McAdam, N.B., Chester, N.S., Kingston, Ont., Crystal City and Wasagaming, Man., Gull Lake, Hudson Bay, Outlook and Porcupine Plain, Sask., Slave Lake, Hinton, Killam and Strathmore, Alta., Pemberton and Port Hardy, B.C., Old Crow, Y.T.



Construction of an ice house at Fort Good Hope, N.W.T., Patrol Cabin at Snow-drift (Reliance) and a coal storage room at Nelson, B.C. were commenced in 1960-61 and carried over to 1961-62.

A generator building was purchased at Twillingate, Nfld.

Materials were purchased in 1960-61 for construction of married quarters at Eskimo Point, N.W.T.

Sites for administration buildings were acquired at Sydney, N.S., North Bay and London, Ont., and Saskatoon, Sask.

Detachment building sites were acquired at Baie Verte, Nfld., Sussex, Chester and Jacquet River, N.B., Bridgewater and Pugwash, N.S., Val d'Or, P.Q., Fort Francis, Ont., Leader, Sask., Hinton and McGrath, Alta., Princeton, Campbell River, Field, Sicamous and Salmon Arm, B.C. A site for married quarters was purchased at Dawson Creek, B.C., while radio repeater sites were acquired at Liverpool and Newcastle, N.B., Poplar Point, Man., Qu'Appelle, Sask., and Evansburg, Alta. Property was purchased at Alexis Creek, B.C., for an access road to property owned by the Force. A site was also purchased for use as a water base for "Air" Division at Tabor Lake (Prince George) B.C.

The Force continues to rent much of its accommodation. Savings in rent from the replacement of some rented accommodation by newly constructed buildings were offset to a large extent by efforts to improve the standards of rented accommodation as well as by increased space requirements resulting from increases in establishment. In addition, there were additional costs as a result of the Northern Pool Housing Regulations which require the Department of Public Works to administer Northern housing and to charge occupying departments for such accommodation.

## Conclusion

Statistics during the past year show an increase in Crime throughout Canada and although I have not reported an alarming trend we must nevertheless be continually aware of the vulnerable position in which this country lies with regard to organized crime.

During February 1961, the Identification Branch observed the 50th Anniversary of the founding of the National Fingerprint Bureau. Suitable Displays were arranged, and a simple ceremony organized. About eighty guests attended including a representative of Scotland Yard, the French Surete, the FBI, various local Chiefs of Police and representatives from penal institutions.

I am sure you will be interested to know that our members during the year under review have worked longer hours than ever before in the history of the Force.

The assistance received from the general public and the splendid co-operation of other police departments and Government agencies once again has been very much appreciated.

The members of the Force carried out their numerous and varied duties throughout the past year most efficiently and their loyalty and devotion to duty remained unimpeachable.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

C. W. HARVISON  
*Commissioner*



## Appendix "A"

### List of Detachments Maintained by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as at March 31, 1961.

#### Ontario

##### "A" Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA

##### Ottawa Protective Sub-Division—No Detachments

##### Ottawa Sub-Division

Brockville	Kingston	Ottawa Town Station
Cornwall	Maniwaki, Quebec	Pembroke

##### North Bay Sub-Division

Amos, Quebec	Moose Factory	Sault Ste. Marie
Elliot Lake	North Bay	Sudbury
Hearst	Noranda, Quebec	Timmins
Kirkland Lake	Parry Sound	Val d'Or, Quebec
Manitowaning		

#### Newfoundland

##### "B" Division—HEADQUARTERS—ST. JOHN'S

##### Corner Brook Sub-Division

Baie Verte	Corner Brook	Springdale
Bonne Bay	Deer Lake	St. Anthony
Botwood	Grand Falls	Stephenville
Buchans	Hampden	Stephenville Crossing
Burgeo	Lewisporte	St. George's
Channel	Port Saunders	

##### St. John's Sub-Division

Battle Harbour	Ferryland	Hopedale (Labrador)
Bell Island	Gander	Nain (Labrador)
Bonavista	Glovertown	Placentia
Burin	Goose Bay (Labrador)	Red Bay (Labrador)
Carol Lake (Labrador)	Grand Bank	St. John's
Cartwright (Labrador)	Harbour Breton	St. Lawrence
Clareville	Harbour Grace	Twillingate
Fogo		Whitbourne

#### Quebec

##### "C" Division—HEADQUARTERS—MONTREAL

##### Montreal Sub-Division

Bedford	Huntingdon	St. Jean
Caughnawaga	Joliette	St. Jerome
Coaticook	Knowlton	Sherbrooke
Drummondville	Lacolle	St. Regis
Granby	Megantic	Valleyfield
Hemmingford	Rock Island	

##### Quebec Sub-Division

Carlton	Montmagny	Roberval
Chicoutimi	Quebec	St. Georges de Beauce
Forestville	Rimouski	Seven Islands
Gaspe	Riviere du Loup	Three Rivers

**Manitoba****“D” Division—HEADQUARTERS—WINNIPEG****Brandon Sub-Division**

Boissevain  
Brandon  
Carberry  
Crystal City  
Deloraine  
Elphinstone

Gladstone  
Hamiota  
Killarney  
Manitou  
Melita  
Minnedosa  
Reston

Rosburn  
Russell  
Shoal Lake  
Souris  
Treherne  
Virden  
Wasagaming

**Dauphin Sub-Division**

Amaranth  
Churchill  
Cranberry Portage  
Dauphin  
Ethelbert  
Flin Flon

Lynn Lake  
McCreary  
Roblin  
Ste. Rose du Lac  
Snow Lake  
Swan River

The Pas  
Thompson  
Wabowden  
Winnipegosis

**Winnipeg Sub-Division**

Altona  
Arborg  
Ashern  
Beausejour  
Berens River  
Bissett  
Carman  
Charleswood  
Emerson  
Falcon Beach  
Fort Frances, Ont.

Fort William, Ont.  
Gimli  
Grand Rapids  
Headingley  
Hodgson  
Kenora, Ont.  
Lac du Bonnett  
Lundar  
Morden  
Morris  
Nipigon, Ont.

Norway House  
Oakbank  
Portage la Prairie  
Selkirk  
Sprague  
Steinbach  
Stonewall  
St. Pierre  
Teulon  
Whitemouth  
Winnipeg Beach

**British Columbia****“E” Division—HEADQUARTERS—VICTORIA****Chilliwack Sub-Division**

Abbotsford  
Agassiz  
Boston Bar  
Chilliwack City  
Chilliwack Municipal

Hope  
Keremeos  
Mission  
Oliver  
Osoyoos

Penticton  
Princeton  
Sumas  
Summerland

**Kamloops Sub-Division**

Alexis Creek  
Armstrong  
Ashcroft  
Bralorne  
Chase  
Clearwater  
Clinton  
Enderby  
Falkland

Field  
Golden  
Kamloops  
Kamloops Municipal  
Kelowna  
Lillooet  
Lumby  
Lytton

Merritt  
100 Mile House  
Revelstoke  
Salmon Arm  
Sicamous  
Spences Bridge  
Vernon  
Williams Lake

**Nelson Sub-Division**

Castlegar  
Cranbrook  
Crescent Valley  
Creston  
Ferne  
Fruitvale  
Grand Forks

Greenwood  
Invermere  
Kaslo  
Kimberley  
Nakusp  
Natal

Nelson  
New Denver  
Radium Hot Springs  
Rossland  
Salmo  
Trail



**New Westminster Sub-Division**

Burnaby  
Cloverdale  
Essondale  
Haney

Langley Municipal  
Langley City  
Maillardville  
New Westminster

Pattullo Bridge  
Port Coquitlam  
White Rock

**Prince George Sub-Division**

Cassiar  
Chetwynd  
Dawson Creek  
Fort Nelson

Fort St. James  
Fort St. John  
McBride  
Prince George

Quesnel  
Red Pass  
Vanderhoof  
Wells

**Prince Rupert Sub-Division**

Atlin  
Bella Coola  
Burns Lake  
Hazelton  
Kitimat

Masset  
Ocean Falls  
Port Edward  
Prince Rupert  
Queen Charlotte

Smithers  
Stewart  
Telegraph Creek  
Terrace

**Vancouver Sub-Division**

Alert Bay  
Gibsons Landing  
North Vancouver  
Pemberton

Powell River  
Richmond  
Sechelt

Squamish  
University  
Vancouver

**Victoria Sub-Division**

Alberni  
Campbell River  
Chemainus  
Colwood  
Courtenay  
Cumberland  
Duncan

Ganges  
Ladysmith  
Lake Cowichan  
Nanaimo  
Port Alberni  
Port Alice  
Port Hardy

Qualicum Beach  
Shawnigan Lake  
Sydney  
Sooke  
Tahsis  
Ucluelet  
Victoria

**Saskatchewan****"F" Division—HEADQUARTERS—REGINA****North Battleford Sub-Division**

Cutknife  
Glaslyn  
Goodsoil  
Green Lake  
Hafford  
Lloydminster

Loon Lake  
Maidstone  
Meadow Lake  
North Battleford  
Onion Lake  
Radisson

St. Walburg  
Spiritwood  
Unity  
Wilkie

**Prince Albert Sub-Division**

Big River  
Blaine Lake  
Carrot River  
Cumberland House  
Hudson Bay  
Ile a la Crosse  
Island Falls

La Ronge  
Melfort  
Nipawin  
Porcupine Plain  
Prince Albert  
Rosthern  
Shellbrook

Smeaton  
Stony Rapids  
Tisdale  
Uranium City  
Wakaw  
Waskesiu

**Regina Sub-Division**

Avonlea  
Bengough  
Broadview  
Carlyle  
Carnduff  
Estevan  
Fillmore

Fort Qu'Appelle  
Indian Head  
Kipling  
Milestone  
Moose Jaw  
Moosomin

North Portal  
Radville  
Regina Town Station  
Strasbourg  
Torquay  
Weyburn

**Saskatoon Sub-Division**

Biggar  
Colonsay  
Craik  
Elbow  
Eston  
Hanley

Humboldt  
Imperial  
Kerrobot  
Kindersley  
Kyle  
Lanigan

Naicam  
Outlook  
Rosetown  
Saskatoon  
Vonda  
Watrous

**Swift Current Sub-Division**

Assiniboia  
Cabri  
Climax  
Consul  
Gravelbourg  
Gull Lake

Leader  
Mankota  
Maple Creek  
Morse  
Mossbank

Ponteix  
Shaunavon  
Swift Current  
Val Marie  
Willow Bunch

**Yorkton Sub-Division**

Balcarres  
Canora  
Esterhazy  
Foam Lake  
Ituna

Kamsack  
Kelvington  
Langenburg  
Melville  
Pelly

Punnichy  
Rose Valley  
Sturgis  
Wadena  
Yorkton

**North West and Yukon Territories****"G" Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA****Administered from Ottawa**

Baker Lake  
Cambridge Bay  
Chesterfield Inlet

Eskimo Point  
Port Harrison, Quebec

Rankin Inlet  
Spence Bay

**Eastern Arctic Sub-Division**

Alexandra Fiord  
Cape Christian  
Frobisher Bay

Grise Fiord  
Lake Harbour  
Pangnirtung

Pond Inlet  
Resolute Bay

**Fort Smith Sub-Division**

Fort Smith  
Hay River  
Liard

Providence  
Rae  
Resolution

Simpson  
Yellowknife

**Western Arctic Sub-Division**

Aklavik  
Arctic Red River  
Cape Parry  
Coppermine

Fort McPherson  
Good Hope  
Herschel Island  
Inuvik

Norman  
Old Crow  
Sachs Harbour  
Tuktoyaktuk

**Whitehorse Sub-Division**

Calumet  
Carmacks  
Dawson

Haines Junction  
Mayo  
Teslin

Watson Lake  
Whitehorse

**Nova Scotia****"H" Division—HEADQUARTERS—HALIFAX****Halifax Sub-Division**

Barrington Passage  
Bridgetown  
Bridgewater  
Chester  
Dartmouth

Digby  
Halifax  
Kentville  
Liverpool  
Lunenburg

Meteghan River  
Sheet Harbour  
Shelburne  
Windsor  
Yarmouth



**Sydney Sub-Division**

Arichat	Ingonish Beach	Port Hawkesbury
Baddeck	Inverness	Port Hood
Cheticamp	New Waterford	St. Peters
Eskasoni	North Sydney	Sydney
Glace Bay		

**Truro Sub-Division**

Amherst	Parrsboro	Springhill
Antigonish	Pictou	Stewiacke
Guysboro	Pugwash	Tatamagouche
New Glasgow	Sherbrooke	Truro

**New Brunswick****"J" Division—HEADQUARTERS—FREDERICTON****Fredericton Sub-Division**

Chipman	Grand Manan	St. George
Doaktown	McAdam	Saint John
East Florenceville	Minto	St. Leonard
Edmundston	Oromocto Town Det.	St. Quentin
Fredericton	Perth	St. Stephen
Gagetown	Plaster Rock	Woodstock
Grand Falls	St. Andrews Town Det.	

**Moncton Sub-Division**

Alma	Dalhousie	Sackville
Bathurst	Jacquet River	Shediac
Buctouche	Moncton	Shippegan
Campbellton	Newcastle	Sussex
Campbellton Town Det.	Petitcodiac	Sussex Town Det.
Caraquet	Port Elgin	Tabusintac
Chatham Town Det.	Richibucto	Tracadie

**Alberta****"K" Division—HEADQUARTERS—EDMONTON****Calgary Sub-Division**

Banff	Cochrane	Hanna
Bassano	Crossfield	High River
Beiseker	Drumheller	Okotoks
Brooks	East Coulee	Oyen
Calgary	Gleichen	Strathmore
Canmore		

**Edmonton Sub-Division**

Andrew	Fort McMurray	St. Albert
Athabaska	Hinton	St. Paul
Bonnyville	Jasper	Stony Plain
Breton	Lac la Biche	Swan Hills
Cold Lake	Lamont	Two Hills
Derwent	Leduc	Vegreville
Drayton Valley	Mayerthorpe	Vermilion
Edmonton	Redwater	Viking
Edson	Ryley	Wainwright
Evansburg	Smoky Lake	Westlock
Fort Chipewyan		

**Lethbridge Sub-Division**

Barons  
Blairmore  
Bow Island  
Cardston  
Claresholm  
Coutts  
Foremost

Fort Macleod  
Lethbridge  
Magrath  
Manyberries  
Medicine Hat  
Nanton

Picture Butte  
Pincher Creek  
Taber  
Vauxhall  
Vulcan  
Waterton Park

**Peace River Sub-Division**

Beaver Lodge  
Fairview  
Faust  
Fort Vermilion

Grande Prairie  
High Prairie  
Manning  
McLennan

Peace River  
Slave Lake  
Spirit River  
Valleyview

**Red Deer Sub-Division**

Bashaw  
Camrose  
Coronation  
Hardisty  
Innisfail

Olds  
Ponoka  
Provost  
Red Deer

Rocky Mountain House  
Stettler  
Three Hills  
Wetaskiwin

**Prince Edward Island**

**“L” Division—HEADQUARTERS—CHARLOTTETOWN**

**Administered from Charlottetown**

Alberton  
Borden

Charlottetown  
Montague

Souris  
Summerside

**Ontario**

**“O” Division—HEADQUARTERS—TORONTO**

**London Sub-Division**

Chatham  
Kitchener  
London

Muncey  
Ohsweken  
Sarnia

Walpole Island  
Windsor

**Toronto Sub-Division**

Belleville  
Camp Borden  
Fort Erie

Hamilton  
Niagara Falls  
Orillia

Owen Sound  
Peterborough  
Toronto Town Station



## Appendix "B"

### Municipalities Policed by RCMP

By Provinces, March 31, 1961

#### Newfoundland

Corner Brook

#### Prince Edward Island

Souris

#### New Brunswick

Campbellton  
Chatham  
Dalhousie  
Oromocto  
St. Andrews  
Sussex

#### Nova Scotia

Inverness  
Pictou  
Windsor

#### Manitoba

Beausejour  
Carberry  
Carman  
Charleswood  
Dauphin  
Flin Flon  
Gimli  
Killarney  
Lynn Lake  
Melita  
Minnedosa  
Portage la Prairie  
Selkirk  
Swan River  
The Pas  
Thompson  
Virden  
Winnipeg Beach

#### Saskatchewan

Assiniboia  
Biggar  
Canora  
Craik  
Eston  
Foam Lake

#### Saskatchewan (Conc.)

Gravelbourg  
Hudson Bay  
Humbolt  
Indian Head  
Kamsack  
Kindersley  
Lloydminster  
Maple Creek  
Meadow Lake  
Melfort  
Melville  
Moosomin  
Outlook  
Radville  
Rosetown  
Shaunavon  
Tisdale  
Uranium City  
Watrous  
Wilkie  
Yorkton

#### Alberta

Brooks  
Claresholm  
Drumheller  
Gleichen  
Grande Prairie  
High River  
Innisfail  
Macleod  
Nanton  
Okotoks  
Olds  
Peace River  
Red Deer  
Stettler  
St. Albert  
St. Paul  
Three Hills  
Vegreville  
Vermilion  
Wetaskiwin

#### British Columbia

Alberni, City of  
Armstrong, City of  
Burnaby, District of  
Chilliwack, City of  
Chilliwack, Twp. of  
Coquitlam, District of  
Courtenay, City of  
Cowichan, Dist. of North  
Cranbrook, City of  
Dawson Creek, City of  
Duncan, City of  
Enderby, City of  
Fernie, City of  
Grand Forks, City of  
Greenwood, City of  
Kamloops, City of  
Kelowna, City of  
Kimberley, City of  
Kitimat, District of  
Langley, City of  
Langley, Twp. of  
Maple Ridge, Dist. of  
Nanaimo, City of  
North Vancouver, City of  
North Vancouver, Dist. of  
Penticton, City of  
Port Alberni, City of  
Port Coquitlam, City of  
Powell River, Dist. of  
Prince George, City of  
Prince Rupert, City of  
Revelstoke, City of  
Richmond, Twp. of  
Rossland, City of  
Salmon Arm, Dist. of  
Spallumcheen, Dist. of  
Sumas, District of  
Summerland, Dist. of  
Surrey, District of  
Terrace  
Trail, City of  
Vernon, City of  
White Rock, City of

Appendix "C"

Classified Summary of the Disposition made of all Offences Investigated under the Federal Statutes April 1, 1960 to March 31, 1961.

	Complainant declines to prosecute	Negative search	Further investigation unwarranted	Convicted	Withdrawn	Dismissed	Otherwise Concluded	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL	British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland	N.W.T. and Y.T.	TOTAL
Aeronautics Act.....	1	1	24	99	10	3	40	58	236	18	17	21	24	82	52	7	1		2	12	236
Animal Contagious Diseases Act.....			3			1	3	2	9	3	4	1		1							9
Bank Act.....			1	1			1		3			1			1						3
Bankruptcy Act.....								2	2					2							2
Canada Elections Act.....							1		1							1					1
Canada Shipping Act.....		6	12	390	12	9	108	11	548	160	27	20	21	111	183	10	2	2	9	3	548
Canada Wheat Board Act.....			25	414	12	4	71	41	567		69	481	17								567
Canadian Citizenship Act.....			1	3				6	10	3		1		6							10
Coastal Fisheries Protection Act.....																					
Combines Investigation Act.....							1	1	1		1								1	1	1
Customs Act.....	5,329		446	1,886	12	2	1,118	648	9,455	1,206	1,086	1,017	149	1,950	1,125	1,276	287	8	1,298	53	9,455
Dept. of Transport Canal Regulations				14				2	16						16						16
Excise Tax Act.....			1				3	4	8			8									8
Excise Act.....	2,648		50	611	38	26	140	199	3,712	118	324	614	287	520	903	11	355	574	3	3	3,712
Explosives Act.....	7		11	77			55	14	164	17	6	4	3	65	35	7	10		12	5	164
Export and Import Permits Act.....								2	2						1						2
Family Allowances Act.....								8	42		2	1		24	15						42
Farm Improvement Loans Act.....			3	16			15	6	10			1		1	8						10
Fisheries Act.....			1	1	1		5	1	41	5	15	1						2	6		41
Food and Drugs Act.....			2	6		1	2	3	12		1	1	1	1	8	1			1		12
Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Act.....							2		2												2
Government Harbours and Piers Act.....			1	1			1		3	1				1	1						3
Government Property Traffic Act.....			1	2,700	48	11	15	10	2,785	6	104		1	2,387	28	31	27	1	196	4	2,785
Immigration Act.....			1		3	2	27	538	571	283		10	12	187	67		6		3	1	571
Income Tax Act.....	8		34	4,457	566	48	415	623	6,151	536	335	382	151	1,803	2,557	91	174	15	82	25	6,151
Indian Act.....	2,356		31	10,940	36	76	46	124	13,609	6,042	2,414	1,900	891	401	838	429	126	21	1	546	13,609
Juvenile Delinquents Act.....	3		4	54	2		1	14	78	12	25	6	24	3	1	3				4	78
Juvenile Delinquents Act (Contributing).....																					
Lord's Day Act.....	1		28	603	44	68	15	50	809	300	349	50	72	5		3	3			27	809
Meat Inspection Act.....			22	23	2	1	20	19	87	19	37	17	10			3	1			1	87
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....		507	7	218	2	16	34	12	796	101	91	70	5	245	134	16	117	3	11	3	796

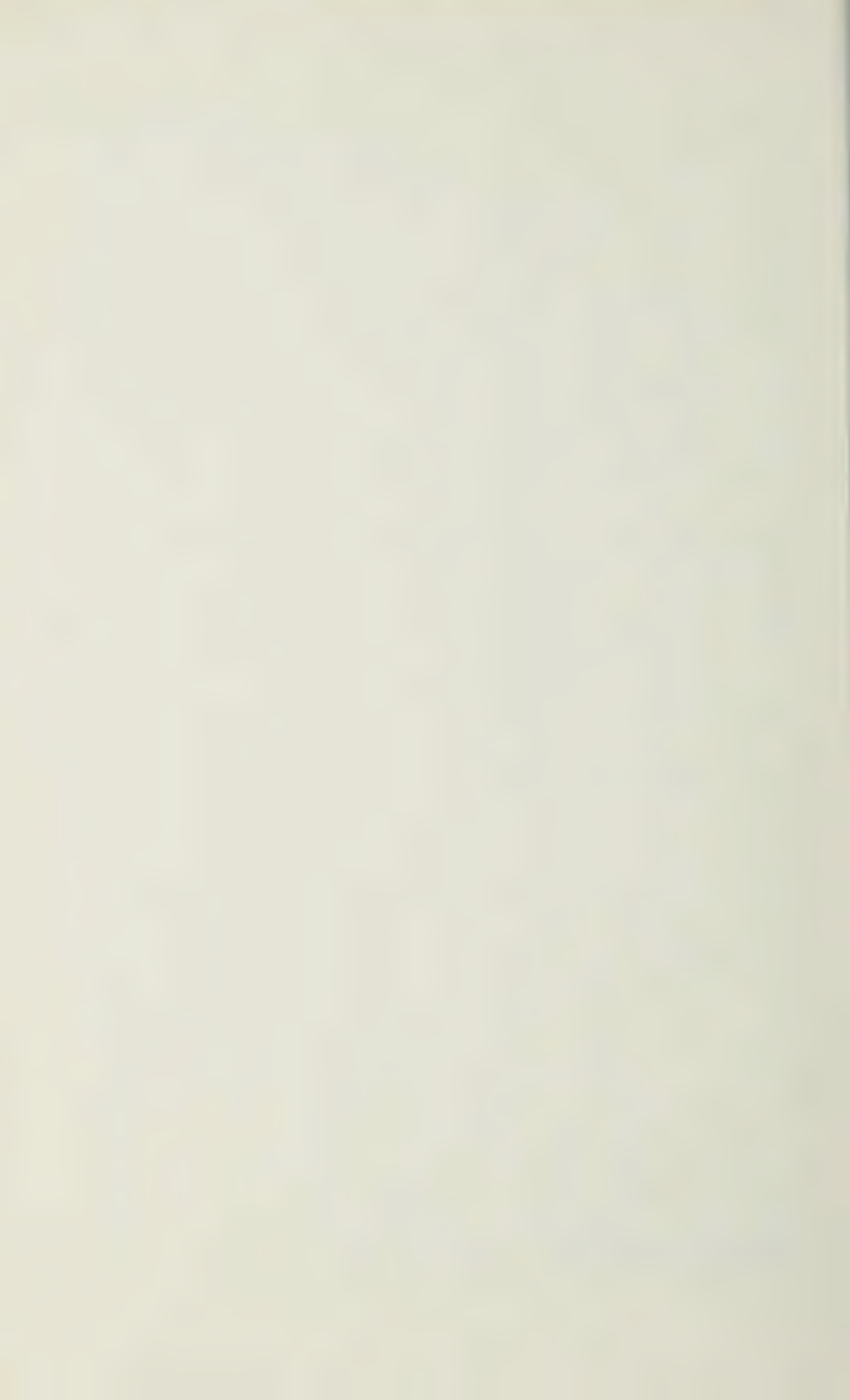




















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Canada



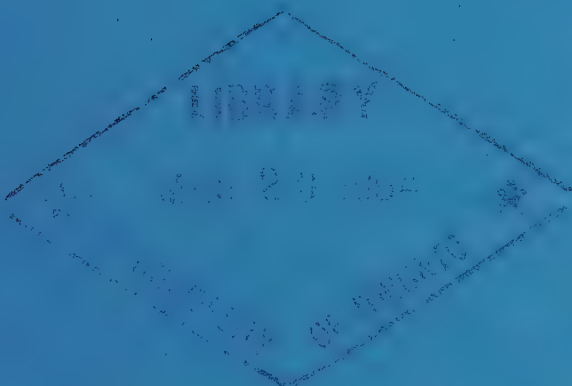
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(Report of the)

**ROYAL CANADIAN  
MOUNTED POLICE**

Report

1961-62



**Fiscal Year Ended  
March 31, 1962**

Price 35 cents





**C a n a d a**



**Report of the**

**ROYAL CANADIAN  
MOUNTED POLICE**

**Fiscal Year Ended  
March 31, 1962**

**Roger Duhamel, F.R.S.C.  
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery  
Ottawa, 1963**

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Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery

Ottawa, Canada

1963



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To His Excellency Major-General George P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D.,  
Governor General of Canada

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to submit to Your Excellency the Report of  
the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1962.

Respectfully submitted,

LIONEL CHEVRIER,  
*Minister of Justice and Minister in Control of the  
Royal Canadian Mounted Police*





ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

To: The Honourable Lionel Chevrier, P.C., Q.C., M.P., Minister of Justice and  
Minister in Control of the R.C.M. Police.

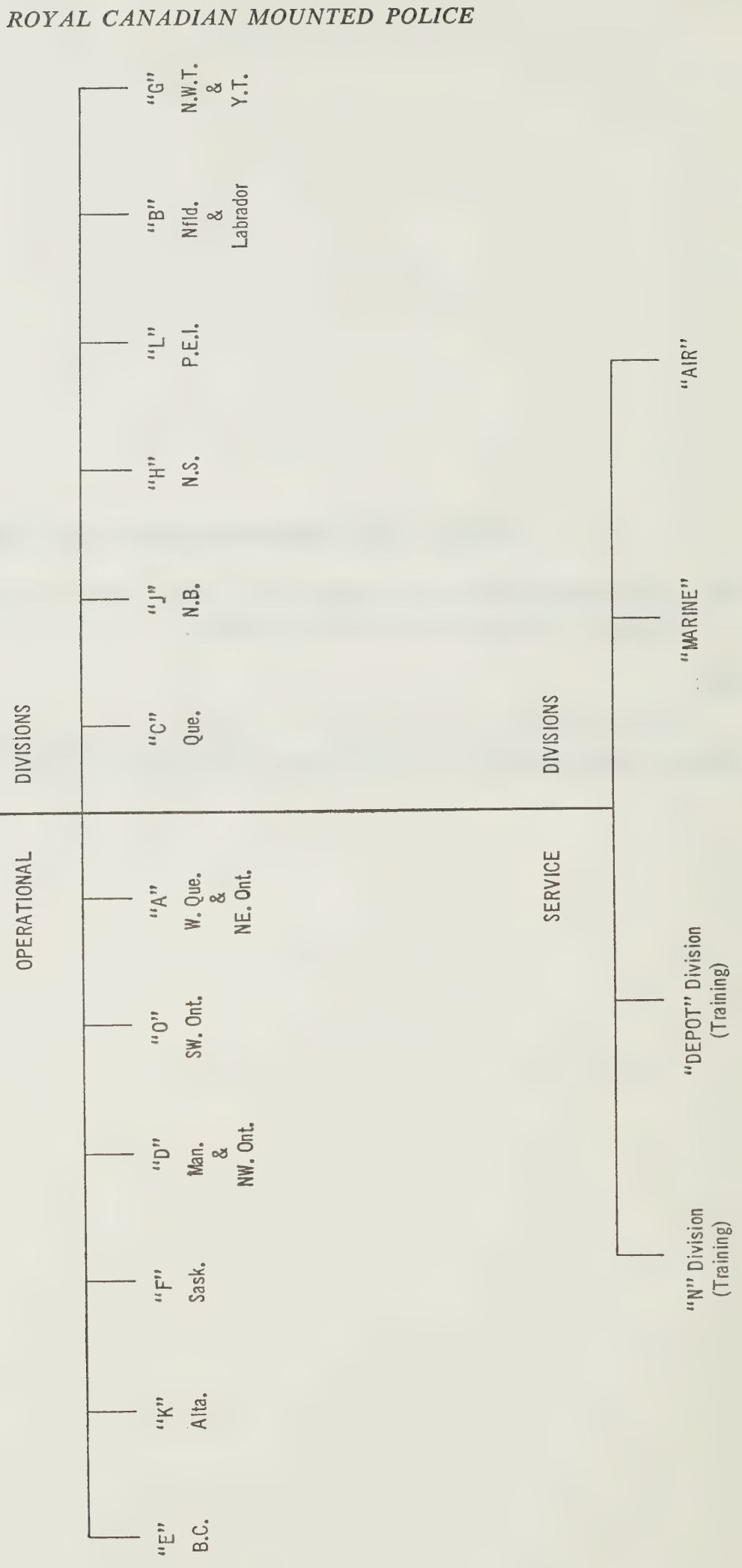
SIR:

I have the honour to submit the following Annual Report of the Royal  
Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1962.

# ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

## ORGANIZATION

### HEADQUARTERS DIVISION





# **Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police**

## **Organization**

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police is governed by the provisions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act. This Act provides for the constitution and organization of the Force and the disciplinary provisions under which the members serve.

The Headquarters of the Force is located at Ottawa and consists of the Officers of the Commissioner, one Deputy Commissioner in charge of operations, one Deputy Commissioner in charge of administration and six Directorates, as indicated in the chart on page 10.

For the purpose of administration the Force is divided into twelve operational and four service divisions, designated either alphabetically or by name, which covers the territorial limits of Canada. The geographical location of each Division is shown on page 8.

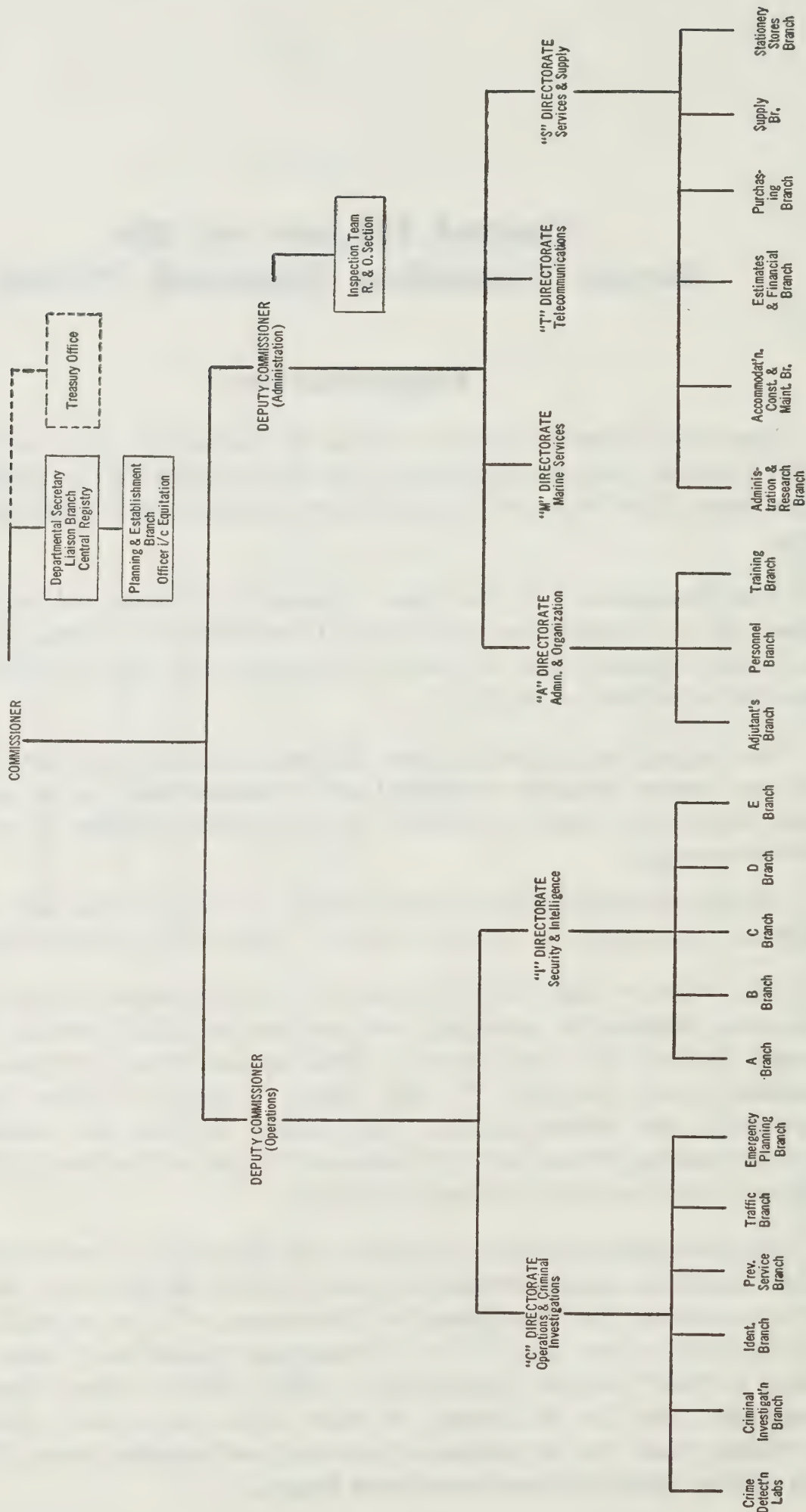
Eleven operational Divisions are located in the provinces and in addition, one with Headquarters at Ottawa covers the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

The "Marine" and "Air" Divisions are service divisions which support the operational divisions by providing transportation and allied services. The Headquarters for both "Air" and "Marine" Divisions are located at Ottawa. The two remaining service divisions, "N" and "Depot", located at Ottawa and Regina respectively, are training divisions and provide facilities for recruit training, advanced training, Police College Classes and training of the Musical Ride. Some of these courses are open to other police forces.

The operational divisions are again broken down into 41 sub-divisions which operate under the control of their respective division headquarters. Sub-Divisions are in turn divided into detachments and these number 625 as shown in Appendix "A". In addition, there are 15 "Air" Detachments throughout Canada under the control of "Air" Division Headquarters, Ottawa. There is also a detachment at Ramsayville, Ont., for the training of police service dogs, and a detachment at Fort Walsh, Sask., for the purpose of pasturing and breeding horses. The detachment at Fort Walsh is administered from Regina.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS ORGANIZATION





The following is a list of detachments opened and closed during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1962:—

<i>Detachments Opened</i>	<i>Division</i>	<i>Detachments Closed</i>	<i>Division</i>
Dorval, Que.	"C"	Wabowden, Man.	"D"
Malton Airport, Ont.	"O"	Cape Parry, N.W.T.	"G"
Ottawa Airport, Ont.	"A"	Knowlton, Que.	"C"
Thompson, Man.	"D"	Forestville, Que.	"C"
Cowansville, Que.	"C"	Carol Lake, Lab.	"B"
Hauterive, Que.	"C"	Hardisty, Alta.	"K"
Labrador City, Lab.	"B"	Red Bay, Lab.	"B"
Killam, Alta.	"K"	Alma, N.B.	"J"
West St. Modeste, Lab.	"B"	Sydney Forks, N.S.	"HQ"
Albert, N.B.	"J"	Calumet, Y.T.	"G"
Ramsayville Training Kennels, Ont.	"HQ"	Port Harrison, Que.	"G"
Corner Brook "Air" Nfld.	"Air"	East Coulee, Alta.	"K"
Elsa, Y.T.	"G"		
Whitehorse "Air", Y.T.	"Air"		

## **Jurisdiction**

The R.C.M. Police is employed in such places within or outside Canada as prescribed by the Governor in Council and is responsible for the enforcement of laws made by or under the authority of the Parliament of Canada.

The Force is required to maintain law and order in the Yukon and Northwest Territories and in such national parks and other areas that are designated from time to time by the Minister and to assist other Government Departments as the Minister may direct.

The R.C.M. Police is also responsible to maintain and operate such security and intelligence services as may be required for the internal security of Canada and in addition, to guard and protect such buildings, installations, dock yards and other properties of Her Majesty in right of Canada as designated by the Minister.

In addition to these Federal duties, the Force is responsible to maintain law and order in those provinces and municipalities with which the Minister has entered into an arrangement under Section 20 of the R.C.M. Police Act and to carry out such other duties as may be specified in those arrangements.

## **Provincial Agreements**

The Force acts as provincial police in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. These arrangements have been in effect since 1928 in Saskatchewan, 1932 in Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and 1950 in British Columbia and Newfoundland. The R.C.M. Police is employed in these eight provinces in administering justice, enforcing the laws of the provincial legislatures and carrying out other duties agreed to by the parties concerned.

## **Municipal Agreements**

The R.C.M. Police had 120 cities, municipal districts and towns under contract in provinces where there were policing agreements. See Appendix "B".

Under the terms of agreements, municipalities are charged at a per annum rate based on the per capita cost of maintaining and operating the Force.

Municipalities under contract provide furnished office and gaol cell accommodation and garage facilities when required or pay to the Government of Canada a reasonable amount for the use of these facilities. Municipalities also pay police car mileage at the rate of nine cents per mile for each mile travelled in excess of 3,100 per annum.

## Crime

### Criminal Code

**Table 1—Summary of Investigations Under the Criminal Code**

Province	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	Average
British Columbia.....	21,510	21,788	23,396	25,444	25,366	23,501
Alberta.....	14,744	15,208	12,487	13,161	12,836	13,687
Saskatchewan.....	7,032	8,929	10,513	11,099	10,658	9,646
Manitoba.....	5,650	6,229	6,120	6,985	7,590	6,515
Ontario.....	667	646	725	772	1,540	870
Quebec.....	162	316	433	1,458	1,271	728
New Brunswick.....	5,318	5,414	5,786	6,576	6,076	5,834
Nova Scotia.....	5,362	5,746	5,438	5,521	5,773	5,568
Prince Edward Island.....	923	973	873	979	1,107	971
Newfoundland.....	5,729	6,240	6,344	7,014	7,820	6,629
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	1,365	1,357	1,597	1,811	1,794	1,585
TOTAL.....	68,462	72,846	73,712	80,820	81,831	75,534

The increase of 1,011 or 1.2 per cent in Criminal Code cases is less pronounced than last year and may be considered nominal when compared with the general trend.

There were 43,905 charges laid under the Criminal Code resulting in 38,488 convictions, 2,683 withdrawals and 2,734 dismissals.

These criminal statistics do not reflect the entire Canadian picture as investigations by other Provincial and Municipal Police Forces are not included. Complete records are published annually in the Canada Year Book by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

**Table 2—Principal Offences Against the Person**

	1960-61	1961-62
Murder.....	62	37
Attempted Murder.....	23	13
Manslaughter.....	46	22
Driving Whilst Intoxicated or Impaired.....	6,317	6,514
General Assaults.....	4,640	4,375
TOTAL.....	11,088	10,961



Table 3—Murder 1961-62

Disposition	B.C.	Alta.	Sask.	Man.	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.	Nfld.	Y.T. and N.W.T.	Total
Convicted.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Acquitted.....	3	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	9
Reduced.....	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
Suicide.....	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	5
Insane.....	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5
Awaiting Trial.....	4	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	9
Still Under Investigation.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS.....	13	5	9	2	1	5	1	—	1	37

Disposition of the 20 murder investigations shown as still under investigation or awaiting trial in last year's report is as follows:

Convicted .....	7
Reduced to Lesser Charge .....	5
Acquitted .....	6
Still Under Investigation .....	2

Offences Against Property

Offences in this category are down by 9.8 per cent, which is the first decline recorded in the past five years. The major decrease is reflected by the general thefts which were down by 2,225 cases.

Table 4—Principal Offences Against Property

—	1960-61	1961-62
Robbery with Violence.....	332	397
Theft of Cattle.....	352	360
Breaking, Entering and Theft.....	16,020	14,188
Other Thefts.....	21,207	18,982
Safebreaking.....	411	609
TOTALS.....	38,322	34,536

The sharp increase in the number of safebreaking offences, as indicated in Table 4, is explained by the fact that attempted safebreaking is now included in this category rather than in the breaking, entering and theft statistics. The actual number of successful safebreaking offences committed during the year stands at 373 which is 38 less than the total for 1960-61.

Juvenile Crime

The number of juveniles involved in offences under the Criminal Code increased by 551 or 8 per cent over the preceding year. It is of interest to note that

British Columbia experienced its lowest number of juvenile offenders in the last five years while Manitoba and Newfoundland report alarming increases of 72 per cent and 55 per cent respectively.

Table 5—Number of Juveniles Implicated in Criminal Code Offences

Province	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	Average
British Columbia.....	2,701	2,844	2,856	3,246	2,577	2,845
Alberta.....	299	190	352	417	432	338
Saskatchewan.....	390	420	315	369	545	408
Manitoba.....	676	978	995	876	1,508	1,006
New Brunswick.....	370	538	576	591	489	513
Nova Scotia.....	301	375	302	344	337	332
Prince Edward Island.....	39	74	51	35	113	62
Newfoundland.....	588	825	535	880	1,361	838
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	31	80	73	54	21	52
TOTAL.....	5,395	6,324	6,055	6,812	7,383	6,394

Crime Conditions in Doukhobor Communities

During the twelve months just past there were 126 acts of violence in the Kootenay area of British Columbia, which represents an increase of 99 cases over last year. These depredations have varied considerably from the former nuisance offences committed by the Sons of Freedom group in that their prime objectives are now private enterprises, public properties and vital utilities.

Concentrated investigations between November 1961 and March 1962 resulted in the arrest of 161 Doukhobor Sect members on charges ranging from conspiracy, arson, placing explosives, possession of explosives to obstruction of justice. Fifty-six of these persons have so far been processed through the Courts and have received terms of imprisonment.

Prior to the commission of a recent offence, a homemade bomb exploded prematurely while being transported in an automobile containing five young members of the Sect. One man was killed, a second received serious injuries, while the others escaped with minor cuts and bruises. This was the second fatality of recent years resulting from the premature explosion of a bomb.

A number of Doukhobor families, mainly from the Orthodox group, have purchased land in the Grand Forks and Brilliant areas of British Columbia. As expected, this action met with a considerable amount of adverse criticism from friction groups who are opposed to private ownership of property. Much publication has been made of the reported purchase of a large land tract in Brazil by Doukhobor Sect members and their proposed exodus to that country. To date, this scheme would appear to have gone the way of other such reported migrations of this same Sect, all of which have eventually been abandoned.



## **Organized Crime**

Plans are well under way for the formation of a new unit within our Criminal Investigation Branch whose duties will include the gathering and dissemination of information on gambling activities and syndicated crime.

## **Counterfeiting**

Counterfeit currency has continued to be a problem despite the increasing number of arrests and convictions for possession and uttering offences.

One potentially dangerous counterfeiting operation in the City of Vancouver was ended almost before it began with the arrest of one Roy Frank Carline, the operator of a printing shop on East Hastings Street.

On January 3, 1962, Carline was observed by members of our Force and the Vancouver City Police operating a 1958 blue and white Edsel believed to be owned by a well known drug trafficker.

The vehicle was intercepted and a search conducted. The suspect was found in possession of several sheets of fine paper which were freshly printed with partially completed \$20.00 Canadian bank notes. He maintained that he found this counterfeit material and was on his way to turn it over to the authorities when apprehended. A door key found in Carline's trouser pocket aroused the interest of the investigators when they learned it did not fit any of the locks in the suspect's home or place of business. An intensive investigation followed and it was finally determined that this key fitted the front door of a supposedly vacant house across the street from Carline's printing shop.

A search revealed an offset printing press concealed inside the house. The plates used to print the counterfeit found in Carline's possession were installed on the printing press and it was obvious that this house had been used as a headquarters in a large counterfeiting operation. Nine stacks of paper piled in a corner near the printing press contained nearly \$650,000.00 of counterfeit money in various stages of completion.

Investigation established beyond doubt that no counterfeit money had been distributed or placed in public circulation due to the speed with which the investigation progressed.

Carline was convicted at Vancouver on charges of possession and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

## **Federal Statutes**

The number of investigations in this group dropped by 1,032 or 2.3 per cent. As in previous years, 86 per cent of this work fell within the following seven statutes—Customs Act; Excise Act; Government Property Traffic Act; Income Tax Act; Indian Act; National Capital Act and the Narcotic Control Act. Discounting the National Capital Act and the Government Property Traffic Act, both of which are enforced mainly within the greater Ottawa area, the remaining five statutes accounted for 74 per cent of the total.

Table 6—Summary of Investigations Under Federal Statutes

Province	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	Average
British Columbia.....	9,195	10,064	10,025	9,845	9,652	9,756
Alberta.....	4,266	4,715	5,104	5,685	5,257	5,005
Saskatchewan.....	4,332	5,380	4,895	4,762	3,717	4,617
Manitoba.....	3,418	3,388	2,795	1,689	1,230	2,504
Ontario.....	13,732	12,819	11,456	9,522	10,032	11,512
Quebec.....	12,809	8,210	7,588	6,423	6,845	8,375
New Brunswick.....	3,256	3,442	3,649	1,930	1,941	2,844
Nova Scotia.....	896	1,055	1,067	1,166	1,253	1,087
Prince Edward Island.....	523	702	658	629	612	625
Newfoundland.....	4,718	3,504	1,935	1,707	1,577	2,688
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	1,306	1,356	1,323	764	974	1,145
TOTAL.....	58,451	54,635	50,495	44,122	43,090	50,158

Customs Act

The 1,598 Customs seizures effected is 901 less than for the 1960-61 period, however, this is a result of policy changes and does not represent a reduction in enforcement work. In 538 cases, smuggled goods having a value of \$10.00 or less were turned over to the Collector of Customs with no formal seizure action taken. An additional number of technical seizures was avoided through changes in our method of handling abandoned vehicles of foreign origin and violations involving Customs Tariff Item 703(b) (exemptions allowed to returning residents).

Court convictions, including those instances where voluntary penalties were collected, dropped slightly but the generally greater seriousness of the cases handled more than offsets the reduction from last year.

There was an increased activity in cigarette smuggling and seizures were made totalling 8,153 cartons. This is a 70 per cent increase over last year and approaches the volume seized during the years 1956 to 1959.

The largest seizure of cigarettes occurred in the Bedford, Quebec, District when a panel truck loaded with 2,399 cartons was intercepted by our border patrol vehicles. The total potential loss of revenue represented by this seizure amounted to \$6,722.00.

Table 7—Customs

Division— Province—	"B" Nfld.	"L" P.E.I.	"H" N.S.	"J" N.B.	"C" Que.	"A" Ont. and Que.	"O" Ont.	"D" Man.	"F" Sask.	"K" Alta.	"E" B.C.	"G" NWT and Y.T.	Total
Vessels.....	8	1	24	4	58	41	70	10	1	2	45	1	265
Autos.....	44	—	4	23	78	61	175	55	34	37	171	4	686
Asst. Liquor.....	211	10	—	9	257	4	88	73	—	—	91	—	743
Cigts.....	175	—	135	145	6,862	8	102	21	9	4	582	110	8,153
SEIZURES.....	84	2	45	64	246	97	464	103	46	73	360	14	1,598

NOTE: Liquor shown in gallons.  
Cigarettes shown in cartons (200 per carton).



Personal smuggling often involves a substantial loss of revenue. In one case a Canadian ordered a set of sails for his 50 ft. sailing cruiser from a supplier in the United States. The equipment was installed on the cruiser during a casual visit across the border and returned to Canada without benefit of Customs declaration. The boat was subsequently seized and released on a deposit of \$9,000.00.

Several substantial seizures were also made for commercialized smuggling. In one case the driver of a trailer truck failed to declare the entire value of his cargo and seizure was made. An audit of the firm's books uncovered further violations and penalties totalling more than \$21,000.00 were subsequently paid.

A five year comparison of seizures and convictions under the Customs Act is as follows:

	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Seizures.....	2,444	2,472	2,623	2,499	1,598
Convictions.....	1,854	1,838	2,025	1,886	1,459
Cigarettes.....	9,177	8,555	12,517	4,702	8,153
Vehicles.....	877	947	971	869	686
Vessels.....	156	180	330	267	265

NOTE: Cigarettes shown by cartons (200 cigarettes per carton).

## Excise Act

Activities continued at a high level during the year with 602 Excise seizures being effected, 77 fewer than in 1960-61. The reduction in seizures is accounted for by our present policy of taking action under Provincial Liquor Acts rather than the Excise Act in cases where less than one gallon of spirits are encountered.

Table 8—Excise

Division— Province—	"B" Nfld.	"L" P.E.I.	"H" N.S.	"J" N.B.	"C" Que.	"A" Ont. and Que.	"O" Ont.	"D" Man.	"F" Sask.	"K" Alta.	"E" B.C.	"G" N.W. T. and Y.T.	Total
Vehicles.....	—	3	3	—	40	8	11	16	5	—	3	—	89
Beer and Wash	—	709	1,123	10	23,139	7,597	1,330	3,149	2,092	445	254	—	39,848
Spirits.....	19	91	55	1	2,838	289	532	379	89	55	62	—	4,410
Stills, Complete	2	24	23	2	31	14	50	34	35	19	8	—	242
Stills, Partial....	—	5	10	—	4	3	8	12	3	7	4	—	56
Tobacco.....	—	—	—	—	476	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	501
Seizures.....	3	35	55	2	153	44	111	87	54	38	20	—	602

NOTE: Liquids shown in gallons.  
Tobacco shown in pounds.

Seizure was made of 242 complete stills and 56 partial stills, an increase of 55 and six respectively over last year and represents the highest number of stills seized in many years.

Twenty-two commercial distilling operations were uncovered during the year. In the Roxton Falls, Quebec, area, co-ordinated efforts by six detachments

and an aircraft resulted in seizure of a commercial still with a capacity approaching 200 gallons per day. Five persons were arrested at the scene and fines totalling \$7,200.00 were collected.

The 22 commercial type stills seized during the period range in capacity from 50 to upwards of 200 gallons spirits per day. The spirits in all cases were greatly overproof often approaching 165 per cent proof. Estimated on a current Excise tax of \$13.00 per proof gallon, the daily revenue loss on the operation of these stills would be better than \$37,000.00. Projected over a 30 day operational period, the loss to the Federal revenue would exceed \$1,000,000.00.

A five year comparison of seizures and convictions under the Excise Act is as follows:

	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Seizures.....	463	526	750	679	602
Convictions.....	466	510	655	611	579
Stills.....	196	198	201	187	242
Spirits (Gals.).....	2,494	6,636	3,556	6,163	4,410
Tobacco (Lbs.).....	5,461	4,804	39,071	35,123	501

### Canada Shipping Act

Pleasure boating continued to be the fastest growing recreational activity across the country. Upwards of 54,000 Small Vessel Licences were issued during 1961 and it is estimated that three quarters of a million pleasure craft are now in use.

The operational offences (reckless operation, failure to remain at the scene of an accident, etc.) were transferred from the Small Vessel Regulations to the Criminal Code effective September 1, 1961. Our stronger enforcement policy is reflected by the 675 convictions registered during the year and represents an increase of 285 over last season. Members of the Force inspected 47,818 small vessels to ensure compliance with equipment and licensing regulations.

### Estate Tax Act

An agreement was reached with the Taxation Division, Department of National Revenue, whereby the Force will handle prosecutions under this Act for failure to comply with demand and failure to provide information.

### Income Tax Act

We continued to assist the Department of National Revenue in handling prosecutions under this Act. There were 6,941 cases concluded with 4,791 convictions registered which is a slight increase over last year.

### Bankruptcy Act

Applicants for licences as Trustees under the Bankruptcy Act were investigated on behalf of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy, who is responsible for determining the suitability of an individual to assume the duties of a Trustee in Bankruptcy.

After a lengthy investigation, one former Trustee was convicted on a charge of criminal breach of trust and sentenced to one year in gaol.



## Narcotic Control Act

Enforcement of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act continued until September 15, 1961, at which time this Act was repealed and replaced by the Narcotic Control Act.

There has been no appreciable change in the volume of work in the enforcement of narcotic laws from an investigational point of view, however, there was a decrease in the number of arrests and convictions as noted in the following three year comparative summary:

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Persons arrested .....	760	710	587
Persons convicted .....	671	512	357

Of the total number of persons arrested, 39 were charged with either 'possession of narcotics for the purpose of trafficking' or 'trafficking in narcotics'. Two individuals were charged under the Importation Section of the Narcotic Control Act resulting in one conviction and one dismissal. While there was a decrease in the number of trafficking offences, 47 persons were charged with conspiracy under the Criminal Code as a result of narcotic investigations as compared with 14 such charges last year. Sixteen convictions have been registered in the conspiracy cases and 27 individuals are still before the Courts.

Diacetylmorphine (heroin) continued as the principal drug of addiction and was involved in over 90 per cent of the cases investigated. Marihuana still maintains a small degree of prominence in the Montreal area.

Four persons of juvenile age were arrested for unlawful possession of narcotics, two less than the number reported in 1960-61. None of the juvenile offenders attended school at the time of arrest. All had a history of juvenile delinquency or association with the criminal element.

An Officer of the Force travelled to Paris in February where he met the Secretary-General of the International Criminal Police Organization and officials from several European member nations for a discussion on problems connected with international drug trafficking. This meeting resulted in the exchange of much beneficial information and increased co-operation on matters of mutual interest.

Four Canadians were among 24 defendants indicted in New York State by the United States Bureau of Narcotics on trafficking charges. These men were part of an international narcotics smuggling syndicate extending to Italy and Sicily and is regarded as one of the largest operations of this nature ever encountered. The four Canadian suspects were successfully extradited by U.S. authorities and brought to trial before a New York Court. One of the Canadians, Albert Agueci, was released on bail and on November 23 was found murdered near Rochester, N.Y., obviously the victim of a gangland slaying.

Another Canadian, Jean Paul Tremblay of Montreal, was found brutally slain in that city on February 13, 1962. Tremblay was also a suspect in illicit narcotic activities.

An investigation was commenced in Windsor, Ont., during April 1961 in which the co-operation of the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics played a large part. One Nicholas Cicchini of Windsor was the suspected head of a syndicate responsible for maintaining a supply of drugs to addicts in the Southern Ontario area. One of the United States Narcotic Agents working with the Force was successful in purchasing approximately one pound of heroin from Cicchini at a cost of \$5,500.00. At the same time, the agent obtained a sample of the narcotic from John Simon, one of Cicchini's associates. Both were arrested and convicted on trafficking and

conspiracy charges. Cicchini was sentenced to serve 12 years in the penitentiary and Simon received a term of six years.

During July 1961, an extensive investigation developed in Vancouver which eventually exposed a well organized narcotic syndicate. Many hundreds of hours were spent in surveillance of suspects by members of the Force and Vancouver City Police Drug Detail and a complete outline of the whole operation was eventually pieced together.

At the same time another investigation was in progress into the activities of a separate narcotic distribution ring headed by Bernard Eugene Lewis. This organization was considered secondary to the first group, however, there was reason to believe some connection did exist between the two organizations and almost continuous surveillance was maintained.

When sufficient evidence was available a total of 38 persons were arrested and charged with trafficking and conspiracy. Convictions were registered against the members of the Lewis group and sentences were imposed ranging from 10 to 12 years for main offenders to 18 months for those of lesser importance. The charges against members of the main syndicate have yet to be disposed of.

Following these 38 arrests, the street price of a capsule of heroin in Vancouver rose from \$5.00 to \$10.00 and a severe shortage of drugs was evident for some time. Although illicit heroin has again become available, the price per capsule has remained at \$10.00.

Table 9—Seizures Under the Narcotic Control Act

Drug	Kilograms	Ounces	Grains	Capsules	Tablets	Cubic Centimeters	Cigarettes
Heroin.....	1	—	—	3,549	—	—	—
Morphine.....	—	—	—	—	77	—	—
Demerol.....	—	—	—	—	—	48	—
Marihuana.....	1	9	337	—	—	—	5
Codeine.....	—	—	—	—	22	—	—

*Motor Vehicles and Drug Paraphernalia*

Motor vehicles seized.....	24
Improvised syringes.....	215
Hypodermic needles.....	40
Spoons.....	136

**Food and Drugs Act**

As a result of increasing numbers of complaints concerning the misuse and abuse of barbiturate drugs, Part III of the Food and Drugs Act was created to provide a closer means of control over these products.

This legislation became effective on September 15, 1961 and since that time 14 persons have been arrested on charges of trafficking and uttering forged prescriptions. The results to date have been generally favourable as indicated by a substantial reduction in the number of complaints received involving the use of this type of drug.

Several lengthy investigations were commenced during the year under Part I of the Act regarding the sale of meat from dead or fallen animals for use as food



for human consumption. Several convictions have been registered with fines ranging to \$1,500.00 being imposed, however, the majority of the cases have not yet been processed through the Courts.

### Citizenship and Immigration

Investigation has continued into the activities of those persons responsible for the illegal entry of Chinese immigrants. Charges have been laid against 30 of the principal agents for offences ranging from fraud, false pretences, forgery, uttering, aiding and abetting personation to conspiracy. Twenty-two agents have been convicted and the other eight are presently scheduled to appear in Court in the near future. Fifty-nine additional charges have been recommended against 10 other agents who are yet to be dealt with.

Enquiries have continued to turn up active agents as well as a considerable number of illegal immigrants, the latter being referred to the Department of Citizenship and Immigration for an adjustment of their status under the Government Adjustment Programme. Apart from illegal immigration activities, many instances of Income Tax evasion, fraudulent passport applications and other related offences have been disclosed during the investigation.

Invaluable assistance has been rendered by the Chinese Special Constables seconded to this Force as translators and interpreters by the Hong Kong Police. The services of these men have contributed in no small way to the success achieved to date.

### Provincial and Municipal Laws

The volume of Provincial Statute enforcement work has shown a general rise of 6.7 per cent, which is about equal to that indicated in our previous report. Traffic and liquor again accounted for more than 90 per cent of our work in this category.

**Table 10—Provincial Statutes**

Province	Liquor Acts		Vehicle and Highway Traffic		Other Provincial Acts		Total Provincial Acts	
	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62
British Columbia.....	11,594	12,460	33,944	36,226	2,725	2,043	48,263	50,729
Alberta.....	10,745	11,450	22,886	23,940	1,175	4,084	34,806	39,474
Saskatchewan.....	5,823	5,903	18,180	18,035	2,481	2,841	26,484	26,779
Manitoba.....	5,242	5,986	8,546	8,334	301	242	14,089	14,562
Ontario.....	121	54	16	85	10	—	147	139
Quebec.....								
New Brunswick.....	6,687	7,438	12,957	13,592	181	142	19,825	21,172
Nova Scotia.....	5,635	5,014	7,824	6,810	1,306	1,305	14,765	13,129
Prince Edward Island....	1,904	2,554	2,129	1,212	190	68	4,223	3,834
Newfoundland.....	2,606	3,127	7,911	8,483	1,208	3,012	11,725	14,622
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	1,679	2,194	359	648	191	218	2,229	3,060
TOTAL.....	52,036	56,180	114,752	117,365	9,768	13,955	176,556	187,500
PERCENT.....	29%	30%	65%	62.6%	6%	7.4%	100%	100%

Control of road traffic continues to be an increasing problem as evidenced by the growth in accident statistics from year to year. The equipment and personnel employed by the Force on full time traffic law enforcement was increased to 495 men and 219 automobiles during the year and, in addition, 44 motorcycles were utilized at various points where local traffic conditions dictated the need for this type of vehicle. Enforcement aids, such as the Electromatic Radar Speed Meter and (in the Province of Saskatchewan) the Breathalyzer have proven very effective and no difficulty has been experienced in introducing evidence of this type to the Courts.

**Table 11—Summary of Highway Traffic Offences and Accidents**

Province	Provincial Vehicle and Highway Traffic		Sections 221 to 225 C.C. of C.		Fatal Auto Accidents		Non-Fatal Auto Accidents		Total Accidents	
	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62
British Columbia.....	33,944	36,226	3,401	3,463	216	208	13,944	14,498	14,160	14,706
Alberta.....	22,886	23,940	1,513	1,618	208	190	7,792	8,931	8,000	9,121
Saskatchewan.....	18,180	17,809	1,129	915	117	130	7,208	7,376	7,325	7,506
Manitoba.....	8,546	8,334	827	947	85	96	3,907	4,259	3,992	4,355
New Brunswick.....	12,957	13,592	1,054	981	120	120	3,927	3,743	4,047	3,863
Nova Scotia.....	7,824	6,810	888	981	123	110	5,134	5,355	5,257	5,465
Prince Edward Island	2,129	1,212	265	319	14	13	834	688	848	701
Newfoundland.....	7,911	8,483	610	645	47	31	3,587	3,523	3,634	3,554
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory	359	648	150	130	11	2	471	440	482	442
TOTAL.....	114,736	117,054	9,837	9,999	941	900	46,804	48,813	47,745	49,713

In comparison with last year there was a 4.3 per cent decrease in fatal accidents and a proportionate drop of 57 in the number of people killed on the highways under R.C.M.P. jurisdiction. Motor vehicle registrations increased to 2,200,000 and an additional 2,500,000 foreign vehicles entered Canada throughout the contract provinces.

It can be assumed that the number of motor vehicles will continue to increase in accordance with the expanding population and a great deal of effort will be needed if a corresponding increase in the accident and casualty rate is to be avoided. Last year nearly 25 per cent of all reportable accidents in Canada occurred in areas policed by the Force. Our training programme in traffic law enforcement has therefore been continued in an effort to maintain a high standard of efficiency. Fourteen members of the Force received specialized instruction at the Traffic Institute of Northwestern University of Illinois and selected personnel were given short courses in pursuit driving at our training centres.

### **Municipal By-Laws**

Enforcement of municipal by-laws reached a new high of 86,476 which is an increase of more than 12,000 cases over last year.



Table 12—Municipal By-Laws

Province	1960-61	1961-62
British Columbia.....	29,955	34,200
Alberta.....	26,348	30,738
Saskatchewan.....	6,281	9,213
Manitoba.....	8,491	8,980
New Brunswick.....	1,358	987
Nova Scotia.....	211	309
Prince Edward Island.....	34	42
Newfoundland.....	1,934	1,709
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	58	298
TOTAL.....	74,670	86,476

## Other Investigations and Administrative Assistance

These two groups pertain to occurrences where no breach of a statute is suspected but where certain police investigative procedures are necessarily brought into use and normally require a member to leave his Detachment to complete the duty. These investigations fall into two categories:

- (a) Enquiries where field work is required and which may result in lengthy investigations. These consist mainly of security enquiries about applicants for Crown Companies or other Government Departments; persons applying for licences or permits; investigating accidents and enquiring into general conditions on Indian reserves, national parks or other similar duties.
- (b) Work of a preventive and educational nature such as inspection of explosives magazines, certain drugstores and hospitals, public buildings (for Provincial Fire and Safety Regulations), conducting anti-safecracking and preventive service patrols, and escorting prisoners or mental patients for other police forces.

**Table 13—Summary of Other Investigations**

Province	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	Average
British Columbia.....	63,256	87,832	195,461	199,490	206,997	150,607
Alberta.....	28,107	40,216	59,277	65,386	71,160	52,829
Saskatchewan.....	20,434	33,027	52,637	51,884	59,947	43,586
Manitoba.....	22,486	31,848	38,210	39,208	36,932	33,737
Ontario.....	27,385	33,030	37,515	50,785	56,777	41,098
Quebec.....	20,298	27,635	21,416	17,330	24,028	22,142
New Brunswick.....	27,270	26,320	24,609	28,745	27,465	26,882
Nova Scotia.....	20,632	26,415	28,434	29,070	50,919	31,094
Prince Edward Island.....	6,887	3,589	3,824	4,141	4,659	4,620
Newfoundland.....	7,919	12,624	29,017	30,908	34,214	22,936
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	1,697	7,225	13,415	13,996	14,071	10,081
TOTAL.....	246,371	329,761	503,815	530,943	587,169	439,612

The work in this classification has shown a 10½ per cent increase, which is in accordance with the trend for the past several years.

Table 14 indicates a breakdown of the 55,000 'Other Investigations' where assistance was rendered to other police forces. This includes Canadian Police Departments, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Interpol, British and foreign



authorities but does not include the assistance rendered by our laboratories and the Identification Branch which is detailed under 'National Police Services' elsewhere in this report.

Table 14—Assistance to Other Police

Province	Service of Summons or Warrants		Prisoner Escorts		General Enquiries		Totals	
	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62	1960-61	1961-62
British Columbia.....	8,927	8,895	2	3	2,245	3,358	11,174	12,256
Alberta.....	4,694	5,797	5,288	5,237	6,834	8,616	16,816	19,650
Saskatchewan.....	1,734	924	3,934	4,815	4,511	5,548	10,179	11,287
Manitoba.....	1,396	1,635	97	87	1,672	1,825	3,165	3,547
Ontario.....	249	300	19	2	1,639	1,633	1,907	1,935
Quebec.....	—	—	—	—	1,291	960	1,291	960
New Brunswick.....	151	218	4	—	1,041	1,120	1,196	1,338
Nova Scotia.....	21	50	—	1	2,023	2,090	2,044	2,141
Prince Edward Island.....	14	12	—	1	244	407	258	420
Newfoundland.....	750	1,265	—	1	204	285	954	1,551
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	—	—	—	—	55	78	55	78
TOTAL.....	17,936	19,096	9,344	10,147	21,759	25,920	49,039	55,163

The "general enquiries" referred to in the foregoing table includes cases where assistance was rendered to other police forces as follows:

Investigations—offence committed .....	5,563
Investigations—no offence .....	729
Locate witnesses, etc. ....	946
Accidents .....	283
General assistance, enquiries, etc. ....	18,399
	<hr/>
	25,920
	<hr/>

### Administrative Assistance

The duties referred to here include collection of taxes, issuance of licences and permits, recording persons on parole and other functions that can normally be completed without leaving the Detachment office.

The work in this field shows an over-all decrease of 2.9 per cent. This is due to the fact that considerable work that was formerly handled by the Force in the Yukon and Northwest Territories such as the distribution of Family Allowance Cheques has been taken over by the Department concerned.

Table 15—Summary of Administrative Assistance

Province	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	Average
British Columbia.....	32,179	18,563	17,410	18,461	20,732	21,469
Alberta.....	13,268	15,239	14,011	11,201	12,485	13,241
Saskatchewan.....	5,794	5,466	6,020	7,727	6,819	6,365
Manitoba.....	3,551	3,494	4,402	4,253	9,239	4,988
Ontario.....	6,212	18,891	20,869	22,818	24,542	18,666
Quebec.....	9,347	10,337	11,950	10,550	8,950	10,227
New Brunswick.....	8,910	12,792	9,559	5,099	3,078	7,887
Nova Scotia.....	3,201	6,517	6,319	5,981	6,550	5,714
Prince Edward Island.....	5,015	6,267	6,986	6,819	7,673	6,552
Newfoundland.....	7,798	8,704	6,414	6,473	6,591	7,196
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	25,193	24,284	20,694	27,085	16,138	22,679
TOTAL.....	120,468	130,554	124,634	126,467	122,797	124,984



## **Other Duties and Services**

### **Federal Government Property and Security Arrangements**

The Force supplied protection for 50 Federal Government properties located in twelve cities throughout Canada and thereby provided more than 381,000 hours of employment for the Canadian and British Columbia Corps of Commissionaires.

Motorcycle escorts, plain clothes security guards and uniformed personnel provided security measures for a number of distinguished visitors to Canada including the President of the United States, the Prime Ministers of Great Britain, Greece, Tunisia, Israel and Japan, the Presidents of Finland, the Congo, Argentina and others.

On April 1, 1961 the Force took over policing of the international airports at Ottawa, Toronto, Edmonton and Halifax.

### **Northern Work**

The R.C.M. Police is responsible for the enforcement of all Federal, Territorial, Municipal and Criminal laws in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory. Municipal by-laws are also enforced at Yellowknife and Hay River in the Northwest Territories and Whitehorse and Dawson in the Yukon Territory.

Crime, generally, has not increased. Certain isolated areas have shown an increase but the over-all trend has been steady in comparison to last year. During the year under review 6,498 cases were opened representing a slight increase while 4,793 prosecutions were entered before the Courts. Almost one half of the total prosecutions entered in the Yukon and Northwest Territories was as a result of infractions under the Liquor Ordinance.

Only one murder occurred during the past year and this took place in the Yukon. The accused was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to 14 years imprisonment. The conviction and sentence are both under appeal. One charge of murder is still before the Courts from the previous year. In this case the conviction for manslaughter and sentence of ten years was appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada and a new trial of manslaughter was ordered.

There has been a decrease of approximately 42 per cent in Criminal Code work in the Eastern Arctic due to the completion of several large construction projects. A disheartening trend is developing however, as more and more Eskimos are becoming involved in Criminal Code offences in which liquor is a factor.

Criminal Code cases continued to be relatively minor in the Western Arctic. While there has been a decrease in the number of "breaking, entering and theft" cases in the Yukon this decrease has been offset by the increase of "false pretences" and "worthless cheque" cases. In the past there have been very few cases of persons committing offences by the use of firearms but in recent years there has been an increase in this type of offence.

Infractions under the Federal Statutes reflected an over-all decrease, however, there has been a noticeable increase in juvenile delinquency in the Western Arctic Sub-Division.

An increase occurred in the number of cases under the Territorial Ordinances. Cases under the Motor Vehicle Ordinance doubled in the Yukon Territory while in the remainder of the North the majority of time was taken up with the enforcement of the Liquor Ordinance. This aspect is particularly noticeable where new liquor outlets were opened.

Whitehorse Town Council employed a city constable to enforce the parking by-laws. This works very well and relieves our men for more important duties. Two fatal accidents occurred in the North during the past year in which four persons died.

A time consuming task performed by this Force during the past year was conducting the census in the Northwest Territories. While most of the work was accomplished by routine patrols or by the employment of enumerators, in heavily populated areas, it was necessary to make some extended patrols in the High Arctic by dog team to ensure that a complete census was taken.

Administrative assistance on behalf of other Government Departments in years gone by has been very heavy; however, during recent years this has gradually decreased. This past year the Force has almost ceased handling Family Allowances and had it not been for the taking of the census our total administrative assistance would have been noticeably less than the previous year.

The Force continues to operate territorial gaols adjoining our offices and detachments, through which a total of 2,777 prisoners passed during the year under review. Considerable discussion has taken place between the Department of Justice and the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources with the view to having two new gaols built in the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories. It is anticipated that one of these will be commenced during 1962.

Our members in the North continue to render medical assistance and first aid as required and where professional people were not available our members have been very successful in treating diseases and handling accidents. The Force also assisted the Indian and Northern Health Services during their semi-annual medical and X-ray patrols. There were no serious outbreaks of diseases in the High Arctic during the past year.

Particularly gratifying is the fact that during the past year there was a reduction in attacks by vicious dogs. Only two children were attacked resulting in one death in comparison to the previous year when six such incidents resulted in two deaths.

A total of 800 dogs died during the year under review and although it was suspected that the deaths were caused by hepatitice-distemper the actual cause could not be determined.

Rabies amongst sleigh dogs and wild animals continue to cause a great deal of concern in the North and a vigorous programme to vaccinate all dogs was carried out by members of this Force.

During the past years there has been a transition in police patrol requirements resulting in less use of dogs and more use of aircraft. This has been brought about mainly due to the migration of Eskimo families in the High Arctic from outlying



trapping areas to settlements. In some areas Eskimo families used to live along the coast but have now congregated around DEW Line Stations. Consequently, although our jurisdiction remains the same, the area requiring patrol is not as great.

During January 1962 Yukon Sub-Division, previously known as Whitehorse Sub-Division, was equipped with a Beaver aircraft. This completes our programme of having one aircraft in each northern sub-division.

Patrol mileage for the year was as follows:

Dog Team .....	42,155 Miles
Boat .....	70,082 "
Foot Patrols .....	28,519 "
R.C.M.P. Aircraft .....	165,235 "
R.C.A.F. and Public Aircraft .....	442,651 "
Automobiles, Trucks and Jeeps .....	614,860 "
Railway .....	5,839 "
Snowmobile .....	9,510 "
TOTAL .....	1,378,851 "

The total mileage travelled shows an increase of 215,772 over last year. Aircraft accounted for the largest percentage of this increase, although there was a slight rise in the number of miles travelled by boat and automobile.

Once again our figures reveal a decrease in mileage travelled by dog team amounting to some 4,700. This trend is indicative of the gradual change taking place at many northern detachments where our members are making more use of mechanized transport to carry out their patrols.

Several organizational changes took place during the year under review. The name of Whitehorse Sub-Division was changed to Yukon Sub-Division, Cape Parry Detachment in the Western Arctic and Calumet Detachment in the Yukon Sub-Division were closed and Elsa Detachment in the Yukon Sub-Division was opened. Port Harrison Detachment in the Province of Quebec was closed on October 31, 1961.

Because of difficulties in locating suitable living and office accommodation, the new Central Arctic Sub-Division at Baker Lake, N.W.T., mentioned in the Annual Report for the previous year, was not opened. Quarters for an Officer are now ready for occupancy and it is anticipated that the new Sub-Division will be open during the summer of 1962.

## Sleigh Dogs

The Siberian Husky Dog Breeding Programme which was inaugurated at Fort Norman, N.W.T., in 1960 has progressed very favourably. This is evidenced by the fact that the Siberian Husky comprises twenty-five per cent of the over-all divisional total. There were 218 sleigh dogs, 66 of the Siberian Husky breed and 152 of the old Arctic sled dogs, descendants of the breed originally used by the Eskimos. The ultimate aim of this programme is to provide Siberian Huskies to all northern detachments where dogs are required, and it is hoped that this goal will be achieved within the next two or three years. Although it is too early to make final judgment as to the advantages of the Siberian Husky breed,

the reports we have on hand indicate that this dog is superior to the old Arctic sled dog in several ways. He displays none of the viciousness which is common to the sled dog now in use, is very tractable, easily trained, has a friendly disposition and appears to have greater strength and stamina.

## **National Police Services**

### **Identification Work**

The Headquarters Unit of our Identification Branch at Ottawa is a national clearing house for fingerprinting records, firearms registrations, crime index data and all other activities relating to criminal identification work. This service is available to police forces and penal institutions throughout Canada and internationally. An additional 38 field Identification Sections are operating in the various Divisions and their services are also available to any Detachment or outside Police Department at any time.

The volume of work continued to increase gradually in most Sections of the Branch. This increase is the natural result of the growth in our population and the fact that more and more Police Departments are making contributions to our Identification Branch every year. The Fingerprint Bureau functioned at full capacity to process a total of 252,459 sets of fingerprints, an increase of more than 2,400 from last year. Identifications increased from 90,593 to 95,320, an all-time record. This included more than 86,000 criminals and 8,000 non-criminals.

A considerable increase was noted in the work of the Firearm Registration Section which maintains up to date records of all firearms handled by Registrars in each province.

It is of interest to note that while the number of inmates released from institutions under the parole system decreased slightly from 2,210 to 1,907 this past year, the number of revocations and forfeitures increased from 90 to 129 and 93 to 149 respectively. (Please see Table 16 Parole Section.)

In the Crime Index and Fraudulent Cheque Section 682 confirmed identifications were made on criminal cases from the more than 40,000 files maintained on criminals by this Section. More than 10,000 new enquiries were received and processed during the year, an average of about 40 enquiries per working day.

Latent fingerprint impressions found at the scene of an offence and not eliminated through comparison with suspects' are searched individually through the Single Fingerprint Section. The 82 criminals identified as a result of these searches is an increase of 31 over last year and has broken all previous records.

Sixty-one Facial Identification Kits were distributed to R.C.M.P. Detachments and major police forces last year. This system enables an investigator to create a good likeness of any suspect's face from descriptions given by witnesses.

In Ottawa, a man posing as a doctor succeeded in gaining admission to the dressing rooms of a hospital where numerous wallets and other items of value were stolen. By using the Identification Kit, a composite make-up of the suspect's face was obtained and posted in the wards of local hospitals. About one month later he was recognized from the composite photograph by a nurse as he attempted a similar series of thefts. He was taken into custody by Ottawa Police who recovered stolen property from points as far distant as 60 miles.



Table 16—Summary of Identification Work

Sections and Nature of Work	1960-61	1961-62
<b>CRIME INDEX AND FRAUDULENT CHEQUE SECTION</b>		
Criminal Cases Reported.....	3,256	3,735
Suggested Identifications.....	4,363	4,582
Confirmed Identifications.....	546	682
Wanted Persons Reported.....	1,428	1,404
Wanted Persons Located.....	1,027	754
Criminals Added to Method Index.....	2,487	2,014
Additional Information to Method Index.....	2,429	1,812
<i>Interpol</i>		
Assistance to Foreign Countries		
Arrests.....	Nil	Nil
Identifications.....	7	10
General Information.....	502	464
Assistance by Foreign Countries		
Arrests.....	Nil	Nil
Identifications.....	35	20
General Information.....	185	120
<i>Fraudulent Cheques</i>		
Total Exhibits Received.....	8,664	9,570
Known Authors.....	3,660	3,640
Unknown Authors.....	5,004	5,929
Identifications.....	3,051	3,536
Anonymous Letters.....	56	51
Identifications.....	16	22
<b>CRIMINAL RECORDS</b>		
Identified Fingerprints Processed.....	82,913	86,503
Additional Information Processed.....	62,076	62,266
Requests for Criminal Records.....	9,022	13,021
Requests for Photographs.....	1,400	2,558
<b>FINGERPRINTS "HQ" OTTAWA</b>		
Criminal Fingerprints.....	121,364	127,832
Non-Criminal Fingerprints.....	128,656	124,627
Total Fingerprints.....	250,020	252,459
Identifications—Criminal.....	82,913	86,503
Non-Criminal.....	7,680	8,817
Total.....	90,593	95,320
Foreign Exchange of Fingerprints		
Criminal Fingerprints.....	695	645
Identifications.....	185	256
Non-Criminal Fingerprints.....	1,498	1,910
Identifications.....	33	25
<b>FIREARMS REGISTRATION</b>		
Active Firearms Records.....	427,893	442,368
First Registrations.....	14,329	15,705
Re-registrations.....	15,002	18,241
Cancelled registrations.....	1,032	1,230
Identifications.....	1,327	1,201
<b>PAROLE SECTION</b>		
Paroled.....	2,210	1,907
Total on Parole.....	3,184	3,163
Sentences Completed on Parole.....	1,745	1,623
Revocations.....	90	129
Forfeitures.....	93	149
<b>PHOTOGRAPHIC "HQ" OTTAWA</b>		
Negatives.....	10,063	12,324
Prints and Enlargements.....	103,278	126,312
Multilith Plate Negatives.....	3,181	3,450
Mounts.....	11,615	10,817
Laminations.....	2,910	1,233
Film Rolls Developed.....	446	496
<b>RCMP GAZETTE</b>		
Circulation—Monthly Magazine.....	1,535	1,613
Index Cards—West.....	441	438
Index Cards—East.....	452	459
Total.....	1,043	1,064
Total Index Cards Distributed.....	3,388,826	3,368,744
Special Wanted Circulars.....	6	10

Table 16—*Conc.*

Sections and Nature of Work	1960-61	1961-62
<b>REGISTRY</b>		
Active Criminal Record Files.....	694,951	725,571
Photographs of Criminals.....	52,863	55,634
Index Cards Prepared.....	95,220	100,451
Outgoing Mail.....	618,012	675,849
<b>SCENES OF CRIME "HQ" OTTAWA AND FIELD SECTIONS</b>		
Fingerprint Examinations		
At Scene.....	7,225	6,760
In Office.....	2,450	2,532
Criminal Impressions Identified.....	1,649	1,661
Non-Criminal Impressions Identified.....	3,183	2,906
Cases to Ottawa for search or comparison.....	323	319
Evidence Presented in Court		
Fingerprint.....	137	159
Photographic.....	903	876
Plan Drawings.....	520	429
Miscellaneous.....	79	86
Persons Fingerprinted		
Criminal.....	7,437	7,209
Non-Criminal.....	15,499	14,111
Deceased.....	122	115
Photography		
In Office.....	3,470	3,860
At Scene.....	5,100	5,302
Enlargements and Contacts.....	293,504	322,657
Photostats.....	190,251	146,175
Prisoners.....	7,318	7,648
Plans Drawn.....	2,363	2,800
Reproductions for Physical Comparisons.....	886	863
<b>SINGLE FINGERPRINT</b>		
Filed.....	42,680	40,584
Impressions Searched.....	2,122	2,280
Impressions Identified.....	113	227
Persons Identified.....	51	82
<b>QUARTERLY</b>		
Circulation RCMP.....	5,241	5,260
Circulation Civilians.....	10,075	12,040

The second Canadian Identification Seminar was held in our Headquarters at Ottawa during September 1961 and attended by representatives from many major Canadian Police Departments. Numerous other conferences and classes were held on criminal identification and related subjects, as well as an exchange visit between personnel of this Headquarters and the United States Secret Service in Washington, D.C.

### Crime Detection Laboratories

The Force maintains three Crime Detection Laboratories which are located at Ottawa, Ont., Sackville, N.B., and Regina, Sask. Case work received and performed during the year showed an increase of 168 cases or 8 per cent. Work in the laboratories has more than doubled during the past decade and in the same period the number of man days spent attending Court has tripled.

Staff at the laboratory in Ottawa is up to authorized establishment but the Sackville unit is one below strength and Regina is two members short. Four understudies are currently receiving the regular laboratory course of instruction and one



member is undergoing training in document examination in our Fraudulent Cheque Section. Graduation of these members will alleviate the present shortage in personnel to a considerable degree.

Six of our laboratory technicians are presently working toward their B.Sc. degree. Three of these are attending the University of Saskatchewan, while one is at Carleton University and two at the University of Ottawa.

A specialized course in counterfeit currency investigation was conducted at the Ottawa Laboratory attended by R.C.M.P. investigators from 16 cities across Canada.

Members of the laboratory staff attended a number of professional meetings during the year and several papers were delivered on forensic science subjects. One member each from the Ottawa, Regina and Sackville laboratories attended the annual meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences in Chicago during February 1962.

Present quarters occupied by our laboratory at Sackville are entirely inadequate for our purposes. Arrangements have been made to accommodate this unit in the new Federal Building presently under construction and we are looking forward to occupying these quarters by early June 1963.

**Table 17—Work Performed by the Laboratories**

	Ottawa	Regina	Sackville	Total
Cases Received.....	705	954	413	2,072
<i>Examinations:</i>				
Serological Examinations.....	17	174	64	255
Toxicological Examinations.....	1	124	42	167
Firearms Examinations.....	5	61	16	82
Bullet and Cartridge Case Examinations.....	391	105	22	518
Shot and Powder Tests.....	6	33	9	48
Ballistics.....	0	7	0	7
Mech. Invests. and Applied Physics.....	0	0	0	0
Restoration of Serial Numbers.....	6	15	3	24
Examination of Tool Impressions.....	9	81	23	113
Hair, Fibre and Textile Examinations.....	25	99	33	157
Chemical Examinations.....	43	230	68	341
Blood Alcohol.....	33	228	46	307
Physical Examinations.....	91	219	19	329
Writings.....	361	313	115	789
Document, Chemical.....	5	3	4	12
Document, Physical.....	247	25	44	316
Spectrographic.....	25	81	59	165
X-Ray Diffraction.....	6	38	28	72
Infrared Spectrophotometry.....	0	36	55	91
Ultra-violet Spectrophotometry.....	9	81	43	133
Vapourphase Chromatography.....	0	172	3	175
Total Examinations.....	—	—	—	4,101

	Ottawa	Regina	Sackville	Total
Cases referred to:				
Other Laboratories.....	0	0	0	0
Prov. Pathologist.....	0	0	0	0
Man Days A.O.D.:				
Court.....	383	857	201	1,441
Other Duties.....	163	36½	66½	266
Lecturing—Classes in Training.....	63	36	0	99
—Outside Organizations.....	18½	1½	6½	26½
Mileage—Air.....	58,305	352,529	23,780	434,614
—Rail.....	11,498	4,736	4,154	20,388
—Car.....	34,856	39,588	26,551	100,995
—Bus.....	0	410	115	525

## Publications

The **R.C.M.P. Gazette** continued to publish a weekly list of wanted and missing persons and a monthly magazine containing articles of general interest to law enforcement agencies. During the year we commenced supplying this publication to the larger American Police Departments located adjacent to the U.S.-Canadian border and we have been encouraged by the many complimentary letters and offers of co-operation received in return.

There were 10 Special Wanted Circulars distributed as compared with six the previous year.

It is our objective to make the **R.C.M.P. Gazette** Canada's national police publication. From the interest and favourable comment received to date, it would appear that this aim has been very nearly realized.

**"Crime in your Community"** is a booklet published from time to time dealing with a variety of criminal activities from the viewpoint of crime prevention and what the public can do to protect themselves. Booklet No. 6 dealing with 'Bad Paper' (fraudulent cheques and counterfeit money) was published during the year and proved the most popular booklet of the series to date.

The **R.C.M.P. Quarterly** has been published continually since 1933 with the exception of two years during World War II. This is the regimental magazine of the Force and contains articles of general and historic interest as well as notes and comment on happenings in the Force.

## Telecommunications

The Telex Teleprinter System was expanded to provide communications for "L" Division Headquarters at Charlottetown, P.E.I., as well as for Corner Brook, Nfld., North Battleford, Sask., Red Deer, Alta., and Whitehorse, Y.T., Sub-Division Headquarters. The Telex system continues to provide rapid, reliable, and economical communication between thirty-two R.C.M.P. Division or Sub-Division Headquarters throughout Canada. Communication can also be established with other Canadian and foreign police forces who subscribe to the Canadian or International Telex System. Telex equipment is now installed at the following places:

Brandon	Kamloops	Ottawa	Saskatoon
Calgary	Lethbridge	Penticton	St. John's
Charlottetown	London	Prince Albert	Sydney
Chilliwack	Moncton	Prince George	Toronto
Corner Brook	Montreal	Prince Rupert	Vancouver
Edmonton	Nelson	Quebec	Victoria
Fredericton	New Westminster	Red Deer	Whitehorse
Halifax	North Battleford	Regina	Winnipeg

The extension and improvement of the point-to-point high frequency radio-telephone system was advanced with the purchase of thirty-six high frequency/single sideband radio telephone/telegraph units. Installation of these units is scheduled to be completed during 1962 with distribution by Division as follows:

"B" Div.—4	"G" Div.—19
"C" Div.—1	"H" Div.— 1
"E" Div.—5	"K" Div.— 2
"F" Div.—3	"O" Div.— 1



The various VHF/FM mobile radio networks, which are organized on a Sub-Division basis, were further expanded and improved with the installation of sixty fixed and two hundred and two mobile radio units. Total mobile-type radio equipment held by Divisions is as follows:

Division	Radio-Equipped Detachments (Fixed Units)	Radio-Equipped Cars, Trucks and Motorcycles	Hand-Carried Portable Radio Units
"A".....	5	43	4
"B".....	24	66	5
"C".....	23	62	22
"D".....	40	129	4
"E".....	84	302	26
"F".....	74	160	11
"G".....	9	15	—
"H".....	36	105	12
"J".....	36	84	10
"K".....	62	191	13
"L".....	6	21	2
"N".....	—	4	1
"O".....	12	38	6
"HQ".....	1	8	1

### "Marine" Division

The 'Marine' Division is a service division consisting of four classes of Patrol Boats: the Commissioner Class, Fort Class, Detachment Class and Motor Boats. These Patrol Boats are strategically located across the Dominion to assist the operational police divisions and other Government Departments in their various duties. The allocation of Patrol Boats and mileage patrolled during the period under review was as follows:

#### Commissioner Class Ship

NAME	PORT	MILEAGE	SKIFF MILEAGE
<i>Wood</i> .....	Halifax, N.S. ....	20,613	240

#### Fort Class Ships

M/L <i>Fort Steele</i> .....	Halifax, N.S. ....	12,418	360
M/L <i>Blue Heron</i> .....	Rimouski, P.Q. ....	6,557	350
M/L <i>Victoria</i> .....	Victoria, B.C. ....	14,381	2,087

#### Detachment Class

P/B <i>Acadian</i> .....	Harbour Breton, Nfld. ....	8,497	310
P/B <i>Adversus</i> .....	Halifax, N.S. ....	5,480	407
P/B <i>Alert</i> .....	Alert Bay, B.C. ....	10,210	3,200
P/B <i>Burin</i> .....	Halifax, N.S. ....	1,795	800
P/B <i>Captor</i> .....	Bagotville, P.Q. ....	2,052	385
P/B <i>Carnduff II</i> .....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. ....	4,841	1,663

## Detachment Class—Conc.

NAME	PORT	MILEAGE	SKIFF MILEAGE
P/B <i>Chilcoot II</i> .....	Windsor, Ont. ....	4,071	1,245
P/B <i>Cutknife II</i> .....	Kingston, Ont. ....	10,038	5,474
P/B <i>Detector</i> .....	Saint John, N.B. ....	4,431	1,964
P/B <i>Ganges</i> .....	Tofino, B.C. ....	8,647	2,000
P/B <i>Interceptor</i> .....	North Sydney, N.S. ....	4,657	2,442
P/B <i>Little Bow II</i> .....	Vancouver, B.C. ....	5,765	520
P/B <i>Masset</i> .....	Campbell River, B.C. ....	7,677	485
P/B <i>Moosomin II</i> .....	Montreal, P.Q. ....	5,910	10,585
P/B <i>Nanaimo</i> .....	Prince Rupert, B.C. ....	8,641	1,304
P/B <i>Shaunavon II</i> .....	Toronto, Ont. ....	2,638	1,724
P/B <i>Sydney</i> .....	Ganges, B.C. ....	7,497	380
P/B <i>Tagish</i> .....	Sarnia, Ont. ....	4,693	3,625
P/B <i>Tofino</i> .....	Ocean Falls, B.C. ....	12,414	1,025
P/B No. 1 .....	Westview, B.C. ....	8,842	
P/B No. 2 .....	Port Alice, B.C. ....	5,638	

## Motor Boats

M/B <i>Advance</i> (Com'd 8-61) ....	Vancouver, B.C. ....	7,456
M/B <i>Fort Erie</i> .....	Niagara Falls, Ont. ....	7,111
M/B <i>Fort Frances II</i> .....	Fort Frances, Ont. ....	6,537
M/B <i>Kenora III</i> .....	Kenora, Ont. ....	3,849
M/B <i>Valleyfield</i> .....	Valleyfield, P.Q. ....	4,940
M/B <i>Port Alice</i> .....	Tahsis, B.C. ....	7,456
M/B <i>Sorel</i> .....	Lachine, P.Q. ....	5,988

A combined total of 276,170 miles was patrolled by the above Patrol Boats and Skiffs along the Atlantic Sea Coast, throughout the Great Lakes and on the West Coast.

The R.C.M.P. Commissioner Class Ship *Wood*, based at Halifax, N.S., patrolled from the southwest coast of Nova Scotia to the Port of Nain in Labrador, carrying out Preventive Service duties, enforcing various Federal Statutes such as the Canada Shipping Act, the Migratory Birds Convention Act as well as rendering assistance to our numerous coastal detachments and other Government Departments. Patrols included Newfoundland and Labrador coastal waters, Gulf of St. Lawrence and North Shore, Magdalen Islands, Bay Chaleur and St. Lawrence River to Rimouski. Search and Rescue operations were carried out at the request of the R.C.A.F. Rescue Co-ordinating Centre and valuable service was rendered during the disastrous Newfoundland forest fires in August, 1961.

The *Wood* also transported several persons to hospital for urgent medical attention, carried supplies and personnel to isolated detachments and attended the Nova Scotia Fisheries Exhibition at Lunenburg.

The *Fort Steele*, a Fort Class Ship based at Halifax, N.S. patrolled the Nova Scotia coast, south coast of Newfoundland and Lower Gulf of St. Lawrence, carrying out preventive service duties, enforcing the Migratory Birds Convention Act, the Canada Shipping Act and assisting local detachments. Extensive patrols were made in the Northumberland Strait and Bay Chaleur waters and in the St. Lawrence River as far west as Quebec City.



The *Fort Steele* also assisted at the opening of the Royal William Yacht Club at Pictou, N.S., the Annual Riverport Natal Day Celebrations and rendered valuable assistance during the Newfoundland forest fires.

The *Blue Heron* carried out Preventive Service duties in the Saint John, N.B., area and St. Lawrence River area searching foreign ships, inspecting vessels under the Canada Shipping Act, Migratory Birds Convention Act, and assisted detachments as required. The *Blue Heron* also towed three coastal vessels to safety after they had become disabled. During October the *Blue Heron* performed patrol duties on the south coast of Newfoundland.

Detachment Class boats patrolled as required in their respective areas, searching foreign and Canadian ships, enforcing the provisions of the Canada Shipping Act as well as the Migratory Birds Convention Act, and assisted in the enforcement of other Federal and Provincial Statutes. They also attended regattas and Natal Day celebrations, and assisted the various Divisions by providing water transportation when required. Those boats stationed along the East coast gave valuable service during the Newfoundland forest fires.

Patrol boats operating throughout the Great Lakes had a very busy year due to a substantial increase in the registration of small craft. Approximately 7,000 craft were inspected under the Canada Shipping Act throughout the Great Lakes.

Continuous patrols were carried out during the Migratory Bird season in the Kingston area and approximately 1,300 hunters were checked. Surveillance was also maintained on hunters in the St. Lawrence River area from Amherst Island to Grenadier Island as well as the Cataraqui River to Kingston Mills.

Assistance was rendered in policing regattas and marine parades which included the famous Harmsworth Trophy Race, International cross river swim from Port Huron, Michigan, to Sarnia, Ont., and the Canadian International Air Show. Numerous distress calls were answered during the past year.

Patrol boats stationed along the West Coast had an exceedingly busy year which is indicated by the mileage patrolled. Two hundred and eighteen investigations were carried out under the Criminal Code and 185 under Federal Statutes, (not including Canada Shipping Act or Customs Act), 439 investigations under British Columbia Provincial Acts and a total of 748 general investigations and assistance cases (not including 100 Search and Rescue incidents).

Considerable time was devoted on the West Coast to the enforcement of the Canada Shipping Act. A total of 3,472 vessels was inspected.

Two hundred and twenty-three vessels were searched under the Customs Act of which 89 were found to be violating the Act. Penalties were imposed in the more flagrant cases.

In excess of one hundred Search and Rescue incidents occurred.

### **“Marine Training”**

Members of the “Marine” Division stationed throughout the Dominion during the past year have held numerous classes of instruction in Inland Water Transport and Small Boat Training. This included handling of small craft, elementary chart work, rules of the road, care and maintenance of small craft, outboard motors, boat trailers and boating equipment.

## **“Air” Division**

The “Air” Division is a service division consisting of 18 aircraft based at strategic points throughout Canada where they can best serve the operational police divisions in the numerous and diverse obligations for which the Force is responsible.

All aircraft are now equipped to provide radio communication with police cars and ground stations. This has improved considerably the effectiveness of the aircraft when engaged on surveillance duties or searches.

The “Air” Division detachments and aircraft were distributed as follows:

Ottawa, Ont. ....	“Air” Division Headquarters and Aircraft and Engine Overhaul 3 Beechcraft D18S 1 D.H. Beaver
Churchill, Man. ....	1 D.H. Otter
Edmonton, Alta. ....	1 Beechcraft D18S
Fort Smith, N.W.T. ....	1 D.H. Otter
Frobisher Bay, N.W.T. ....	1 D.H. Otter
Inuvik, N.W.T. ....	1 D.H. Otter
Prince Albert, Sask. ....	1 D.H. Beaver
Prince George, B.C. ....	1 D.H. Beaver
Regina, Sask. ....	1 Beechcraft D18S
St. John’s, Nfld. ....	1 D.H. Otter
Stephenville, Nfld. ....	1 D.H. Beaver
Vancouver, B.C. ....	1 D.H. Beaver
Victoria, B.C. ....	1 Grumman Goose
Whitehorse, Y.T. ....	1 D.H. Beaver
Winnipeg, Man. ....	1 D.H. Beaver

Operations during the past year were normal. A number of searches were carried out successfully and several mercy flights were completed. Aerial surveillance resulted in the discovery of several illicit distilleries. Assistance was also rendered in Newfoundland and British Columbia in locating and fighting forest fires.

During the year under review, 9,153:20 hours were flown covering 964,010 miles. Passenger miles amounted to 1,924,596 and 35,613 ton miles of freight was carried.

## **Police Service Dogs**

The number of calls for the assistance of the Police Service Dog Section remained virtually static during the past year as compared with the previous year. In 1960-61, there were 916 cases, while in the past year, there were 915.

The following is a breakdown of the 915 cases during 1961-62:

	<i>Per Cent of Calls</i>	<i>Per Cent Successful</i>
Tracking Criminals .....	32	14
Lost and Missing Persons .....	15	7
Searching for Articles of Evidence (Lost articles, stolen goods) .....	16	17
Excise and Liquor (Still, Liquor Caches, Illicit Spirits) .....	37	7



During September 1961, the Training Kennels were moved from Sydney Forks, N.S., to Ramsayville, Ont. The staff of the Training Kennels consists of the N.C.O. in Charge, the Senior Trainer, an assistant trainer, and a Civilian employee. Five new dogmasters were trained during the past fiscal year, and one experienced dogmaster was re-trained with a new dog. Four potential dogmasters are presently in training. Assistance was given the Quebec Provincial Police in training two members of their force and two dogs. The training of two dogs for the Canadian Army was also commenced, to assist the Army in making a film on the use of dogs during a national disaster.

The establishment of the Police Service Dog Section is as follows:

British Columbia .....	4	New Brunswick .....	1
Alberta .....	4	Nova Scotia .....	2
Saskatchewan .....	3	Newfoundland .....	2
Manitoba .....	3		

The breeding programme was discontinued during the year as it was found to be more economical to purchase dogs showing good potential from private sources, rather than raise pups which might not be suitable.

## Administration

### Strength

The total strength of the Force on March 31, 1962, was 8,236 made up of the following classes of personnel:

(1) *Regular Member Strength:*

Officers .....	172	
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables .....	5,981	
Marine Constables .....	111	
Special Constables .....	197	
	<hr/>	6,461

(2) *Other than Regular Member strength:*

Special Constables .....	43	
Civilian Members .....	236	
Civilian Employees .....	206	
	<hr/>	485

(3) <i>Civil Servants</i> .....	1,290	
		1,290

TOTAL .....	<hr/>	8,236
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There was an increase of 321 regular members and 213 Civil Servants. A decrease of 194 in "other than regular member strength" from the previous year resulted mainly from the change of status of Civilian Employees to Civil Servants and/or Regular Members. Thus, there was an over-all increase of 340. The Reserve Force stands at 209, a decrease of 15.

Details of the distribution of the Force will be found in Table 18.





## Establishment

During the year an extensive review of the establishment of the Force was made by the Review Committee of the Treasury Board. Existing positions, as well as the organizational structure of Headquarters' Directorates and Branches, were also examined. As a result of this review, a net increase of 450 new positions were approved for 1962-63. This is made up of an increase of 407 Regular Member, 9 Special Constable, 16 Civilian Member and 54 Civil Servant positions, and a decrease of 24 Marine Constable and 12 Civilian Employee positions.

The breakdown of the increase and wastage for the year appears hereunder:

	Officers	N.C.O.s and Consta- bles	Marine Consta- bles	Special Consta- bles	Civilian Members	Reserve Consta- bles
<b>Increases</b>						
Engaged.....	—	558	2	33	56	1
Ex-members re-engaged.....	—	40	—	3	—	1
<b>TOTALS.....</b>	—	598	2	36	56	2
<b>Wastage</b>						
Pensioned.....	1	118	—	3	—	—
Died.....	—	12	—	1	1	1
Time Expired.....	—	8	—	5	1	7
Invalided.....	—	19	1	1	—	—
Purchased.....	—	85	5	3	3	—
Resigned.....	—	—	—	1	—	8
Unsuitable.....	—	24	—	1	2	—
Dismissed.....	—	13	—	2	—	—
Change of Status.....	—	—	11	4	1	—
Others.....	—	—	—	3	5	—
<b>TOTALS.....</b>	1	279	17	24	13	16

Promotions affecting commissioned ranks took place as follows:

- 1 Superintendent to Chief Superintendent
- 4 Inspectors to Superintendents
- 12 Sub-Inspectors to Inspectors
- 5 Staff Sergeants to Sub-Inspectors
- 1 Sergeant to Sub-Inspector

## Training

The following is a recapitulation of the over-all training in the Force for the fiscal year 1961-62.

### 1. REGULAR TRAINING

#### (a) *Recruits*

Recruits in Training on April 1, 1961 .....	366
Recruits commenced Training during fiscal year 1961-62 .....	548
Recruits completed Training and posted to field duty during fiscal year 1961-62 .....	531
Recruits Discharged 1961-62 .....	76
Recruits in Training on March 31, 1962 .....	307



*(b) In-Service Personnel*

Canadian Police College Graduates .....	131
Intermediate Training .....	64
Advanced Training .....	128
Dogmasters Training .....	5

## 2. SPECIALIZED TRAINING

Advanced Driving Instruction Course .....	1
Air Crew Survival Training (RCAF—Nanaimo, B.C.) .....	5
Air Division .....	7
Armourers Training FN (C1 (A1) Rifle) .....	2
Armourers Training, RCME School, Barrie, Ont. ....	1
Band Training (Drill & P.T. Instructors) .....	3
Band Training (Royal Conservatory of Music) .....	14
Chemical Tests for Intoxication, Supervisors Conference—Indiana University .....	1
Cipher Courses .....	15
Cipher Equipment Maintenance Course .....	2
Counter Sabotage Training (Special Demolition Course RCME) .....	2
Course on U.S. Passports .....	17
Customs Act Enforcement Course .....	1
Disciplinary Course (Training of potential Sergeants Major) .....	17
Document Examination .....	1
Dog Trainer's Course—London & Germany .....	1
E.M.O. and Civil Defence Training .....	96
Fall Climbing and Rescue School .....	8
Fire Investigators Course (Members) .....	1
Foot Drill Courses (Divisional) .....	296
Foreign Language Training .....	4
Garage Mechanic Training:	
Spray Painting .....	2
Fleet Maintenance Course .....	1
Welding .....	1
Gas Training (Divisional) .....	422
Identification Branch Training .....	25
Identification Conference .....	13
Identification Seminar .....	18
"I" Directorate Special Courses .....	19
"I" Directorate Specialist-Training .....	7
"I" Directorate Training (Evening Classes, University of British Columbia) .....	5
Infrared Spectroscopy, Techniques and Applications of —Mass. Inst. Technology .....	1
"Marine" Division Training (Members attending Navigational and Engineering Courses) .....	12
Motion Picture and T.V. Engineers' Society Convention, Toronto, Ont. ....	1
Migratory Birds Convention Act Course .....	2

Musketry Courses FN (C1) (A1) Rifle .....	248
National Defence College, Kingston .....	1
Nuclear Bomb and Radiation Reporting .....	12
Officers' Indoctrination Course .....	7
Photography, Portrait—Winona School of Colour Photography .....	1
Potential Academic Instructor's Course .....	8
Potential Driving and Traffic Instructors' Course .....	6
Potential P.T. Drill Instructors' Course .....	3
Preventive Service Training Class (Divisional) .....	23
Race Track Supervisors' Course .....	90
Radio Technicians' Course (Full Time) .....	5
Radio Technicians' Home Study Course .....	23
Radio Technicians' Service Clinics .....	9
Refresher Courses (Divisional) .....	342
St. John Ambulance Instructors' Courses (Special) .....	22
Search and Rescue Training (Divisional) .....	28
Security and Intelligence Training .....	41
Small Boat Operators' Course (Divisional) .....	52
Swimming (Red Cross Instructors) .....	12
Training in Counterfeit Investigation .....	17
Training of Artisans (Spray Painting) .....	2
Training of Instructors in Teaching Methods at RCAF School, Trenton, Ont. ....	11
Training of Shipwrights (Spray Painting) .....	1
U.S. Army Provost Marshal General's School .....	1
U.S. Bureau of Narcotics Training School .....	3
U.S. Coast Guard Boarding Officers' Course .....	3
Winter Ski and Rescue School .....	8
Traffic Law Enforcement:	
(a) Automotive Air Brakes Course .....	9
(b) Breathalyzer Course .....	14
(c) Care and Handling of Motorcycles .....	48
(d) Northwestern University .....	14
(e) Pursuit Driving Course .....	8
(f) Radar Speed Meter Courses .....	77
(g) Traffic Control Course, Banff School of Fine Arts .....	2
(h) Traffic Patrolman's Courses (Divisional) ..	159
(i) Traffic Supervisors' Conference .....	14

### 3. UNIVERSITY TRAINING

#### *Final Year Students—1961-62*

Law .....	1
Science .....	1
Commerce .....	2
Arts .....	2



<i>(a) Full Time Attendance</i>	
Law .....	4
Commerce .....	2
Business Administration .....	1
Science .....	5
Arts .....	6
<i>(b) Extension Courses</i>	
Science .....	4
<i>(c) One-Year Non-Degree Courses</i>	
	12

The University Training Programme of the Force has continued at a high level and has been a source of much satisfaction throughout the years. Our members have distinguished themselves on all levels which has reflected favourably upon the Force and the members themselves as some have been away from higher learning for a number of years.

### **First Aid Training**

Ninety-three first aid classes were held during the past year and 1,796 awards were made. At the present time there are 120 qualified instructors in the Force.

### **RCMP Group Insurance**

Group insurance coverage remains the same as for last year:

Officers .....	\$20,000.00
N.C.O.'s .....	15,000.00
Constables—Married .....	10,000.00
Single .....	6,000.00
Civilian Members .....	6,000.00
Constables include Marine Constables and Special Constables.	

Group Insurance coverage has now been extended to include all members retiring after May 1, 1961. The premium remains the same as at date of retirement with the amount of insurance gradually reducing until age 75 when it terminates.

Six thousand four hundred and twelve serving members, 114 pensioners and 202 Civilian Members are insured under the plan.

### **Band**

The strength of the Band at the end of the past fiscal year was 33 members, a decrease of nine from the previous year. Seven potential bandsmen were also undergoing Recruit Training.

The Band fulfilled the following engagements during the year under review:

Concerts .....	68	Parades .....	15	Dances .....	22
Marching .....		Retreat .....			
Ceremonies .....	19	Ceremonies .....	7	Others .....	6

An extended tour of Western Canada was undertaken from the Lakehead to Dawson Creek, B.C., with the majority of appearances in the three Prairie Provinces. Thirty-three cities and towns were visited. One of the highlights of the tour was an engagement at the restored site of Fort MacLeod, Alta. Another was a concert and Retreat Ceremony performed in the Winnipeg Arena before a crowd of 11,000 people.

Engagements of note in Ottawa were the State Visits of the Presidents of Tunisia, Argentina and Finland. The Band also performed in Montreal for the Convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Montreal Association for Retarded Children, the International Congress of Pure and Applied Science and during the Blossom Festival at Niagara Falls.

## **Horses**

There are 241 horses on strength; 185 of these are at "Depot" Division, Regina and 56 at "N" Division, Ottawa. During the past year 18 foals were taken on strength and 3 horses were purchased. Seven horses were cast and sold and three were destroyed.

## **Sleigh Dogs**

There was an increase of six dogs, making a total of 221 for use in Northern areas.

## **Health**

The Department of Veterans' Affairs continues to look after the medical, dental and hospital requirements of the Force. This past year there was an increase of approximately 18.8 per cent in days lost through sickness of regular members. The number of cases treated in all divisions was 14,359. Civilian Members lost a total of 1,258 days through sickness during the year.

## **Pay**

The rates of pay for regular members and other classes of personnel will be found in Table 19.

## **Discipline**

A number of minor breaches of regulations and a few of a more serious nature occurred during the year but, on the whole, a high standard of discipline was maintained.

## **Marriages**

Of the total uniformed strength of the Force 67.4 per cent are married. This is an increase of 2.6 per cent over the previous year and is attributable to a relaxation of marriage regulations.

## **Appointments**

The following Officers were appointed Honourary Aides-de-Camp to His Excellency, the Governor General on the dates shown:

Superintendent M. T. Laberge .....	17-1-62 (Temporary)
Inspector J. R. Roy .....	7-11-61



Rank and Grades	Pay Per Month	Pay Per Annum
Commissioner.....	\$1,666.66	\$20,000.00
Deputy Commissioner.....	1,333.33	16,000.00
Assistant Commissioner (6 at).....	1,125.00	13,500.00
Chief Superintendent or Assistant Commissioner.....	1,000.00	12,000.00
Superintendent (3rd year).....	875.00	10,500.00
Superintendent (2nd year).....	840.00	10,080.00
Superintendent (1st year).....	810.00	9,720.00
Inspector (3rd year).....	750.00	9,000.00
Inspector (2nd year).....	720.00	8,640.00
Inspector (1st year).....	690.00	8,280.00
Sub-Inspector.....	650.00	7,800.00
Corps Sergeant Major.....	570.00	6,840.00
Staff Sergeant Major.....	560.00	6,720.00
Sergeant Major and Staff Sergeant (2nd year).....	545.00	6,540.00
Sergeant Major and Staff Sergeant (1st year).....	520.00	6,240.00
Sergeant (2nd year).....	500.00	6,000.00
Sergeant (1st year).....	470.00	5,640.00
Corporal (2nd year).....	441.67	5,300.00
Corporal (1st year).....	426.67	5,120.00
Constable 1st Class (Discretionary).....	401.67	4,820.00
Constable 1st Class (5th year).....	391.67	4,700.00
Constable 1st Class (4th year).....	366.67	4,400.00
Constable 1st Class (3rd year).....	350.00	4,200.00
Constable 1st Class (2nd year).....	333.33	4,000.00
Constable 1st Class (1st year).....	316.67	3,800.00
Constable 2nd Class.....	300.00	3,600.00
Constable 3rd Class.....	283.33	3,400.00
Trumpeter.....	200.00	2,400.00
Special and Marine Constables and Civilian Members		
Grade 15 (3rd year).....	873.33	10,480.00
Grade 15 (2nd year).....	838.33	10,060.00
Grade 15 (1st year).....	808.33	9,700.00
Grade 14 (3rd year).....	750.00	9,000.00
Grade 14 (2nd year).....	720.00	8,640.00
Grade 14 (1st year).....	690.00	8,280.00
Grade 13 (2nd year).....	660.00	7,920.00
Grade 13 (1st year).....	650.00	7,800.00
Grade 12 (5th year).....	630.00	7,560.00
Grade 12 (4th year).....	615.00	7,380.00
Grade 12 (3rd year).....	585.00	7,020.00
Grade 12 (2nd year).....	575.00	6,900.00
Grade 12 (1st year).....	560.00	6,720.00
Grade 11 (3rd year).....	545.00	6,540.00
Grade 11 (2nd year).....	532.50	6,390.00
Grade 11 (1st year).....	520.00	6,240.00
Grade 10 (4th year).....	515.00	6,180.00
Grade 10 (3rd year).....	500.00	6,000.00
Grade 10 (2nd year).....	485.00	5,820.00
Grade 10 (1st year).....	470.00	5,640.00
Grade 9 (3rd year).....	456.67	5,480.00
Grade 9 (2nd year).....	441.67	5,300.00
Grade 9 (1st year).....	426.67	5,120.00
Grade 8 (3rd year).....	420.00	5,040.00
Grade 8 (2nd year).....	401.67	4,820.00
Grade 8 (1st year).....	391.67	4,700.00
Grade 7 (3rd year).....	380.00	4,560.00
Grade 7 (2nd year).....	365.00	4,380.00
Grade 7 (1st year).....	350.00	4,200.00
Grade 6 (3rd year).....	340.00	4,080.00
Grade 6 (2nd year).....	331.67	3,980.00
Grade 6 (1st year).....	316.67	3,800.00
Grade 5 (5th year).....	310.00	3,720.00
Grade 5 (4th year).....	295.00	3,540.00
Grade 5 (3rd year).....	280.00	3,360.00
Grade 5 (2nd year).....	265.00	3,180.00
Grade 5 (1st year).....	255.00	3,060.00
Grade 4 (6th year).....	250.00	3,000.00
Grade 4 (5th year).....	245.00	2,940.00
Grade 4 (4th year).....	235.00	2,820.00
Grade 4 (3rd year).....	225.00	2,700.00
Grade 4 (2nd year).....	215.00	2,580.00
Grade 4 (1st year).....	205.00	2,460.00

Members of the Force were saddened to learn of the death of Rev. Canon W. Cole, D.D., Honourary Assistant Chaplain of the Force, who died at Regina, Sask., on September 28, 1961.

Rev. Father A. W. Hall, O.M.I., resigned his appointment as Honourary Chaplain of the Force on October 23, 1961, in order to accept a posting to South Africa.

The Rev. Father Allen MacInnes, O.M.I., was appointed as Honourary Chaplain of the Force on November 7, 1961, to succeed Rev. Father Hall, O.M.I.

The following members were admitted to or recognized by the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem:

#### Promotions

##### Officer Brother—

Insp. J. R. R. Carriere

##### Serving Brother—

13673, S/Sgt. Zubick, J. I.

15230 Sgt. Lemieux, D. B.

14852 Cpl. McAuley, A. E.

#### Honours

##### Priory Vote of Thanks—

12937 Sgt. Anderson, P. A.

14375 Sgt. Barker, W. K.

15283 Sgt. Fisher, I. D.

15075 Cpl. Mills, R. J.

16074 Cpl. Ginther, S. H.

16129 Cpl. Lecocq, J. A. L. P.

##### Meritorious Certificate (Non Risk)

20163 Cst. Brost, G. E.

20199 Cst. Shortridge, T. A.

### Personnel Branch

Interviews conducted by Field Officers of the Personnel Branch were as follows:

Applicants Interviewed .....	1,339
Referral Reports .....	804
Follow-up Interviews .....	4,851
Appraisal Forms on Marine Constables and Special Constables .....	43
Other Special Interviews (Open Style reports on Special Constables and Civilian Members .....	55
TOTAL .....	7,092

A comparison with the previous fiscal year reveals a significant increase of 22.3 per cent in the total number of interviews conducted, the largest increase being in the number of applicants interviewed as well as a large increase in Annual Follow-Up Interviews conducted on both recruits in training and members in the general police field.



## Honours, Awards and Commendations

The Commissioner extended his personal commendation to the undermentioned members of the Force:

Cst. G. M. Bell and Cst. R. L. Marshall of "E" Division for courage displayed during the early morning hours of January 13, 1961, by climbing the superstructure of the Patullo Bridge in connection with the successful apprehension of a mentally deranged person.

Cst. R. W. R. Smith of "E" Division for courage and determination displayed during the apprehension at Whalley, B.C., on October 23, 1960, of a person who later faced charges of breaking and entering with intent and attempted murder.

Cst. C. H. Spofford and Cst. M. R. Evans of "B" Division for courage displayed during the apprehension of David Patrick Fleming at Beachy Cove, Nfld., on June 28, 1961.

Cst. C. S. McGinnis of "K" Division for his courageous and tenacious action which led to the successful apprehension of a wanted criminal, at the Bassano district of Alberta, on May 11, 1961.

Cpl. H. A. Johnson of "G" Division for his courageous action in risking his life in an attempt to save a person from drowning in the Mackenzie River at Fort Simpson, N.W.T., on August 23, 1961.

Cst. G. G. Frazer of "E" Division for courage and initiative displayed during the hold-up of the Bank of Montreal at Terrace, B.C., on the morning of March 15, 1962. Although grievously wounded, he disarmed his assailant, resulting in the apprehension of this person without further serious injury to anyone else. Cst. Frazer was promoted to the rank of Corporal in recognition of his outstanding courage during this hold-up.

## Long Service Medal

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal was awarded to 115 members of the Force who completed twenty years of qualifying pensionable service with good conduct. This included 9 Officers, 103 Non-Commissioned Officers, 1 Special Constable and 2 ex-members.

Bronze, Silver and Gold Clasps and Stars are awarded in the order shown for each subsequent five year period of qualifying service. During this fiscal year the following Clasps and Stars were awarded:

The Bronze Clasp and Star to 26 members: 6 Officers, 16 Non-Commissioned Officers, 1 Special Constable and 3 ex-members.

The Silver Clasp and Star to 25 members: 15 Officers, 8 Non-Commissioned Officers, 1 Constable and 1 Special Constable.

The Gold Clasp and Star to 2 members: 1 Officer and 1 ex-member.

## The Queen's Police Gold Medal Essay Competition—1960

The Commissioner extended his congratulations to Cpl. R. F. Lunney of "K" Division for his fine achievement in being awarded First Prize of twenty guineas by the Committee of the Queen's Police Gold Medal Essay Competition—1960 for his essay on the subject, "Criminology—What contribution should be made by the Police to research and study in this field?". This was the first time a Canadian has won the Competition since its inception in 1929.

## Marksmanship

The MacBrien Shield, awarded to the Division obtaining the highest average score in the Annual Revolver Practice, was won by "L" Division with an average of 178.58.

The Connaught Cup is presented each year to the member making the highest score for the Revolver Classification Course. Twenty-five regular members this past year obtained a perfect score of 200 and qualified for the shoot-off to determine the winner of the cup. The winner of the shoot-off will be presented with the Connaught Trophy and will be entitled to wear the Gold Revolver Badge surmounted by a crown.

Cpl. J. R. A. A. Boivin of "C" Division obtained the highest rifle score for 1961 i.e. 198, which confers on him the right to wear the Crossed Rifles Badge surmounted by a five pointed Star.

Cpl. A. D. Brown of "Depot" Division recorded the highest score in the grand aggregate N.C.O.'s and Constables competing in the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Annual Prize Meet 1961, and is entitled to wear the Crossed Rifles Badge surmounted by a crown.

Cst. T. D. Sheppard of "E" Division was the winner of the Minto Cup with a score of 197. This trophy is awarded annually to the member receiving the highest score firing the Annual Revolver Classification Course for the first time and who has less than two years service.

Marksmanship Badges were awarded to all members firing the Classification Courses who obtained a score of 180, or better, with revolver and 140, or better with rifle.



## **Supply**

### **General Supplies and Equipment**

Deliveries of Clothing and Kit by manufacturers have shown a marked improvement over the previous year. The quality of goods supplied was excellent but difficulty was experienced in one or two items. Manufacturers are still encountering problems in obtaining suitable quality of leather for the manufacture of Sam Browne belts.

Prices of woollen goods showed a slight increase over the previous year. The cost of boots and leather products also showed an increase. Other items of clothing and kit remained comparatively stable.

Eighty-one additional units of motor transport were purchased during the fiscal year at an average cost of \$2,407.67 which is a decrease of \$91.36 per unit from that paid during the previous fiscal year. Six hundred and forty-three used vehicles were traded in on new units at an average cost of \$1,479.09 which represents a decrease in replacement cost of \$70.91 per unit. Vehicles were replaced at an average mileage of 66,600 miles as against 67,904 miles for the previous year. The cost of motor vehicle operation was 4.80 cents per mile, a decrease of 0.10 cents per mile over the previous year.

Requests for books, technical periodicals, directories and other publications were controlled through the Printing and Stationery Branch and requisitions passed to the Purchasing Agent for procurement. The Queen's Printer handled the printing of special publications.

The volume of stationery supplies has been on the increase and, consequently, stress has been placed on the efficient handling of all requisitions and placement of orders. The fullest co-operation has been received from the various heads of Branches of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, the Department of Public Works, Post Office Department and Treasury Board Staff. Commercial firms from whom supplies are obtained have given exceptionally good service and advice in all problems regarding stationery matters.

### **Uniforms**

A black Oxford shoe has now been approved for wear by members of the Force. The initial supply of these shoes has been received into Stores and will shortly be available for general issue. Oxford shoes will be stocked in all sizes and half sizes ranging from seven up and in widths from C to E. Recruits will continue to be issued with two pairs of ankle boots upon engagement.

A new thermo style of underwear has now been approved for issue. This is of medium weight and will be available when the present stock of lightweight underwear has been depleted, which will take approximately one year. A lined glove has also been taken into service for Winter wear and these are available on a repayment basis. Recruits will be given one pair of lined gloves and one pair of unlined gloves in their original issue at time of engagement.

Breeches, trousers and overalls will shortly be equipped with a yellow braid stripe measuring one and three eighths inches in width as opposed to the current width of one and three quarter inches. This will make the uniform smarter in

appearance. In addition the foregoing articles will have zippers replacing the old style buttons. These changes will be available for general use as the present stocks are depleted.

A Detective badge of a completely new design along with a carrying case has been approved and will shortly be available for all members employed on plain clothes duties.

The Tailor Shop has been extremely busy during the past year however, the addition of eight new sizes in Jackets Brown, Tunics Scarlet and Peajackets as stock garments has helped to relieve some of the work. Special measurement orders still continue to be fairly large, and represent the main work load of the Tailor Shop. All uniforms for Officers are also produced in this Shop. There has been an over-all increase in the monthly output of work, but new methods and equipment have assisted in preventing an increase in staff. A new buttonhole machine has assisted in this matter and has also improved the quality of the work.

The initial change-over programme to procure .38 Special Calibre Revolvers with two inch barrels for use of plain clothes personnel has been completed. The ultimate aim is to obtain a sufficient number of these weapons to equip all members employed on plain clothes duties. The MK .303 Calibre rifle has recently been replaced by the modified rifle 7.62 MM, FN and this coming year the weapon will be used for the first time during the annual Rifle Shoot.

The Armourers' Shop has been quite busy and in addition to the usual amount of repair work, a conversion programme has been going on to change the old plain clothes revolvers where possible to a standard Police revolver. The armourers have also been busy obtaining special training in the maintenance of the FN rifle. A new re-bluing system has been installed which enables the armourers on re-converting weapons to turn out a factory finish.

## **Quarters**

The 1961-62 Construction Programme for which a total of \$2,069,500 was provided, proceeded very well and, in addition to the regular programme, a winter works schedule was undertaken.

A number of projects were instituted at the Training Divisions at Regina and Rockcliffe involving improvements to existing establishments, such as water line replacement, miscellaneous paving and improvement of fire fighting services.

Construction commenced on the following Detachment buildings during 1960-61 and was completed in 1961-62:

Chester, N.S.; McAdam, N.B.; Kingston, Ont.; Crystal City and Wasagaming, Man.; Gull Lake, Hudson Bay, Outlook and Porcupine Plain, Sask.; Hinton, Killam, Slave Lake and Strathmore, Alta.; Pemberton, B.C.; and Old Crow, Y.T.

A few minor projects which had been started prior to March 31, 1961 were also completed.

Detachment Quarters were started and completed this past fiscal year at St. Stephen, N.B.; Carberry and Gimli, Man.; Indian Head and Melville, Sask.; Edson and Viking, Alta.; Hay River and Tuktoyaktuk, N.W.T.; Clinton, Fort St. James, Lytton and Sechelt, B.C. Other projects started and completed during the same fiscal period included construction of a shelter and installation of generators at Harbour Breton, Nfld.; Officers' Quarters at Baker Lake, N.W.T., and quarters for married Special Constables at Arctic Red River (1), Fort Good Hope (1) and Eskimo Point (2), N.W.T. Miscellaneous works included



a generator building at Edmonton, Alta.; dog kennels at Corner Brook, Nfld.; Sydney, N.S., and New Westminster, B.C.; radio shelters at Newcastle, N.B.; Goodeve, Sask., and Evansburg, Alta.; a blubber shed at Pangnirtung, N.W.T., and a dock at Prince George, B.C. In addition, improvement of electrical, water and sewer services were undertaken at many points.

Major renovations and alterations to existing buildings were carried out at the following locations:

Winnipeg, Man.	Headquarters Building;
Edmonton, Alta.	Headquarters Building;
Vancouver, B.C.	Sub-Division Building;
Ft. Smith, N.W.T.	Sub-Division Building;
Fredericton, N.B.	Headquarters Building and
at Detachment Quarters at Placentia, Nfld.; Newcastle, N.B.; Jasper, Alta.; Atlin, B.C., and Whitehorse, Y.T.	

Construction commenced in 1961-62 and carried over into 1962-63 on the following projects:

Detachment buildings at:

Digby, N.S.; Plaster Rock and St. George, N.B.; Megantic, Rimouski and Riviere du Loup, P.Q.; Ft. Frances, Ont.; Leader, Morse and Watrous, Sask.; Magrath, Alta.; Chase and Lumby, B.C.; a Sub-Division Administration Building at North Battleford, Sask., and two double married quarters at Banff, Alta.

Renovations were commenced on the Headquarters Building at Halifax, N.S., while installation of electrical power systems at Pond Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet and Pangnirtung, N.W.T., and sewage system at Fogo, Nfld., were started. Work was commenced on a sprinkler system in the Division Headquarters building at Fredericton, N.B. None of the above projects were completed in 1961-62 and all have been carried over to 1962-63.

Sites for detachment buildings were acquired at the following locations:

Lewisporte, Nfld.; Nipigon, Ont.; Ashern and Treherne, Man.; Humbolt, Kindersley, Pelly, Shaunavon and Wadena, Sask.; Bashaw, Cardston, Claresholm, Olds, Medicine Hat and Vermilion, Alta.; Clearwater Cranbrook, Golden, Invermere, and Merritt, B.C. Sites for Radio Repeater Stations were purchased at Campbellton, N.B.; Goodeve and Gull Lake, Sask.; and Ponoka, Alta., and a site for Married Quarters at Banff was secured.

## Finance

During the Spring of 1962 the Force requested Mr. J. R. Cameron of the Management Analysis Division of the Civil Service Commission to undertake a review of the effectiveness of the recommendations of his earlier report of August 1954 on the Financial and Stores Procedures of the Force. The review was undertaken in accordance with the following terms of reference and at the writing of this report was under study.

"To make a general review, both at Headquarters and in selected field divisions of the operations of the Force which relate to finance, stores and supply activities and to make detailed examinations with recommendations of these operations where it appears that organization, procedures, techniques, methods, forms or records can be simplified and improved."

Also this past year at the request of this Force, a representative of the Auditor General of Canada made a survey of the Internal Audit System and Internal Financial control within the Force the results of which were still under review at the writing of this report.

April 1, 1960, marked the commencement of the decentralization of the R.C.M.P. Financial System whereby Officers Commanding Divisions received delegation of authority permitting them to approve certain transactions. The system will have been in operation for two fiscal years at the end of March, 1962, and the Divisions are to be commended for the good job that has been done in this particular field.

The Annual Estimates for the fiscal year 1961-62 totalled \$61,023,817 and the distribution of the Annual Estimates by major categories covering both the amount voted and the actual expenditure is set out below.

Category	Voted Fiscal Year 1961-62		Expended Fiscal Year 1961-62	
	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount
A Pay and Allowances Including Salaries.....	64	\$39,012,935	63	\$38,341,642
B Travelling and Removal Expenses.....	4	2,626,257	4	2,399,724
C Materials and Supplies.....	6	3,401,104	6	3,216,722
D All Other Services.....	11	6,869,913	11	6,764,916
E Building Construction.....	3	2,020,000	3	1,994,879
F Acquisition of Equipment.....	4	2,231,014	3	2,000,017
G Pensions and Other Benefits.....	8	4,862,594	10	6,051,958
TOTALS.....	100	\$61,023,817	100	\$60,769,858

The per capita for use with the Provincial Police Agreements based on actual expenditures for the last completed fiscal year 1961-62, on the basis of actual strength as at March 31, 1962, was \$7,867.

Treasury Board has advised that, during the preparation of Annual Estimates, departments should take cognizance of the increasing interest of Treasury Board in the future implications of programmes currently under way or in the planning stage. Treasury Board has requested the development of three year forecasts of estimates as background data which will be of value to the Board in its consideration of Annual Estimates. The Board wishes to have this long-range forecasting element incorporated as a permanent part of the Annual Estimates process.

Treasury Board, during the fiscal year 1961-62, advised that the Government had approved arrangements for the cyclical review of the pay of salaried Civil Servants and members of the R.C.M. Police. The plan provides that, over each two year period, the compensation of all Civil Servants and members of the Force will be examined group by group in relation to earnings in outside employment.



## **Conclusion**

Generally speaking, crime throughout the year under review has been consistent with the gradual growth of the population. Minor increases have occurred in specific areas of crime, while decreases have appeared in others. However, taken over a period of several years, this would not reflect a significant trend.

During the past year numerous local, provincial and international conferences on crime have been attended by representatives of this Force and it is hoped that a greater degree of understanding has developed as a result in matters of mutual interest through the exchange of ideas.

It is through this exchange of beneficial information that our objectives in the control of crime may be achieved and, if crime is to be controlled it is imperative that the fullest co-operation exist not only between the various local law enforcement agencies but at the international level as well.

It is a pleasure for me to report that this co-operation has existed throughout the past year and I am most appreciative of the valuable assistance received at all levels.

This has been an extremely busy year for the Force and I would like to express my appreciation of the efficient, painstaking and loyal manner in which the members of the R.C.M. Police carried out their numerous duties.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. W. HARVISON,  
*Commissioner*

## Appendix "A"

### List of Detachments Maintained by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as at March 31, 1962.

#### Ontario

##### "A" Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA

###### Ottawa Protective Sub-Division—Ottawa Airport

###### Ottawa Sub-Division

Brockville	Kingston	Ottawa Town Station
Cornwall	Maniwaki, Que.	Pembroke

###### North Bay Sub-Division

Amos, Que.	Moose Factory	Sault Ste. Marie
Elliot Lake	North Bay	Sudbury
Hearst	Noranda, Que.	Timmins
Kirkland Lake	Parry Sound	Val d'Or, Que.
Manitowaning		

#### Newfoundland

##### "B" Division—HEADQUARTERS—ST. JOHN'S

###### Corner Brook Sub-Division

Baie Verte	Corner Brook	Springdale
Bonne Bay	Deer Lake	St. Anthony
Botwood	Grand Falls	Stephenville
Buchans	Hampden	Stephenville Crossing
Burgeo	Lewisporte	St. George's
Channel	Port Saunders	

###### St. John's Sub-Division

Battle Harbour	Ferryland	Labrador City (Labrador)
Bell Island	Gander	Nain (Labrador)
Bonavista	Glovertown	Placentia
Burin	Goose Bay (Labrador)	St. John's
Cartwright (Labrador)	Grand Bank	St. Lawrence
Clareville	Harbour Breton	Twillingate
Fogo	Harbour Grace	West St. Modeste
	Hopedale (Labrador)	Whitbourne

#### Quebec

##### "C" Division—HEADQUARTERS—MONTREAL

###### Montreal Sub-Division

Bedford	Hemmingford	St. Jerome
Caughnawaga	Huntingdon	Sherbrooke
Coaticook	Joliette	St. Regis
Cowansville	Lacolle	Valleyfield
Dorval	Megantic	
Drummondville	Rock Island	
Granby	St. Jean	



**Quebec Sub-Division**

Carlton  
Chicoutimi  
Gaspé  
Hauterive

Montmagny  
Quebec  
Rimouski  
Rivière du Loup

Roberval  
St. Georges de Beauce  
Seven Islands  
Three Rivers

**Manitoba****"D" Division—HEADQUARTERS—WINNIPEG****Brandon Sub-Division**

Boissevain  
Brandon  
Carberry  
Crystal City  
Deloraine  
Elphinstone  
Gladstone

Hamiota  
Killarney  
Manitou  
Melita  
Minnedosa  
Reston  
Rossburn

Russell  
Shoal Lake  
Souris  
Treherne  
Virden  
Wasagaming

**Dauphin Sub-Division**

Amaranth  
Churchill  
Cranberry Portage  
Dauphin  
Ethelbert  
Flin Flon

Lynn Lake  
McCreary  
Roblin  
Ste. Rose du Lac  
Snow Lake  
Swan River

The Pas  
Thompson  
Thompson (Municipal)  
Winnipegosis

**Winnipeg Sub-Division**

Altona  
Arborg  
Ashern  
Beausejour  
Berens River  
Bissett  
Carman  
Charleswood  
Emerson  
Falcon Beach  
Fort Frances, Ont.

Fort William, Ont.  
Gimli  
Grand Rapids  
Headingley  
Hodgson  
Kenora, Ont.  
Lac du Bonnet  
Lundar  
Morden  
Morris  
Nipigon, Ont.

Norway House  
Oakbank  
Portage la Prairie  
Selkirk  
Sprague  
Steinbach  
Stonewall  
St. Pierre  
Teulon  
Whitemouth  
Winnipeg Beach

**British Columbia****"E" Division—HEADQUARTERS—VICTORIA****Chilliwack Sub-Division**

Abbotsford  
Agassiz  
Boston Bar  
Chilliwack City  
Chilliwack (Municipal)

Hope  
Keremeos  
Mission  
Oliver  
Osoyoos

Penticton  
Princeton  
Sumas  
Summerland

**Kamloops Sub-Division**

Alexis Creek  
Armstrong  
Ashcroft  
Bralorne  
Chase  
Clearwater  
Clinton  
Enderby  
Falkland

Field  
Golden  
Kamloops  
Kamloops (Municipal)  
Kelowna  
Lillooet  
Lumby  
Lytton

Merritt  
100 Mile House  
Revelstoke  
Salmon Arm  
Sicamous  
Spences Bridge  
Vernon  
Williams Lake

**Nelson Sub-Division**

Castlegar  
Cranbrook  
Crescent Valley  
Creston  
Ferne  
Fruitvale  
Grand Forks

Greenwood  
Invermere  
Kaslo  
Kimberley  
Nakusp  
Natal

Nelson  
New Denver  
Radium Hot Springs  
Rossland  
Salmo  
Trail

**New Westminster Sub-Division**

Burnaby  
Cloverdale  
Essondale  
Haney

Langley (Municipal)  
Langley City  
Maillardville  
New Westminster

Pattullo Bridge  
Port Coquitlam  
White Rock

**Prince George Sub-Division**

Cassiar  
Chetwynd  
Dawson Creek  
Fort Nelson

Fort St. James  
Fort St. John  
McBride  
Prince George

Quesnel  
Red Pass  
Vanderhoof  
Wells

**Prince Rupert Sub-Division**

Atlin  
Bella Coola  
Burns Lake  
Hazelton  
Kitimat

Masset  
Ocean Falls  
Port Edward  
Prince Rupert  
Queen Charlotte

Smithers  
Stewart  
Telegraph Creek  
Terrace

**Vancouver Sub-Division**

Alert Bay  
Gibsons Landing  
North Vancouver  
Pemberton

Powell River  
Richmond  
Sechelt

Squamish  
University  
Vancouver

**Victoria Sub-Division**

Alberni  
Campbell River  
Chemainus  
Colwood  
Courtenay  
Cumberland  
Duncan

Ganges  
Ladysmith  
Lake Cowichan  
Nanaimo  
Port Alberni  
Port Alice  
Port Hardy

Qualicum Beach  
Shawnigan Lake  
Sydney  
Sooke  
Tahsis  
Ucluelet  
Victoria

**Saskatchewan****“F” Division—HEADQUARTERS—REGINA****North Battleford Sub-Division**

Cutknife  
Glaslyn  
Goodsoil  
Green Lake  
Hafford  
Lloydminster

Loon Lake  
Maidstone  
Meadow Lake  
North Battleford  
Onion Lake  
Radisson

St. Walburg  
Spiritwood  
Unity  
Wilkie



**Prince Albert Sub-Division**

Big River  
Blaine Lake  
Carrot River  
Cumberland House  
Hudson Bay  
Ile a la Crosse  
Island Falls

La Ronge  
Melfort  
Nipawin  
Porcupine Plain  
Prince Albert  
Rosthern  
Shellbrook

Smeaton  
Stony Rapids  
Tisdale  
Uranium City  
Wakaw  
Waskesiu

**Regina Sub-Division**

Avonlea  
Bengough  
Broadview  
Carlyle  
Carnduff  
Estevan  
Fillmore

Fort Qu'Appelle  
Indian Head  
Kipling  
Milestone  
Moose Jaw  
Moosomin

North Portal  
Radville  
Regina Town Station  
Strasbourg  
Torquay  
Weyburn

**Saskatoon Sub-Division**

Biggar  
Colonsay  
Craik  
Elbow  
Eston  
Hanley

Humboldt  
Imperial  
Kerrobert  
Kindersley  
Kyle  
Lanigan

Naicam  
Outlook  
Rosetown  
Saskatoon  
Vonda  
Watrous

**Swift Current Sub-Division**

Assiniboia  
Cabri  
Climax  
Consul  
Gravelbourg  
Gull Lake

Leader  
Mankota  
Maple Creek  
Morse  
Mossbank

Ponteix  
Shaunavon  
Swift Current  
Val Marie  
Willow Bunch

**Yorkton Sub-Division**

Balcarres  
Canora  
Esterhazy  
Foam Lake  
Ituna

Kamsack  
Kelvington  
Langenburg  
Melville  
Pelly

Punnichy  
Rose Valley  
Sturgis  
Wadena  
Yorkton

**Northwest and Yukon Territories****"G" Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA****Administered from Ottawa**

Baker Lake  
Cambridge Bay

Chesterfield Inlet  
Eskimo Point

Rankin Inlet  
Spence Bay

**Eastern Arctic Sub-Division**

Alexandra Fiord  
Cape Christian  
Frobisher Bay

Grise Fiord  
Lake Harbour  
Pangnirtung

Pond Inlet  
Resolute Bay

**Fort Smith Sub-Division**

Fort Smith  
Hay River  
Liard

Providence  
Rae  
Resolution

Simpson  
Yellowknife

**Western Arctic Sub-Division**

Aklavik  
Arctic Red River  
Coppermine  
Fort McPherson

Inuvik  
Good Hope  
Herschel Island  
Norman

Old Crow  
Sachs Harbour  
Tuktoyaktuk

**Yukon Sub-Division**

Carmacks  
Dawson  
Elsa

Haines Junction  
Mayo  
Teslin

Watson Lake  
Whitehorse

**Nova Scotia****“H” Division—HEADQUARTERS—HALIFAX****Halifax Sub-Division**

Barrington Passage  
Bridgetown  
Bridgewater  
Chester  
Dartmouth

Digby  
Halifax  
Kentville  
Liverpool  
Lunenburg

Meteghan River  
Sheet Harbour  
Shelburne  
Windsor  
Yarmouth

**Sydney Sub-Division**

Arichat  
Baddeck  
Cheticamp  
Eskasoni  
Glace Bay

Ingonish Beach  
Inverness  
New Waterford  
North Sydney

Port Hawkesbury  
Port Hood  
St. Peters  
Sydney

**Truro Sub-Division**

Amherst  
Antigonish  
Guysboro  
New Glasgow

Parrsboro  
Pictou  
Pugwash  
Sherbrooke

Springhill  
Stewiacke  
Tatamagouche  
Truro

**New Brunswick****“J” Division—HEADQUARTERS—FREDERICTON****Fredericton Sub-Division**

Chipman  
Doaktown  
East Florenceville  
Edmundston  
Fredericton  
Gagetown  
Grand Falls

Grand Manan  
McAdam  
Minto  
Oromocto Town Det.  
Perth  
Plaster Rock  
St. Andrews Town Det.

St. George  
Saint John  
St. Leonard  
St. Quentin  
St. Stephen  
Woodstock



**Moncton Sub-Division**

Albert	Dalhousie	Sackville
Bathurst	Jacquet River	Shediac
Buctouche	Moncton	Shippegan
Campbellton	Newcastle	Sussex
Campbellton Town Det.	Petitcodiac	Sussex Town Det.
Caraquet	Port Elgin	Tabusintac
Chatham Town Det.	Richibucto	Tracadie

**Alberta****"K" Division—HEADQUARTERS—EDMONTON****Calgary Sub-Division**

Banff	Canmore	Hanna
Bassano	Cochrane	High River
Beiseker	Crossfield	Okotoks
Brooks	Drumheller	Oyen
Calgary	Gleichen	Strathmore

**Edmonton Sub-Division**

Andrew	Hinton	St. Albert
Athabaska	Jasper	St. Paul
Bonnyville	Lac la Biche	Stony Plain
Breton	Lamont	Swan Hills
Cold Lake	Leduc	Two Hills
Derwent	Mayerthorpe	Vegreville
Drayton Valley	McMurray	Vermilion
Edmonton	Redwater	Viking
Edson	Ryley	Wainwright
Evansburg	Smoky Lake	Westlock
Fort Chipewyan		

**Lethbridge Sub-Division**

Barons	Fort MacLeod	Picture Butte
Blairmore	Lethbridge	Pincher Creek
Bow Island	Magrath	Taber
Cardston	Manyberries	Vauxhall
Claresholm	Medicine Hat	Vulcan
Coutts	Nanton	Waterton Park
Foremost		

**Peace River Sub-Division**

Beaver Lodge	Grande Prairie	Peace River
Fairview	High Prairie	Slave Lake
Faust	Manning	Spirit River
Fort Vermilion	McLennan	Valleyview

**Red Deer Sub-Division**

Bashaw	Olds	Stettler
Camrose	Ponoka	Three Hills
Coronation	Provost	Wetaskiwin
Innisfail	Red Deer	
Killam	Rocky Mountain House	

**Prince Edward Island****“L” Division—HEADQUARTERS—CHARLOTTETOWN****Administered from Charlottetown**

Alberton  
Borden

Charlottetown  
Montague

Souris  
Summerside

**Ontario****“O” Division—HEADQUARTERS—TORONTO****London Sub-Division**

Chatham  
Kitchener  
London

Muncey  
Ohsweken  
Sarnia

Walpole Island  
Windsor

**Toronto Sub-Division**

Belleville  
Camp Borden  
Fort Erie  
Hamilton

Malton Airport  
Niagara Falls  
Orillia  
Owen Sound

Peterborough  
Toronto Town Station



## Appendix "B"

### Municipalities Policed by R.C.M.P.

By Provinces, March 31, 1962.

#### Newfoundland

Corner Brook  
Labrador City

#### Prince Edward Island

Souris

#### New Brunswick

Campbellton  
Chatham  
Dalhousie  
Oromocto  
St. Andrews  
Sussex

#### Nova Scotia

Inverness  
Pictou  
Windsor

#### Manitoba

Beausejour  
Carberry  
Carman  
Charleswood  
Dauphin  
Flin Flon  
Gimli  
Killarney  
Lynn Lake  
Melita  
Minnedosa  
Portage la Prairie  
Selkirk  
Swan River  
The Pas  
Thompson  
Virden  
Winnipeg Beach

#### Saskatchewan

Assiniboia  
Biggar  
Canora  
Craik  
Eston

Foam Lake  
Gravelbourg  
Hudson Bay  
Humboldt  
Indian Head  
Kamsack  
Kindersley  
Lloydminster  
Maple Creek  
Meadow Lake  
Melfort  
Melville  
Moosomin  
Outlook  
Radville  
Rosetown  
Shaunavon  
Tisdale  
Uranium City  
Watrous  
Wilkie  
Yorkton

#### Alberta

Brooks  
Claresholm  
Drumheller  
Ft. MacLeod  
Gleichen  
Grande Prairie  
High River  
Innisfail  
Nanton  
Okotoks  
Olds  
Peace River  
Red Deer  
Stettler  
St. Albert  
St. Paul  
Three Hills  
Vegreville  
Vermilion  
Wetaskiwin

#### British Columbia

Alberni, City of  
Armstrong, City of  
Burnaby, District of  
Chilliwack, City of  
Chilliwack, Twp. of  
Coquitlam, District of  
Courtenay, City of  
Cowichan, Dist. of North  
Cranbrook, City of  
Dawson Creek, City of  
Duncan, City of  
Enderby, City of  
Ferne, City of  
Grand Forks, City of  
Greenwood, City of  
Kamloops, City of  
Kelowna, City of  
Kimberley, City of  
Kitimat, District of  
Langley, City of  
Langley, Twp. of  
Maple Ridge, Dist. of  
Nanaimo, City of  
North Vancouver, City of  
North Vancouver, Dist. of  
Penticton, City of  
Port Alberni, City of  
Port Coquitlam, City of  
Powell River, Dist. of  
Prince George, City of  
Prince Rupert, City of  
Revelstoke, City of  
Richmond, Twp. of  
Rossland, City of  
Salmon Arm, Dist. of  
Spallumcheen, Dist. of  
Sumas, Dist. of  
Summerland, Dist. of  
Surrey, Dist. of  
Terrace  
Trail, City of  
Vernon, City of  
White Rock, City of

Appendix "C"

Classified Summary of the Disposition Made of all Investigations under the Federal Statutes, April 1, 1961 to March 31, 1962.

	Complainant declines to prosecute	Negative search	Further Investigation Unwarranted	Convicted	Withdrawn	Dismissed	Otherwise Concluded	Still Under Investigation	TOTAL	Disposition by Provinces										TOTAL	
										British Columbia	Alberta	Saskatchewan	Manitoba	Ontario	Quebec	New Brunswick	Nova Scotia	Prince Edward Island	Newfoundland		N.W.T. and Y.T.
Aeronautics Act.....		1	14	93	6	9	57	42	222	5	21	23	26	57	55	6		1	11	17	222
Animal Contagious Diseases Act.....			4	7	2		2	1	16		6	3	4	3							16
Atomic Energy Control Act.....				2					2								2				2
Bank Act.....				3			1	1	5		4				1						5
Bankruptcy Act.....								2	4		2			2							4
Canada Shipping Act.....	2		35	675	10	10	69	9	810	212	51	21	14	152	333	6	10	1	7	3	810
Canada Wheat Board Act.....				185	7	1	45	22	260	1	73	183	3								260
Canadian Citizenship Act.....			2	1			2	1	6			1		5							6
Combines Investigation Act.....				9					9					9							9
Customs Act.....		4,307	231	1,459	10	7	1,111	541	7,666	1,194	327	869	94	1,684	1,025	909	330	13	1,162	59	7,666
Dept. of Transport, Canal Regs.....				16		2			18					12	6						18
Dept. of Transport, Gov't. Airport Concession Operation Regulations.....				7		1			19						19						19
Estate Tax Act.....								3	3						3						3
Excise Act.....		2,602	38	573	41	23	115	187	3,579	72	392	441	313	468	841	18	483	503	47	1	3,579
Excise Tax Act.....				2			2		4			4									4
Explosives Act.....		27	8	33	7	2	60	8	145	4	30	3	1	23	44	2	5		20	13	145
Export Act.....							1		1						1						1
Export and Import Permits Act.....							2	2	4					3							4
Family Allowances Act.....			3	9			6	3	21				1	4	16						21
Farm Improvement Loans Act.....			1	3			4	1	9		2	1			6						9
Fisheries Act.....				10		4	2		16	3	4										16
Food and Drugs Act.....		9	12	9	2	4	28	50	114	8	8		6	72	17		2		4	5	114
Game Export Act.....							1	1	1										1		1
General Crime*				1			5	4	10					8		1				1	10
Government Harbours and Piers Act.....				7			3		10	8				1							10
Government Property Traffic Act.....			2	3,077	52	19	39	29	3,218	7	336			2,636	50	37	1	1	143	7	3,218
Immigration Act.....		1	8	1		1	436	567	1,014	105	3	328	36	436	81	6	14			5	1,014
Income Tax Act.....	2		20	4,791	421	42	564	1,103	6,943	604	407	466	125	1,809	3,051	231	140	9	85	16	6,943
Indian Act.....		2,582	7	10,107	34	68	35	104	12,937	6,485	2,403	1,156	430	247	707	673	122	72		642	12,937



	8	315	3,082	3,103	43,090	9,652	5,257	3,717	1,230	10,032	6,845	1,941	1,253	612	1,577	974	43,090
Juvenile Delinquents Act.....	2	48	8	11	16	85	5	20	16	27	6	2				9	85
Juvenile Delinquents Act (Contributing).....	12	338	22	19	18	437	41	210	46	105	2	3				32	437
Livestock Pedigree Act.....	5	2		19	16	103	14	74	4	6		1	3			1	103
Lord's Day Act.....		6		1	1	2										2	2
Meat Inspection Act.....	15	203	2	23	11	654	35	212	19	5	121	18	81	6	17	22	654
Migratory Birds Convention Act.....	73	376	88	156	223	1,593	655	181	19	27	525	3	16	1	8	1	1,593
Narcotic Control Act.....	1	1,700	11	9	11	1,744					1,578						1,744
National Capital Act.....	2	51	1	2	3	62	1	10	1		3	2		2	42	1	62
National Defence Act.....		1			1	2	2										2
National Harbours Board Act.....		12	6	2	2	22		1		2	4		14				22
National Housing Act.....	3	633	5	30	26	705	61	444	88	3	35		11	3	27		705
National Parks Act.....	5	77			13	125										125	125
Northwest Territories Act.....	1	3		2	1	4					3	1					4
Old Age Security Act.....	10	3		190	57	260			2		118	23	18				260
Parole Act.....		1				1				1							1
Penitentiary Act.....				2		2					1						2
Pension Act.....	2	1		1		4	1		1							2	4
Post Office Act.....		157		1	4	163	121	35	4	1					2		163
Railway Act.....	2	2		4	1	9	1	1	3		4					3	9
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.....		3				3										3	3
Territorial Lands Act.....	1	15		18	8	42	7		15		1		1		1	6	42
Unemployment Insurance Act.....																	
TOTAL.....	8	24,709	735	3,082	3,103	43,090	9,652	5,257	3,717	1,230	10,032	1,941	1,253	612	1,577	974	43,090

**\*Not otherwise classified.**

†Includes Opium and Narcotic Drug Act (Repealed Sept. 15, 1961).

## **Appendix "D"**

### **Opium and Narcotic Drug Case Windsor, Ontario**

To combat the illegal trafficking in narcotics, nothing succeeds better than co-operation between law enforcement agencies, nationally and internationally. The case of John SIMON and Nicholas CICCHINI illustrates this very aptly.

During the spring of 1961 it was well known to police authorities in and around Windsor, Ontario that CICCHINI was deeply involved in the traffic of narcotics and distribution of counterfeit currency.

On May 1, 1961, an agent of the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics was steered to CICCHINI by John SIMON, a seemingly legitimate hotel operator in the Windsor area. SIMON boasted how he could obtain large amounts of heroin and counterfeit money from a friend of his in Windsor. He said that heroin could be had for \$11,000.00 a kilogram and U.S. counterfeit money at \$35.00 per \$100.00 or \$15.00 per \$50.00. If purchased in a larger quantity four kilograms of heroin could be purchased for \$30,000.00. This heroin would be 100% pure, but delivery could not be made before twelve days and payment was to be in advance.

Guarding against a double-cross, the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics agent insisted on meeting the "boss" and on getting a sample. On May 8th SIMON met the agent at a tavern near Windsor and handed him a cigarette box containing some powder wrapped in silver paper. While SIMON was apparently reporting to CICCHINI by telephone, the agent tested the powder and was satisfied that it was heroin.

After returning from the telephone, SIMON advised the agent that his "boss" would meet him in Windsor. While en route to Windsor, the agent stopped at a small restaurant under the pretext of obtaining some cigars, where he met a member of the R.C.M.P. and handed the sample of heroin to him. This heroin was subsequently taken to the Dominion Analyst in Toronto and was found to be 100% pure. The U.S. Bureau of Narcotics agent drove to the parking lot of a night club in Windsor where he was introduced to Nicholas CICCHINI. The agent and CICCHINI conferred in CICCHINI's black Oldsmobile and while driving around the area discussed prices and quantity of uncut heroin. After a lengthy discussion, CICCHINI agreed to sell the agent one-half kilogram of heroin for \$5,500.00 as an initial buy and if the agent was satisfied with the heroin he would be introduced to the source and in that manner, CICCHINI would not have to handle the heroin himself, but would be paid his commission after each of the agent's purchases. Further, CICCHINI instructed the agent to tell SIMON that they could not come to an agreement and in that way SIMON would be dropped from further dealings, thereby saving CICCHINI the commission he would normally pay to SIMON.

The agent called CICCHINI again and on May 11th, 1961 made arrangements to meet him in the parking lot of the same night club where they had previously met. After paying CICCHINI \$5,500.00 the agent and CICCHINI drove to the residence of CICCHINI'S paramour. While inside, CICCHINI made a telephone call, and a short time later in answer to a knock at the front door, CICCHINI returned with a brown paper package and took the agent into a den



where he handed the agent a package containing approximately one pound of white powder. While CICCHINI was preparing some boiling water to test the powder the agent field tested the powder using acid. When CICCHINI returned with the water, the agent pretended to test the heroin, but he was already satisfied that it was heroin. As soon as the agent expressed his satisfaction with the powder, CICCHINI was most anxious to have him leave the house.

The U.S. Bureau of Narcotics agent left the house and by pre-arrangement, met a detective of the Michigan State Police and handed the heroin to him. The detective, after making certain that he was not being followed, met a member of the Windsor Detachment R.C.M. Police, who accepted the package and subsequently delivered it to the Dominion Analyst, who found that the package contained 17 ounces of 99.2 per cent pure heroin.

On May 24th, 1961, the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics agent met CICCHINI in the same night club parking lot and discussed at great length counterfeit money and narcotics. CICCHINI advised that due to some arrests made in Toronto and New York he would not be able to supply the four kilograms of pure heroin for at least a month. The arrests CICCHINI referred to were those of Albert and Vito AGUECI and John PAPELIA who were arrested by the Toronto Drug Squad of the R.C.M.P. for extradition to the United States to stand trial for Conspiracy to Traffic in Narcotics. Although he could not supply four kilograms he said that he still had one kilogram left and that he would sell it for \$10,500.00. The agent argued that he had already made arrangements to sell four kilograms for \$36,000.00, thus giving him a profit of \$6,000.00, but if he took the one at \$10,500.00 he would have to raise the price which would not be favourable with his customers. CICCHINI sympathized with the agent's situation, but said he could do nothing to help him out. At this time CICCHINI took two counterfeit \$50.00 bank notes out of his pocket and gave them to the agent to show his friends, but advised that he would have to return them after they had been examined. The meeting concluded at this point and the counterfeit bank notes were turned over to a member of the Windsor Detachment R.C.M.P., who had them examined by an agent of the U.S. Secret Service in Detroit, Michigan, who confirmed that they were definitely counterfeit.

On July 6th, 1961, another meeting was arranged between the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics agent and CICCHINI. CICCHINI again complained that his source of supply was disrupted due to the arrest in Toronto and other arrests in Europe. He also advised that the kilogram that was promised to him had been sold to someone else. At this point the Narcotics agent produced \$10,500.00 in currency and CICCHINI suggested that he get in touch with him on July 9th, 1961, at which time they could possibly resume business.

On July 9th, 1961, the agent and CICCHINI met, at which time CICCHINI advised that he could not supply any further narcotics. On a pre-arranged signal, investigating officers placed CICCHINI under arrest. John SIMON was also arrested at a hotel in the Windsor area and CICCHINI's paramour was arrested at her residence. Subsequent searches failed to reveal any narcotics; however, numerous stolen articles were discovered. These articles were turned over to the Windsor City Police for appropriate action under the Criminal Code.

On July 10th, 1961, CICCHINI, SIMON and CICCHINI's paramour appeared before Magistrate A. W. MacMillan and were jointly charged with Conspiracy to Traffic in Narcotics. An additional charge of Conspiracy to Possess Counterfeit Money was laid against CICCHINI and SIMON and individual charges of Trafficking in Narcotics were laid against each of the three accused. CICCHINI was also charged with Possession of Counterfeit Money.



On December 8th, 1961, after a four-day Preliminary Hearing, the three accused were committed on the charges laid, except that the Conspiracy charge against CICCHINI's paramour was dismissed. The trial of CICCHINI and SIMON commenced on January 22nd, 1962 and continued to January 31st, with over forty witnesses being called for the prosecution. Trial was held before a jury presided over by Mr. Justice Thompson of the Supreme Court of Ontario. CICCHINI was found guilty of Conspiracy to Traffic in a Drug and Traffic in a Drug and Conspiracy to Possess Counterfeit Money and Possession of Counterfeit Money. SIMON was convicted of Conspiracy to Traffic in a Drug and Traffic in a Drug.

Thus, the activities of one of Canada's major drug traffickers was brought to a conclusion.

### **The Queen v. HARRIS—Murder**

At 11:00 A.M., January 29th, 1962, Mr. Gordon FRASER, a resident of Plaster Rock, N.B., contacted the N.C.O. in Charge Petitcodiac Detachment and reported that he had just discovered the dead body of a man a short distance from the Trans-Canada Highway approximately one mile west of Petitcodiac.

Investigation at the scene revealed tracks where a vehicle headed in the direction of Saint John, N.B. had been stopped on the north side of the highway. Investigators observed where a quantity of oil had leaked from the vehicle and surmised that it was one of older vintage. This theory was subsequently found to be correct.

The body was that of an adult male Indian which lay, mostly unclad, in a face-down position about 100 ft. from the highway. Death appeared to have been the result of several deep stab wounds in the chest. Drag marks could be clearly seen in the crusted snow and it was possible to determine that one person had dragged the body from an automobile to the point where it was found. There were no indications that a struggle had taken place and it was considered that the deceased had met his death prior to being deposited at the side of the highway.

A thorough search was made for approximately 10 miles along the highway in each direction in an effort to locate the murder weapon and the murdered man's missing clothing. In the meantime, the body was removed to the morgue at Moncton for autopsy and inquest proceedings.

The deceased lay unidentified at the morgue until January 31st when fingerprints forwarded to Headquarters Identification Branch, Ottawa, were identified as being those of Arthur James CASEY, age 23, of Port Felix, N.S.

Enquiries revealed that CASEY had visited his home in Port Felix on January 27th and left at 1:00 P.M. the next day for Saint John driving his light green 1950 Meteor. Licence number and description of the Meteor were obtained from the Motor Vehicle Branch and distributed to all police forces in the Maritime Provinces.

The dead man's brother-in-law, Joseph BELLEFONTAINE, received word of the murder and presented himself at the R.C.M.P. Office in Saint John to provide whatever assistance possible. BELLEFONTAINE and CASEY were both employed by FOUNDATION MARITIME LTD. at Saint John, and it was learned that CASEY had departed for Port Felix on Friday January 26th to visit his family over the week-end. When he did not return to work on Monday morning his brother-in-law did not immediately become alarmed believing he had likely experienced trouble with his old car or was snowbound as the result of a recent storm.



Our investigator was informed that CASEY was in the process of moving to a new boarding house and before leaving for the week-end had left a quantity of clothing at the BELLEFONTAINE home for safekeeping. When he departed for Port Felix the victim was wearing a green nylon jacket which was later to become an important piece of evidence.

The murder victim's automobile was located during the late evening of January 31st on a side street in downtown Saint John, where it had been apparently abandoned several days previously. While the members of the Moncton Sub-Division Identification Branch subjected the automobile to a careful examination, Saint John City Police reported that a supposed amnesia victim had been picked up at the Salvation Army hostel during the late evening of January 29th. This person had been admitted to the Provincial Hospital, Lancaster, N.B., for treatment and observation. It was learned from the City Police Investigating Officer that the amnesia victim had been wearing what was described as a green gabardine car-coat when taken into protective custody.

Investigation at the Provincial Hospital revealed that their patient had been identified as Herbert George HARRIS, age 38, a soldier who was A.W.O.L. from Camp Gagetown. Arrangements were made to obtain the green car-coat worn by HARRIS and compare it with the hood from CASEY's nylon jacket which had been located in his clothing at the BELLEFONTAINE home. Both articles appeared to be of identical material and colour and the zipper, with which one piece of clothing could be attached to the other, matched perfectly. Several spots resembling blood stains were found on the shoes worn by HARRIS and these, together with his other clothing, were taken into possession for examination at the Crime Detection Laboratory.

HARRIS, who had dropped his pretext of being an amnesia victim, was discharged from hospital and immediately taken into custody as a suspect in the slaying. He informed that on June 28th, when hitchhiking from Halifax to Camp Gagetown, he was picked up by two men in an old model car. According to HARRIS, the driver of the car asked him for some money to buy gasoline and while reaching for his wallet one of the men struck him on the head. He said he could remember nothing further until waking up in hospital some time later. Several discrepancies in his story were pointed out to the suspect and after further questioning he agreed to tell the truth. HARRIS then claimed he had been picked up by one man in the 1950 Meteor and had been attacked by this person with a knife. In the ensuing struggle HARRIS alleged that he obtained possession of the knife and before he realized it struck the man several blows on the chest with this weapon. After realizing that the victim was dead he panicked and decided to dispose of the body in some bush at the side of the highway. After providing several false leads the suspect directed investigators to various locations in and about the City of Saint John where articles of blood-stained clothing and the murder weapon were eventually located.

Serious doubts were entertained concerning the claim that CASEY had been killed in self defense. The dead man had been a strong, muscular person and, unless taken by complete surprise, should have been capable of overpowering the older man. Robbery was established as a possible motive for the slaying when our investigators learned that HARRIS had issued a cheque for \$2,000.00 a few days earlier. It was established he had no bank account to cover the cheque and little or no pocket money. Enquiries revealed that the dead man had carried a small sum of money in a black leather wallet which was missing when the body was recovered. According to his friends CASEY was a flamboyant, easy-going person who did not hesitate to flash a roll of bills if he had money in his pocket.

Several papers from the missing wallet were found in a waste-paper container at the Saint John Railway Station where a waitress in the lunch counter was able to identify HARRIS as one of her customers on January 29th, the day the body was discovered.

A clerk in a Moncton, N.B., hardware store identified the suspect from photographs as being the person to whom he had sold a hunting knife about January 23rd, 1962. At this time he had been visiting a girl friend in Moncton who advised that he had departed on January 24th to return to Camp Gagetown.

HARRIS was formally charged with Capital Murder and committed to stand trial before Judge and Jury at Dorchester, N.B. At the trial the main contention of the Defence Counsel was that CASEY had attacked HARRIS who was forced to defend himself and that the victim was killed in the struggle. On June 26th, 1962, after deliberating on the evidence for fifty-five minutes, the Jury returned a verdict of "not guilty of murder" but "guilty of manslaughter". HARRIS was sentenced to serve a term of ten years in the Maritime Penitentiary.

### **Enforcement of Excise Act Roxton Falls, Que.**

The largest Excise Act violation encountered during the year was uncovered in the Roxton Falls area, Que. Co-ordinated efforts by five detachments in the Eastern Townships, Montreal C.I.B. and "Air" Division resulted in seizure of a commercial still with a production capacity of upwards of 200 gallons per day. Initial information indicated the location of a cache of ingredients used by the still operators and following extensive observations, a truck departing from this cache and believed headed for the still site was followed to St. Hyacinthe, Que., where it stopped for a traffic light. A member of the Force jumped into the back of the truck which proceeded to Richelieu, Que., and parked in a parking lot overnight.

Shortly after the vehicle was parked another member concealed himself in the truck. Seven hours later the two members were compelled to leave the truck for a change of clothes and to thaw out as this was in the month of December. After a very brief rest, the members again concealed themselves in the truck. The next day the truck continued its trip and after some 26 hours it eventually arrived at the still site.

Five persons were arrested at the scene and as a result of prosecutions fines totalling \$7,200.00 were collected. Over five tons of sugar was seized, 236 gallons of spirits, 1,000 gallons of mash and 636 gallons of fuel oil. The truck used in hauling supplies was sold for \$1,165.00. A second truck containing 213 gallons of spirits en route to Quebec City from the still site was also seized.













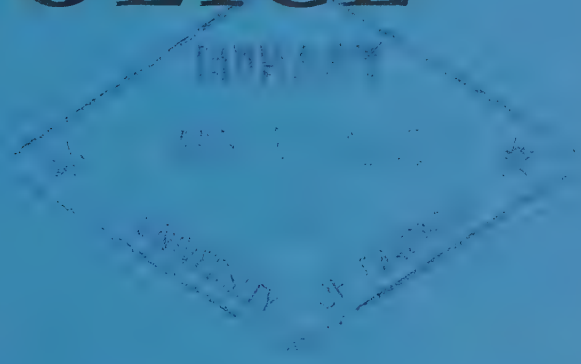


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Report of the  
*Canadian*  
**ROYAL  
CANADIAN  
MOUNTED  
POLICE**



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*Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1963*

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*Report of the*

ROYAL  
CANADIAN  
MOUNTED  
POLICE

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*Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1963*

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1964



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To His Excellency General George P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D.,  
Governor General of Canada

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to submit to Your Excellency the Report  
of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1963.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY FAVREAU,

*Minister of Justice and Minister in Control of the  
Royal Canadian Mounted Police*





ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

To: The Honourable Guy Favreau, P.C., Q.C., M.P., Minister of Justice and  
Minister in Control of the R.C.M. Police.

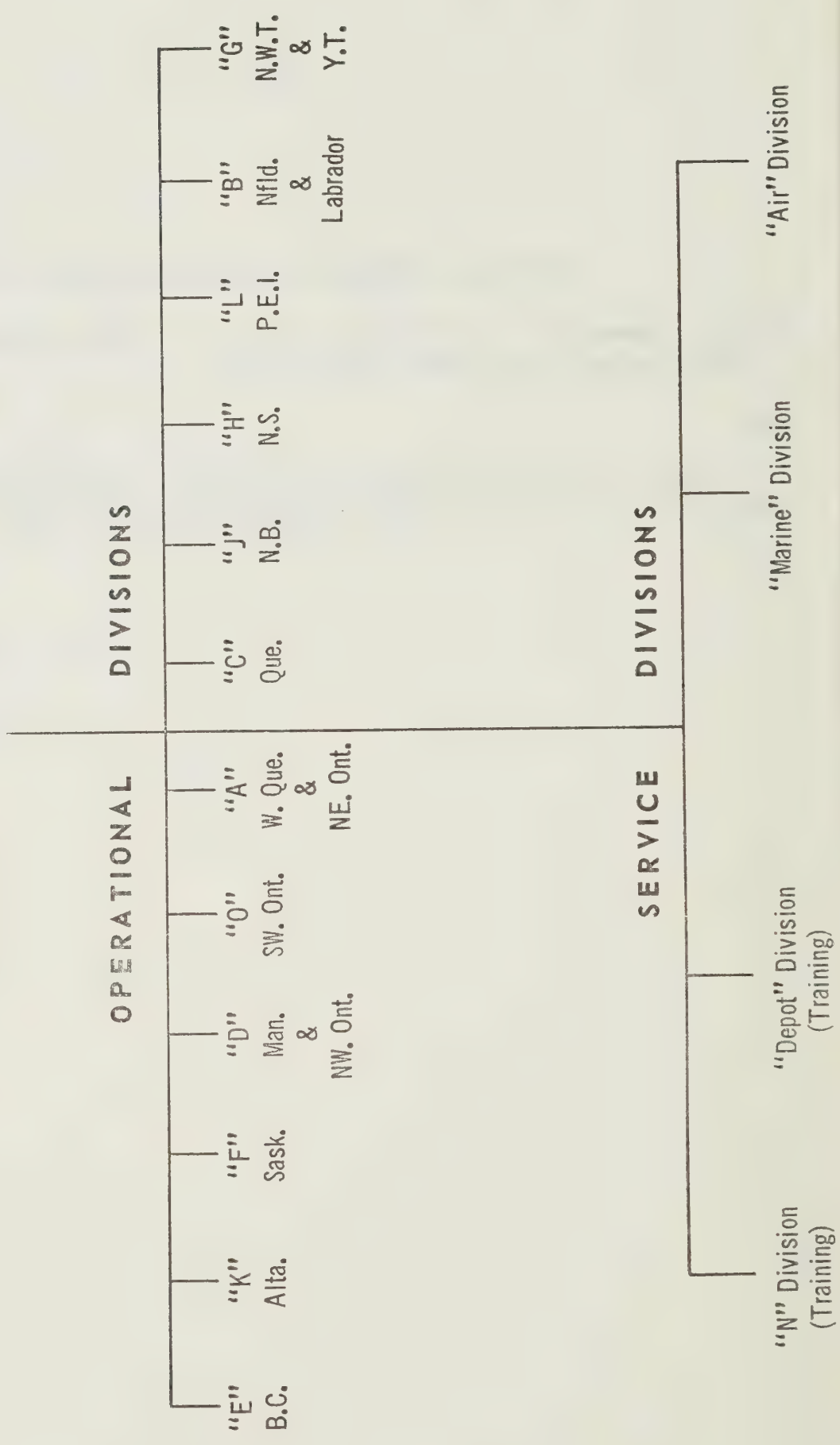
SIR:

I have the honour to submit the following Annual Report of the Royal  
Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1963.

# ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

## ORGANIZATION

### HEADQUARTERS DIVISION





# **Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police**

## **Organization**

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police is governed by the provisions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act. This Act provides for the constitution and organization of the Force and the disciplinary provisions under which the members serve.

The Headquarters of the Force is located at Ottawa and consists of the Office of the Commissioner, one Deputy Commissioner in charge of operations, one Deputy Commissioner in charge of administration and five Directorates, as indicated in the chart on page 10.

For the purpose of administration the Force is divided into twelve operational and four service divisions, designated either alphabetically or by name, which cover the territorial limits of Canada. The geographical location of each Division is shown on page 8.

Eleven operational Divisions are located in the provinces and in addition, one with Headquarters at Ottawa covers the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

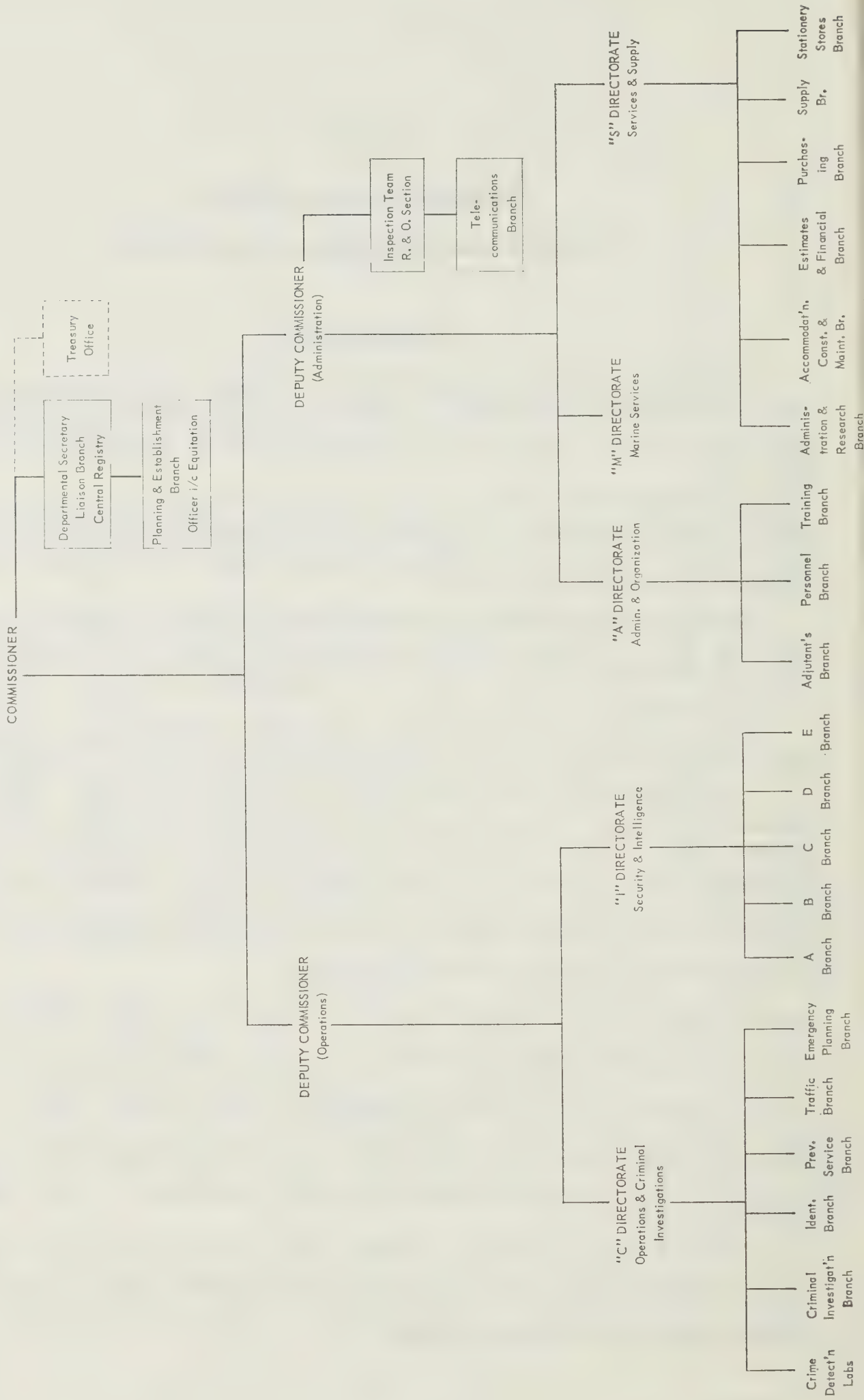
The "Marine" and "Air" Divisions are service divisions which support the operational divisions by providing transportation and allied services. The Headquarters for both "Air" and "Marine" Divisions are located at Ottawa. The two remaining service divisions, "N" and "Depot", located at Ottawa and Regina respectively, are training divisions and provide facilities for recruit training, advanced training, Police College Classes and training of the Musical Ride. Some of these courses are open to other police forces.

The operational divisions are broken down into 41 sub-divisions which operate under the control of their respective division headquarters. Sub-Divisions are in turn divided into detachments and these number 629 as shown in Appendix "A". In addition, there are 15 "Air" Detachments throughout Canada under the control of "Air" Division Headquarters, Ottawa. There is also a detachment at Ramsayville, Ontario, administered from Headquarters, Ottawa, for the training of police service dogs, and a detachment at Fort Walsh, Sask., for the purpose of pasturing and breeding horses. The detachment at Fort Walsh is administered from Regina.

Central Arctic Sub-Division at Baker Lake, N.W.T. was opened April 1, 1962, comprising Baker Lake, Cambridge Bay, Chesterfield Inlet, Eskimo Point, Rankin Inlet and Spence Bay Detachments, formerly administered from "G" Division Headquarters, Ottawa, Ontario.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS ORGANIZATION



The following is a list of permanent Detachments opened and closed during the fiscal year 1962-63:

<i>Detachments Opened</i>	<i>Division</i>	<i>Detachments Closed</i>	<i>Division</i>
Nanton (Rural)	"K"	Montmagny	"C"
Wabush Lake	"B"	Valleyfield	"C"
Carcross	"G"	Berens River	"D"
St. Albert (Rural)	"K"	Carcross	"G"
Twin Falls	"B"	Red Pass	"E"
Tofino	"E"	Hearst	"A"
Whitcourt	"K"	Manitowaning	"A"
Valemount	"E"	East Coulee	"K"
Kapuskasing	"A"		
Hudson Hope	"E"		
Winnipeg	"D"		

### **Jurisdiction**

The R.C.M. Police is employed in such places within or outside Canada as prescribed by the Governor in Council and is responsible for the enforcement of laws made by or under the authority of the Parliament of Canada.

The Force is required to maintain law and order in the Yukon and Northwest Territories and in such national parks and other areas that are designated from time to time by the Minister and to assist other Government Departments as the Minister may direct.

The R.C.M. Police is also responsible to maintain and operate such security and intelligence services of Canada and in addition, to guard and protect such buildings, installations, dock yards and other properties of Her Majesty in right of Canada as designated by the Minister.

In addition to these federal duties, the Force is responsible to maintain law and order in those provinces and municipalities with which the Minister has entered into an arrangement under Section 20 of the R.C.M. Police Act and to carry out such other duties as may be specified in those arrangements.

### **Provincial Agreements**

The Force acts as provincial police in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. These arrangements have been in effect since 1928 in Saskatchewan, 1932 in Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and 1950 in British Columbia and Newfoundland. The R.C.M. Police is employed in these eight provinces in administering justice, enforcing the laws of the provincial legislatures and carrying out other duties agreed to by the parties concerned.

### **Municipal Agreements**

The R.C.M. Police had 120 cities, municipal districts and towns under contract in provinces where there were policing agreements. *See* Appendix "B".

Under the terms of agreements, municipalities are charged at a per annum rate based on the per capita cost of maintaining and operating the Force.

Municipalities under contract provide furnished office and gaol cell accommodation and garage facilities when required or pay to the Government of Canada a reasonable amount for the use of these facilities. Municipalities also pay police car mileage at the rate of nine cents for each mile travelled in excess of 3,100 per annum.



CRIME

During the year under review a total of 2,074,094 investigations were conducted by the Force which is an increase of 6.9 per cent over the preceding twelve month period. This figure includes infractions or suspected infractions of Federal and Provincial Statutes, the Criminal Code and Municipal By-laws, investigations of a non-criminal nature, administrative duties, traffic warnings and complaints which were concluded on the Complaint Book.

There were 439,712 investigations under Federal and Provincial Statutes, Municipal By-Laws and the Criminal Code. This resulted in 356,157 charges which were disposed of as follows: 344,467 by conviction, 5,731 by dismissal and 5,959 charges were withdrawn. Those investigations which did not result in prosecution were concluded under such headings as complaint unfounded, complainant declines to prosecute, further investigation unwarranted, etc.

An increase was once again reflected in both the 'Offences against the Person' and 'Principal Offences against Property' classifications. The increases are spread generally across the country.

The Force investigated 3,974 sudden or accidental deaths during the year, 1,212 of which were caused by traffic accidents and 450 by drowning.

Criminal Code

Criminal Code investigations increased by 6,241 or 7.6 per cent over last year. The greatest increase occurred in the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta while a small decrease was noted in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

There were 46,482 charges laid under the Criminal Code which resulted in 40,648 convictions, 2,960 dismissals and 2,874 withdrawals.

Statistics shown here refer only to investigations conducted by this Force. Complete records may be obtained by reference to the uniform crime reporting programme of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as outlined in their annual publication entitled "Police Administration, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics".

Table 1—Summary of Investigations Under the Criminal Code

Province	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	Average
British Columbia.....	21,788	23,396	25,444	25,366	28,366	24,872
Alberta.....	15,208	12,487	13,161	12,836	13,889	13,516
Saskatchewan.....	8,929	10,513	11,099	10,658	10,724	10,385
Manitoba.....	6,229	6,120	6,985	7,590	10,439	7,472
Ontario.....	646	725	772	1,540	1,883	1,113
Quebec.....	316	433	1,458	1,271	912	878
New Brunswick.....	5,414	5,786	6,576	6,076	5,576	5,886
Nova Scotia.....	5,746	5,438	5,521	5,773	6,009	5,697
Prince Edward Island.....	973	873	979	1,107	952	977
Newfoundland.....	6,240	6,344	7,014	7,820	7,455	6,975
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	1,357	1,597	1,811	1,794	1,867	1,685
TOTAL.....	72,846	73,712	80,820	81,831	88,072	79,456

## Principal Offences Against the Person

These offences show an increase of 1,392 cases which is a rise of 12.7 per cent.

**Table 2—Principal Offences Against the Person**

	1961-62	1962-63
Murder.....	37	60
Attempted Murder.....	13	15
Manslaughter.....	22	32
Driving Whilst Intoxicated or Impaired.....	6,514	7,075
General Assaults.....	4,375	5,171
TOTAL.....	10,961	12,353

The number of murders increased from 37 to 60. Figures shown in Table 3 represent the actual number of murders committed and not the number of persons accused or suspected of this crime.

**Table 3—Murder 1962-63**

Disposition	B.C.	Alta.	Sask.	Man.	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.	Nfld.	Y.T. and N.W.T.	Total
Convicted.....	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Acquitted.....	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	8
Reduced.....	5	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	11
Suicide.....	3	2	1	1	—	5	—	—	—	12
Perpetrator Killed While Re- sisting Arrest.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Insane.....	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Awaiting Trial.....	5	2	1	2	1	1	—	—	1	13
Still Under Investigation.....	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
TOTALS.....	27	9	7	6	1	6	—	1	3	60

Disposition of the nine murder cases shown as awaiting trial in last year's report was as follows:

Adjudged Insane	2
Reduced to Lesser Charge	5
Acquitted	2

## Offences Against Property

Principal offences against property increased by 2,300 or 6.6 per cent over last year, however, this total is 1,486 less than the 1960-61 figure.

The increase is shared by all categories except robbery with violence, which is down for the first time in seven years.

Table 4—Principal Offences Against Property

	1961-62	1962-63
Robbery with Violence.....	397	314
Theft of Cattle.....	360	409
Breaking, Entering and Theft.....	14,188	15,535
Other Thefts.....	18,982	19,842
Safebreaking.....	609	736
TOTALS.....	34,536	36,836

Juvenile Crime

By referring to Table 1 it will be seen that the Force conducts a small number of investigations under the Criminal Code in Ontario and Quebec. The number of juveniles implicated in these offences is being included in Table 5 for the first time this year.

Table 5—Number of Juveniles Implicated in Criminal Code Offences

Province	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	Average
British Columbia.....	2,844	2,856	3,246	2,577	2,991	2,903
Alberta.....	190	352	417	432	509	380
Saskatchewan.....	420	315	369	545	444	419
Manitoba.....	978	995	876	1,508	1,439	1,159
Ontario.....	—	—	—	—	17	—
Quebec.....	—	—	—	—	1	—
New Brunswick.....	538	576	591	489	415	522
Nova Scotia.....	375	302	344	337	589	389
Prince Edward Island.....	74	51	35	113	58	66
Newfoundland.....	825	535	880	1,361	1,117	944
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	80	73	54	21	48	55
TOTAL.....	6,324	6,055	6,812	7,383	7,628	6,837

Disregarding the figures for Ontario and Quebec, there was an over-all increase of 3.1 per cent in the number of juveniles implicated in Criminal Code offences. Manitoba and Newfoundland both reported a slight decline in this category following last year's increase.

Crime Conditions in Doukhobor Communities

There were 70 depredations attributed to the Sons of Freedom group of Doukhobors during the year. In addition, 220 private dwellings were destroyed by burning. Damage caused by these people, including the firing of their own dwelling houses, was estimated at \$2,300,000.00.



As a result of these acts of violence, 142 members of the sect were charged with a total of 307 counts and 224 convictions were obtained.

One of the most serious depredations ever committed by members of this sect was the dynamiting of the main tower carrying power transmission lines of the Canadian Mining and Smelting Company near Riondel, B.C. This act alone caused an estimated two million dollars property damage as well as the loss of hundreds of man hours through unemployment and the lack of electric power at the company plant.

Subsequent investigation and court action resulted in the arrest and conviction of nine members of the Sons of Freedom group on charges of placing an explosive with intent to destroy or damage property and conspiracy. Each accused was convicted and sentenced to 15 years imprisonment, concurrently on each charge.

On June 7th, 1962, members of the Sons of Freedom commenced a mass burning of their private dwellings which continued until September 2nd. At this time members of the sect began gathering until more than 500 had assembled at Crescent Valley, B.C. Here they announced their intention of trekking to Mountain Prison at Agassiz, B.C. where convicted members of the sect were under going their terms of imprisonment.

By October 1st the group, estimated to be over one thousand strong, had reached the town of Hope, B.C.

On November 20th the Freedomite group moved into a permanent camp-site and began winterizing their tents and crude buildings for the coming of winter.

A provincial representative travelled to Ottawa during December on a mission aimed at the relocation of sect members in another country, but this endeavour met with no success.

The group lived in their makeshift accommodation until the middle of January, 1963. At this time, under the surveillance of the R.C.M.P., they chartered trucks and buses and moved with their possessions to the City of Vancouver where they congregated at Victory Square. They were gradually accommodated in various public buildings, institutions, and private homes within the city.

Following their arrival in Vancouver, many Freedomites applied for employment and a large number of welfare applications were made and subsequently approved. The children were once again registered in schools and members of the sect became somewhat dispersed throughout the City of Vancouver.

A continuing dispute over leadership has caused a lack of organization among the group. There have been no depredations or acts of violence caused by the Sons of Freedom since their migration and with their integration among the populace of Vancouver, the situation regarding these people appears hopeful.

### Counterfeiting

During the fiscal year 1962-63, a total of \$173,816.00 in counterfeit Canadian currency was removed from public circulation and an additional \$175,295.00 was seized or otherwise recovered during our investigations. In addition, some \$32,-330.00 in counterfeit U.S. currency was placed under seizure.

The counterfeit currency situation continues to receive our closest attention. The following is an outline of a successful investigation which took place in the City of Montreal during the year.

On September 21st, 1962 members of the Force in Montreal obtained four samples of a new counterfeit \$5.00 Canadian bank note through a confidential informant. Nothing was known concerning the origin of these notes, however, a systematic plan of action was worked out which would result in contact being made with every known available source of information in the district.

This work continued throughout the night and at 9:00 a.m. the next morning the first promising lead was obtained when one Clifford ROBERTS, age 19, of Bleury Street, Montreal, was mentioned by an informant as a possible suspect. After a twelve hour surveillance, ROBERTS was located as he approached his residence and a search revealed 22 counterfeit \$5.00 Canadian bank notes, all bearing Serial No. Y/C 4534709, concealed in his bedroom.

The same evening, information was obtained which associated ROBERTS with a one-legged man. Two amputees were known to the Counterfeit Squad and the investigation immediately concentrated on establishing the recent activities of these two persons. One man, Leo LACOMBE, was located in his 1957 Cadillac in the vicinity of Bleury Street at 10:00 p.m. September 22nd. A search of his automobile proved negative with the exception of one puzzling item for which he was unable or unwilling to offer an explanation. This item consisted of an ignition key which did not fit his Cadillac but which appeared to belong to an automobile manufactured by the Ford Motor Company.

Although it was an extremely remote lead at this point, the alien key was tried in every automobile parked on both Bleury and adjacent streets. Three hours and about 150 cars later, the key was found to fit a 1953 Monarch sedan parked on a side street. Our investigators uncovered 1,521 counterfeit bills in the automobile. These were identical to the bills seized from Clifford ROBERTS a few hours earlier.

The investigation which followed connected LACOMBE with a night club on St. Lawrence Blvd., in lower Montreal. A search warrant was obtained and executed jointly by members of the Quebec Provincial Police, Montreal City Police, and the R.C.M.P. Although the search proved negative for counterfeit money, one of the bartenders, Romeo LACOSTE, was detained for questioning. A search conducted at LACOSTE's summer camp at St. Donat, Quebec revealed an additional 6,384 counterfeit bills concealed in a closet. LACOSTE was placed under arrest and escorted to Montreal Detachment for further investigation.

The investigators soon learned that a man named Johnny MARTIN, who resided somewhere on Rachel Street, Montreal, had been in contact with LACOSTE. Both sides of Rachel Street were physically checked by members on foot until, at approximately 1:30 p.m., September 24, a small printing shop, operated by MARTIN, was located. Observation was established at once and continued until 6:00 p.m. when the suspect was detained as he entered the front door. This fully equipped printing shop was found to contain an offset printing press which had been utilized in producing the \$5.00 counterfeit bank notes. The press was seized together with several photographic plates, a copy camera, ink, paper, etc.

Clifford ROBERTS and Leo LACOMBE were convicted of possession of counterfeit money and sentenced to two and three years imprisonment respectively. Charges against LACOSTE and MARTIN are still before the courts.

Of interest in this case is the fact that the entire investigation was completed to the point where seizure was made of the printing press, all other paraphernalia, as well as the complete stock of counterfeit money, within seventy-two hours following receipt of the original information.



## Federal Statutes

The 43,290 Federal Statute investigations reported during 1962-63 is a rise of 200 over last year and is the first increase in this classification since 1957-58.

**Table 6—Summary of Investigations Under Federal Statutes**

Province	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	Average
British Columbia.....	10,064	10,025	9,845	9,652	6,724	9,262
Alberta.....	4,715	5,104	5,685	5,257	5,201	5,192
Saskatchewan.....	5,380	4,895	4,762	3,717	3,461	4,443
Manitoba.....	3,388	2,795	1,689	1,230	1,230	2,067
Ontario.....	12,819	11,456	9,522	10,032	11,314	11,029
Quebec.....	8,210	7,588	6,423	6,845	8,328	7,479
New Brunswick.....	3,442	3,649	1,930	1,941	1,810	2,554
Nova Scotia.....	1,055	1,067	1,166	1,253	1,566	1,221
Prince Edward Island.....	702	658	629	612	599	640
Newfoundland.....	3,504	1,935	1,707	1,577	1,627	2,070
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	1,356	1,323	764	974	1,430	1,169
Total.....	54,635	50,495	44,122	43,090	43,290	47,126

## Customs Act

There were 1,565 Customs seizures effected as compared with 1,598 last year. No major changes were made in enforcement policy and this fact is indicated by a comparison of the number of seizures. An additional 427 petty cases involving smuggled goods valued at \$10.00 or less were turned over to Collectors of Customs in lieu of seizure.

Cigarette smuggling declined sharply and this is believed due to continued and determined surveillance of known offenders. Indications are that some of the persons previously involved in cigarette smuggling have reverted to other forms of crime, particularly the manufacture and distribution of illicit spirits. No major cigarette seizures were made and most of the 1,882 cartons seized originated with crew members of vessels arriving at coastal ports or along the St. Lawrence Seaway.

The majority of seizures involved goods smuggled for personal use and included such items as household furnishings, sporting goods, clothing, cameras, transistor radios and jewellery.

One large scale investigation conducted in co-operation with the Quebec Provincial Police, various municipal police forces and the Federal Bureau of Investigation resulted in seizure of 23 late model automobiles that had been stolen in the north-eastern United States and disposed of in the Montreal area. Seven charges under the Customs Act and Criminal Code have been laid against one member of the smuggling ring and additional charges are anticipated against other individuals when investigation has been completed.



Table 7—Customs

Division— Province—	"B" Nfld.	"L" P.E.I.	"H" N.S.	"J" N.B.	"C" Que.	"A" Ont. and Que.	"O" Ont.	"D" Man.	"F" Sask.	"K" Alta.	"E" B.C.	"G" N.W.T. and Y.T.	Total
Vessels.....	13		48	3	17	27	68	10	—	—	52	—	238
Autos.....	23	1	24	20	90	21	185	60	56	36	106	2	624
Asst. Liquor.....	117	—	248	19	364	28	75	4	1	—	113	—	969
Cigts.....	153	—	369	131	481	2	60	5	—	6	675	—	1,882
Seizures.....	58	4	106	60	209	76	417	93	74	60	404	4	1,565

NOTE: Liquor shown in gallons.  
Cigarettes shown in cartons (200 per carton).

A similar investigation in the province of Nova Scotia resulted in seizure of 16 late model vehicles which had been smuggled into Canada after being stolen in the United States. Serial Number plates stolen from Canadian automobiles were affixed to the stolen machines which were subsequently licenced and sold to innocent purchasers through a used car dealer. Seven persons are presently facing Criminal Code and Customs Act charges in this connection.

Three other automobile theft smuggling rings operating on a smaller scale were uncovered and broken up during the year.

Approximately 107,000 pounds of oleomargarine were smuggled into New Brunswick and transported to Quebec City where it was disposed of to the general public. Investigation is being made in conjunction with the Customs and Excise Investigation Service and it is expected that upwards of ten people will be charged upon completion of enquiries.

A five year comparison of seizures and convictions under the Customs Act is as follows:

	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Seizures .....	2,472	2,623	2,499	1,598	1,565
Convictions .....	1,838	2,025	1,886	1,459	1,257
*Cigarettes .....	8,555	12,517	4,702	8,153	1,882
Vehicles .....	947	971	869	686	624
Vessels .....	180	330	267	265	238

\*NOTE: Cigarettes shown by carton (200 cigarettes per carton).

Excise Act

The 878 Excise seizures made during the year is an increase of 276 over 1961-62 and indicates a definite upward trend in this very profitable field of criminal activity. Seizure of 271 complete stills and 78 part stills represents an increase of 29 and 22 respectively from the previous fiscal year. Eighteen stills seized were of the commercial variety and fourteen of these had a capacity in excess of 100 gallons per day. A still producing 150 proof spirit alcohol at this rate creates a loss of Federal Revenue of approximately \$1,950.00 per working day.

Table 8—Excise

Division— Province—	"B" Nfld.	"L" P.E.I.	"H" N.S.	"J" N.B.	"C" Que.	"A" Ont. and Que.	"O" Ont.	"D" Man.	"F" Sask.	"K" Alta.	"E" B.C.	"G" N.W.T. and Y.T.	Total
Vehicles.....	—	6	5	—	82	6	13	13	2	1	1	—	129
Beer and Wash	10	640	1,103	58	25,525	7,570	1,288	1,400	1,449	234	405	—	39,682
Spirits.....	3	60	44	47	3,722	372	477	404	115	33	27	—	5,304
Still, Complete	2	18	29	4	32	15	90	36	19	10	16	—	271
Still, Partial...	—	5	7	1	9	3	28	8	12	2	3	—	78
Tobacco.....	—	—	—	—	2,458	—	1,744	—	—	—	—	—	4,202
Seizures.....	2	38	49	8	273	38	255	93	65	23	34	—	878

NOTE: Liquids shown in gallons.  
Tobacco shown in pounds.

One still, seized at Pointe Fortune, Que., had a capacity approaching 200 gallons per day. Three persons were arrested at the site and at the conclusion of our investigation, a total of seven persons had been charged under the Excise Act. Fines totalling \$1,200.00 were imposed against four of the offenders while another, charged as a second offender, was sentenced to six months imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000. Warrants for two others, the financial backers of the project, are held.

The majority of commercial sized distilleries were located in the province of Quebec and it was established that these were the source of large quantities of spirits seized at various points throughout central and southern Ontario as well as Quebec. The illicit liquor is generally transported in one gallon cans or in bottles. One resident of the Quebec City area was arrested while in possession of 20 bottles of spirits. A search of his automobile revealed a quantity of labels normally found on bottles of imported liquor. Investigation revealed the labels had been produced by a local printing shop and attached to bottles of illicit spirits which were then sold as smuggled liquor at reduced prices.

A five year comparison of seizures and convictions under the Excise Act is as follows:

	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Seizures .....	526	750	679	602	878
Convictions .....	510	655	611	579	710
Still .....	198	201	187	242	271
Spirits (Gals.) .....	6,636	3,556	6,163	4,410	5,304
Tobacco (Lbs.) .....	4,804	39,071	35,123	501	4,202

Canada Shipping Act

Pleasure boating continued to increase in popularity across Canada. Upwards of fifty-six thousand boat licences were issued which is the highest number for any single season thus far.

Thirty-nine thousand small vessels were inspected during the year to ensure compliance with safety equipment and licensing requirements. This is approximately



eight thousand fewer than last year. This decrease is attributed to the fact that 'Dangerous Operation' sections of the Small Vessel Regulations have been transferred to the Criminal Code with the result that municipal and provincial police forces are taking a greater part in enforcement of water safety laws. Six hundred and three convictions were registered under the Small Vessel Regulations during the year.

### **Income Tax Act**

There were 7,253 cases concluded under this Act with 5,197 convictions registered, a slight increase over last year.

Reports covering prosecutions and other enquiries on behalf of the Department of National Revenue, Taxation Branch, were previously channelled through our various Division Headquarters across the country. New policy now permits a direct reporting system between Detachments and the nearest District Director of Taxation in routine cases. This procedure greatly reduces our administrative duties.

The Department arranged appointment of permanent counsel in Montreal and other centres where large numbers of prosecutions are handled. This substantially reduced clerical work and resulted in more expeditious handling of prosecutions in heavy work load areas.

### **Narcotic Control Act**

No appreciable change took place in the volume of enforcement work under the Narcotic Control Act from an investigational point of view, however, there was a decreased number of arrests and convictions as indicated by the following three year comparative summary:

	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Arrests .....	710	587	417
Convictions..	512	357	241

Twenty-nine persons were charged with possession of narcotics for the purpose of trafficking and forty-three persons for trafficking in narcotics. Two individuals were charged under the Importation Section of the Act. In addition to the 241 convictions registered during the year, 92 persons were awaiting trial at the end of the fiscal year.

While the number of arrests and convictions decreased, the calibre of cases remained relatively high, particularly among those dealing with trafficking and importation of narcotics.

During the past three years a reduction has been noticed in the quantity of narcotic drugs appearing on the illicit market in Canada. This is a noticeable trend attributed mainly to the following reasons:

- (1) the concentrated effort by this Force, assisted by other municipal and provincial police departments, to curb the illicit drug traffic;
- (2) the courts have imposed severe penalties upon conviction in an endeavour to discourage trade in narcotic drugs;
- (3) the Narcotic Control Act, which came into force on September 15, 1961, provides for increased penalties over the old Opium and Narcotic Drug Act and this has had a direct bearing on the problem in this country.

Diacetylmorphine (heroin) was involved in more than 90 per cent of the investigations under this Act. In May 1962 the street price of heroin in Van-



couver increased to \$21.00 per capsule from its previous price of between \$5.00 and \$10.00, and finally settled at \$15.00 per capsule. There was also a general increase in the cost of this drug in both Toronto and Montreal.

Marihuana seizures decreased to 15 ounces this year as compared with 45 ounces during 1961-62. Generally, the situation with regard to this drug is not considered serious.

One person of juvenile age was arrested for narcotic offences as compared to four cases last year.

An investigation of particular interest occurred in Vancouver during November 1962 when a Chinese, GOH Ah Hong, was arrested in possession of 18½ ounces of morphine. The drug was in solid brick form and bore an impression of the figures 999 on the surface. It was established that the morphine originated in Malaya and had been shipped to Vancouver for delivery to GOH. A charge was laid for importing a narcotic and upon conviction, GOH was sentenced to 25 years imprisonment. This is the longest sentence ever imposed at Vancouver for a single narcotic offence.

A member of the Force working in an undercover capacity at the street level in Vancouver terminated his investigation during August, 1962 after gathering sufficient evidence to warrant the arrest of 42 persons on charges under the Narcotic Control Act and Part III of the Food and Drugs Act. Twenty of the persons charged were subsequently convicted and sentenced to prison terms.

**Table 9—Seizures under the Narcotic Control Act**

Drug	Ounces	Cap- sules	Tablets	Cubic Centi- meters	Cigarettes	Motor Vehicles and Drug Paraphernalia
Heroin.....	7	3,686	—	—	—	
Morphine.....	18½	16	109	111	—	Motor vehicles seized..... 4
Demerol.....	—	—	101	73	—	Improvised syringes..... 87
Codeine.....	—	—	30	—	—	Hypodermic needles..... 28
Opium.....	20½	—	—	—	—	Spoons..... 59
Methadone.....	—	—	3	—	—	Bottle caps..... 26
Marihuana.....	15½	—	—	—	42	

### Food and Drugs Act

A considerable number of investigations were made under Part III of the Food and Drugs Act during the year. Forty-nine arrests were made for trafficking offences and eight persons were charged with possession of controlled drugs for the purpose of trafficking. Of the 57 persons arrested, 36 were convicted, one case was dismissed, five charges were withdrawn and fifteen individuals are still before the courts. Investigations continued under Part I of the Food and Drugs Act into several cases where meat from dead or fallen animals was distributed as food for human consumption. Several convictions were registered with fines ranging to \$2,000.00 being imposed.

In one instance, Jeffry ARNOLD, a meat dealer in the Province of Quebec, was prosecuted under the Criminal Code following an investigation which revealed that forged veterinary certificates were being used to export meat to the United States. Upon conviction a fine of \$4,500.00 was imposed against this accused.

### Citizenship and Immigration

Investigation continued into irregularities in Chinese immigration with convictions being registered against some of the persons responsible for the illegal entry of Chinese immigrants to Canada. Prosecution was entered under the Immigration Act and Criminal Code in Twenty-three cases involving Chinese who persisted in supplying false information to the Department in utter disregard for the adjustment programme.

The Chinese Special Constables seconded to this Force as translators and interpreters by the Hong Kong Police Department returned to the colony during the year. Valuable assistance was rendered by these members while serving with the Force and they contributed much to the over-all success of our investigation.

Fraudulent entries continue to be a problem.

### PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL LAWS

Provincial Statute enforcement work has shown an increase of 14.7 per cent over last year's figure.

Table 10—Provincial Statutes

Province	Liquor Acts		Vehicle and Highway Traffic		Other Provincial Acts		Total Provincial Acts	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63
British Columbia.....	12,460	19,133	36,226	36,700	2,043	10,288	50,729	66,121
Alberta.....	11,450	12,426	23,940	29,949	4,084	4,210	39,474	46,585
Saskatchewan.....	5,903	6,115	18,035	18,954	2,841	2,575	26,779	27,644
Manitoba.....	5,986	6,891	8,334	8,507	242	236	14,562	15,634
Ontario.....	54	26	85	77	—	25	139	128
Quebec.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick.....	7,438	7,467	13,592	13,139	142	141	21,172	20,747
Nova Scotia.....	5,014	6,085	6,810	8,273	1,305	1,410	13,129	15,768
Prince Edward Island....	2,554	1,098	1,212	2,153	68	87	3,834	3,338
Newfoundland.....	3,127	3,727	8,483	9,891	3,012	1,190	14,622	14,808
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	2,194	3,400	648	853	218	133	3,060	4,386
TOTAL.....	56,180	66,368	117,365	128,496	13,955	20,295	187,500	215,159
PERCENT.....	30%	31%	62.6%	60%	7.4%	9%	100%	100%

Traffic continues to be one of the major problems and there was an average of 520 men, 234 automobiles and 46 motorcycles employed on full time traffic law enforcement throughout R.C.M.P. jurisdiction. These members instituted more than one hundred thousand traffic and thirteen thousand non-traffic prosecutions during the year, an increase of approximately 10 per cent over 1961-62.

Forty-three electromatic radar speed meters were operated at various strategic points within our contract Divisions and were responsible for 2,980 prosecutions. Motor vehicle registrations throughout our contract areas increased by approximately 5 per cent to more than 2,300,000 vehicles and an additional two and one-half million foreign automobiles entered Canada by way of these provinces.



A slight increase occurred in the number of fatal and non-fatal traffic accidents during the year.

**Table 11—Summary of Highway Traffic Accidents**

Province	Fatal Auto Accidents		Non-Fatal Auto Accidents		Total Accidents	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63
British Columbia.....	208	277	14,498	15,922	14,706	16,199
Alberta.....	190	200	8,931	8,848	9,121	9,048
Saskatchewan.....	130	137	7,376	7,729	7,506	7,866
Manitoba.....	96	99	4,259	4,244	4,355	4,343
Ontario.....	—	1	289	311	289	312
Quebec.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick.....	120	115	3,743	4,470	3,863	4,585
Nova Scotia.....	110	109	5,355	5,531	5,465	5,640
Prince Edward Island.....	13	19	688	872	701	891
Newfoundland.....	31	53	3,523	3,406	3,554	3,459
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	2	6	440	433	442	439
TOTAL.....	900	1,016	49,102	51,766	50,002	52,782

The summary contained in Table 11A indicates that an increase of approximately 9 per cent took place in highway offences under the Criminal Code and Provincial Highway Traffic Acts. The number of inspections and traffic warnings issued by members of the Force has been included in this table.

**Table 11A—Summary of Highway Traffic Activity**

Province	Sections 221 to 225 C.C. of C.		Provincial Vehicle and Highway Traffic		Inspections and Traffic Warnings		Total Offences	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63
British Columbia.....	3,463	4,129	36,226	36,700	107,255	99,242	146,944	140,071
Alberta.....	1,618	1,711	23,940	29,949	9,061	9,159	34,619	40,819
Saskatchewan.....	915	963	18,035	18,954	77,022	78,274	95,972	98,191
Manitoba.....	947	1,072	8,334	8,507	24,241	23,640	33,522	33,219
Ontario.....	50	133	85	77	22,561	27,280	22,696	27,490
Quebec.....	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
New Brunswick.....	981	785	13,592	13,139	123,163	134,255	137,736	148,179
Nova Scotia.....	981	1,005	6,810	8,273	112,980	110,780	120,771	120,058
Prince Edward Island.....	319	291	1,212	2,153	34,423	31,263	35,954	33,707
Newfoundland.....	645	729	8,483	9,891	43,706	73,027	52,834	83,647
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	130	214	648	853	1,419	1,783	2,197	2,850
TOTAL.....	10,051	11,034	117,365	128,496	555,831	588,703	683,247	728,233



Our "A" Division operates a Traffic Branch in Ottawa which covers a network of federal driveways in the greater Ottawa-Hull area and statistics resulting from this activity are now included in Tables 11 and 11A.

### MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS

A total of 93,191 cases were handled under the by-laws of the various municipalities policed by this Force, which is an increase of 6,715 (7.7%) over last year. Parking and minor traffic violations account for about 95 per cent of cases under municipal by-laws.

**Table 12—Municipal By-Laws**

Province	1961-62	1962-63
British Columbia.....	34,200	34,653
Alberta.....	30,738	31,107
Saskatchewan.....	9,213	11,501
Manitoba.....	8,980	10,207
New Brunswick.....	987	3,145
Nova Scotia.....	309	440
Prince Edward Island.....	42	16
Newfoundland.....	1,709	1,695
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	298	427
TOTAL.....	86,476	93,191

## Other Investigations and Administrative Assistance

These two groups pertain to occurrences where no breach of a statute is suspected but where certain police investigative procedures are brought into use and which normally require a member to leave his office in order to complete the duty. These may be divided into two categories:

- (a) enquiries where field work is required and which may result in lengthy investigations. These consist of enquiries concerning applicants for Crown Companies or other Government Departments; persons applying for licences or permits and investigation of accidents or other similar duties;
- (b) work of a preventive and educational nature such as inspection of explosives magazines, anti-safebreaking and preventive service patrols or escorting prisoners and mental patients for other police forces.

Table 13—Summary of Other Investigations

Province	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	Average
British Columbia.....	87,832	195,461	199,490	206,997	198,190	177,194
Alberta.....	40,216	59,277	65,386	71,160	60,421	59,291
Saskatchewan.....	33,027	52,637	51,884	59,947	58,233	51,145
Manitoba.....	31,848	38,210	39,208	36,932	57,160	40,672
Ontario.....	33,050	37,515	50,785	56,777	89,481	53,518
Quebec.....	27,635	21,416	17,330	24,028	32,577	24,597
New Brunswick.....	26,320	24,609	28,745	27,465	33,137	28,055
Nova Scotia.....	26,415	28,434	29,070	50,919	66,363	40,240
Prince Edward Island.....	3,589	3,824	4,141	4,659	8,640	4,971
Newfoundland.....	12,624	29,017	30,908	34,214	25,600	26,473
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	7,225	13,415	13,996	14,071	12,942	12,330
TOTAL.....	329,761	503,815	530,943	587,169	643,244	513,986

The increase of 56,075 indicated in the above table is in keeping with the general trend of the past several years.

The "other investigations" referred to in Table 13 included 59,841 cases where assistance was provided to other police forces. These include Canadian police departments, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), British and foreign authorities but does not

include assistance rendered by our laboratories and Identification Branch, which is outlined under the heading "National Police Services" elsewhere in this report.

**Table 14—Assistance to Other Police**

Province	Service of Summons or Warrants		Prisoner Escorts		General Enquiries		Totals	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63
British Columbia.....	8,895	9,678	3	2	3,358	4,105	12,256	13,785
Alberta.....	5,694	5,860	5,237	4,055	8,616	10,817	19,650	20,732
Saskatchewan.....	924	807	4,815	594	5,548	5,117	11,287	6,518
Manitoba.....	1,635	1,539	87	126	1,825	2,634	3,547	4,299
Ontario.....	300	502	2	9	1,633	5,684	1,935	6,195
Quebec.....	—	25	—	6	960	1,621	960	1,652
New Brunswick.....	218	237	—	—	1,120	1,373	1,338	1,610
Nova Scotia.....	50	84	1	4	2,090	2,646	2,141	2,734
Prince Edward Island.....	12	10	1	2	407	439	420	451
Newfoundland.....	1,265	1,479	1	—	285	252	1,551	1,731
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	—	—	—	—	78	134	78	134
TOTAL.....	19,096	20,221	10,147	4,798	25,920	34,822	55,163	59,841

The 'general enquiries' listed in the foregoing table include cases where assistance was rendered as follows:

Investigations—offence committed .....	7,334
Investigations—no offence .....	1,973
Locate witnesses, etc. ....	2,213
Accidents .....	350
General assistance, enquiries, etc. ....	22,952
	<hr/>
	34,822
	<hr/>

### Administrative Assistance

Duties in this category include the collection of taxes, issuance of permits, recording lost and found articles and other functions that can normally be carried out without leaving the detachment office.

Our work in this field increased by 11.7 per cent over 1961-62.



Table 15—Summary of Administrative Assistance

Province	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	Average
British Columbia.....	18,563	17,410	18,461	20,732	19,858	19,005
Alberta.....	15,239	14,011	11,201	12,485	19,520	14,491
Saskatchewan.....	5,466	6,020	7,727	6,819	7,395	6,685
Manitoba.....	3,494	4,402	4,253	9,239	5,804	5,438
Ontario.....	18,891	20,869	22,818	24,542	23,250	22,074
Quebec.....	10,337	11,950	10,550	8,950	10,616	10,481
New Brunswick.....	12,792	9,559	5,099	3,078	3,928	6,891
Nova Scotia.....	6,517	6,319	5,981	6,550	7,107	6,495
Prince Edward Island.....	6,267	6,986	6,819	7,673	8,190	7,187
Newfoundland.....	8,704	6,414	6,473	6,591	6,603	6,957
Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory.....	24,284	20,694	27,085	16,138	24,964	22,633
TOTAL.....	130,554	124,634	126,467	122,797	137,235	128,337

## **Other Duties and Services**

### **Federal Government Property and Security Arrangements**

Protective security measures were provided by uniformed and plain clothes personnel for a number of distinguished visitors to Canada including her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother; His Royal Highness Prince Philip; Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal; Mr. Dean Rusk, Secretary of State for the U.S.A.; the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom; President of the Republic of Pakistan; His Royal Highness Prince Albert of Belgium; the Foreign Minister of Israel and others.

The Force was responsible for security arrangements at 48 Federal Government properties located in various cities across Canada, thus providing more than 300,000 hours of employment for the Canadian and British Columbia Corps of Commissionaires.

### **Northern Work**

The R.C.M. Police is responsible for the enforcement of all Federal, Territorial, Municipal and Criminal laws in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory. Municipal by-laws are also enforced at Yellowknife and Hay River in the Northwest Territories and Whitehorse and Dawson in the Yukon Territory.

Crime generally has increased slightly, but not out of proportion to the steadily increasing population and general activity in the North. The total number of cases opened (not including Administrative Assistance) increased to 6,880 from 6,498, while the total number of persons prosecuted showed a marked increase from 4,793 to 6,072.

There were three murders during the year, two in the Yukon and one at Frobisher Bay, N.W.T. Non-Capital Murder charges in the Yukon cases resulted in acquittal in both instances; a Capital Murder charge was laid in the Frobisher Bay case and at his trial, the accused pleaded "Guilty" to Non-Capital Murder with the mandatory sentence of life imprisonment being imposed.

There was a slight increase over last year in total Criminal Code cases in the Yukon and Fort Smith Sub-Divisions, while Eastern Arctic Sub-Division remained the same and Western Arctic Sub-Division showed a very slight decrease; no comparative figures are available for Central Arctic Sub-Division, established in July, 1962. No particular trend in criminal offences is noticeable, and a high percentage of offences, particularly the more serious ones, were brought to a successful conclusion.

There was an increase in the number of Federal Statutes infractions, with the greatest increase being Indian Act liquor violations in the Yukon Territory.

During the past year, there has been a substantial increase in territorial cases which is almost entirely attributable to Liquor Ordinance, and Motor Vehicle Ordinance violations. Enforcement of these two Ordinances accounts for the bulk of our territorial work, with the Yukon Territory showing a 92 per cent increase in liquor cases.

Our Detachment guardrooms continue to serve as territorial gaols, handling 3,864 prisoners, which is an increase of 1,087 over the previous year. It is hoped that the construction of new territorial gaols, which has been under active consideration for a number of years, will be started in the not too distant future. These new territorial gaols, when built, will provide more suitable accommodation for prisoners serving time in the Territories and will relieve our detachments of the responsibility of handling an ever-increasing number of prisoners.

We continue to render assistance to other government departments (Federal, Territorial, B.C. and Alberta) with the volume of such work varying according to location. The overall volume of such assistance is diminishing as the staffs of other government departments steadily expand their areas of operation. Close liaison and good co-operation exists between our members and other government department personnel.

Patrol mileage for the year was as follows:

	Miles
Dog team .....	30,781
Boat .....	75,167
Foot Patrols .....	29,336
R.C.M.P. Aircraft .....	305,926
R.C.A.F. and Public Aircraft .....	506,860
Automobiles, Trucks and Jeeps .....	674,387
Railway .....	17,847
Snowmobile .....	8,024
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,648,328</b>

The total mileage travelled shows an increase of 269,477 miles over last year. Aircraft accounted for the largest percentage of the increase, although the number of miles travelled by automobile rose by some 60,000 and there was also a slight increase in travel by boat.

Once again our figures reveal a decrease of some 11,000 miles in travel by dog team. As reported last year, this is indicative of the gradual change taking place at many of our Northern detachments where members are using mechanized transport to carry out many of their patrols.

Although greater use is being made of police aircraft for police investigations and patrols, a great deal of Detachment work still requires our members to carry out patrols by dog team and police boat. Our patrols continue to be necessary to visit outlying Eskimo camps and settlements to check on the health and welfare of the natives, administer family allowances, relief and assistance, record vital statistics, game conditions, and to enforce the various Federal Statutes and Territorial Ordinances. There is, of course, a trend toward various new types of mechanical transport for patrols at Detachments where we have dispensed with dogs.

### Sleigh Dogs

There were 180 sleigh dogs on "G" Division strength on 31st March, 1963, a decrease of 38 from the previous year. 104 were of the Siberian Husky breed while the remaining 76 were the old type Arctic sled dog. The Siberian Husky dog breeding station which was transferred from Norman, N.W.T., to Herschel



Island, Y.T., in the spring of 1962 has continued to progress favourably and it is hoped that by the fall of 1964 the old type Arctic sled dog will be replaced entirely by Siberian Huskies at our Northern Detachments. When this objective has been reached, it is proposed that the breeding station be closed and each Detachment will then be responsible for raising Siberian Husky replacements from the stock on hand as and when required.

## NATIONAL POLICE SERVICES

### Identification Work

The Identification Branch, located at Headquarters Ottawa, provides assistance to field Divisions of this Force, to other police departments and penal institutions across Canada, and internationally. This Branch is divided into eleven sections, each handling one particular phase of criminal identification work.

One additional field unit was opened at Dawson Creek, B.C. during the year, which brings our total number of field Identification Sections to thirty-nine. Plans are being completed for two further units, one each in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, as soon as additional men and facilities become available.

A marked increase was shown in the volume of work handled in the Identification Branch during the year and many hours of overtime were required by civil staff and regular members. A lack of office space, together with the shortage in civilian staff last year further complicated our operations with the result that it was difficult to keep abreast of day to day requirements. Additional working area will be provided by the completion of a new wing now under construction at our Headquarters Building and this will greatly relieve the present lack of space.

The Crime Index and Fraudulent Cheque Section experienced an increase of 1,764 criminal cases. The volume of case work handled in the Fraudulent Cheque Unit has increased by 40 per cent during the past two years and a constant streamlining of procedures has been found necessary in order to keep pace with the expanding work load.

In the Single Fingerprint Section, 85 persons were identified through latent fingerprint impressions. One particular case of interest developed when members of our Scenes of Crime Section attended a murder investigation in the City of Hull, Que. at the request of City Police authorities. Three partial fingerprint impressions developed on a soft drink bottle found at the scene were identified as being identical to those of a local criminal. When confronted with this evidence the suspect confessed to killing the woman and was later convicted of capital murder.

A survey on recidivism, requested by the National Parole Service, was completed in our Parole and Criminal Records Section.

One new training film on the subject of fingerprinting was completed by the Motion Picture Unit and preliminary scripting commenced on a second film dealing with tear gas training.

Three Identification Classes were held during the year attended mainly by personnel from other Canadian police departments. Considerable time was spent by members of this Branch in providing lectures to various other police departments, training schools, conferences, etc. Although these lectures are time consuming, they provide worthwhile results in that police departments generally are becoming increasingly aware of the advantages resulting from criminal identification work on a national scale.

Table 16—Summary of Identification Work

Section and Nature of Work	1961-62	1962-63
<b>CRIME INDEX AND FRAUDULENT CHEQUE</b>		
Criminal Cases Reported.....	3,735	5,499
Suggested Identifications.....	4,582	5,568
Confirmed Identifications.....	682	821
Wanted Persons Reported.....	1,404	1,720
Wanted Persons Located.....	754	780
Criminals Added to Method Index.....	2,014	3,129
Additional Information to Method Index.....	1,812	1,558
<i>Interpol</i>		
Assistance to Foreign Countries		
Identifications.....	10	6
General Information.....	464	454
Assistance by Foreign Countries		
Identifications.....	20	21
General Information.....	120	114
<i>Fraudulent Cheques</i>		
Total Exhibits Received.....	9,570	10,409
Known Authors.....	3,640	4,025
Unknown Authors.....	5,929	6,384
Identifications.....	3,536	3,844
Anonymous Letters.....	51	56
Identifications.....	22	15
<b>CRIMINAL RECORDS</b>		
Identified Fingerprints Processed.....	86,503	85,570
Additional Information Processed.....	62,266	63,680
Requests for Criminal Records.....	13,021	13,799
Requests for Photographs.....	2,558	3,996
<b>FINGERPRINTS, "HQ" OTTAWA</b>		
Criminal Fingerprints.....	127,832	127,901
Non-Criminal Fingerprints.....	124,627	122,545
Total Fingerprints.....	252,459	250,446
Identifications, Criminal.....	86,503	85,570
Identifications, Non-Criminal.....	8,817	7,518
Total Identifications.....	95,320	93,088
<b>FIREARM REGISTRATION</b>		
Active Firearm Records.....	442,368	455,571
First Registrations.....	15,705	14,359
Re-registrations.....	18,241	17,195
Cancelled Registrations.....	1,230	1,156
Identifications.....	1,201	1,595
<b>PAROLE SECTION</b>		
Paroled.....	1,907	1,539
Total on Parole.....	3,163	2,801
Sentences Completed on Parole.....	1,623	1,280
Revocations.....	129	90
Forfeitures.....	149	121
<b>PHOTOGRAPHIC, "HQ" OTTAWA</b>		
Negatives.....	12,324	10,506
Prints and Enlargements.....	126,312	106,151
Line and Half-Tone Negatives.....	3,450	4,819
Mounts.....	10,817	11,576
Laminations.....	1,233	1,164
Roll Films Developed.....	496	432
<b>R.C.M.P. GAZETTE</b>		
Monthly Magazine Circulation.....	1,613	1,677
Weekly Index Cards Circulation (West).....	438	429
Weekly Index Cards Circulation (East).....	459	441
Total Index Cards Distributed.....	3,368,744	3,958,025
Special Wanted Circulars.....	10	14
<b>REGISTRY</b>		
Active Criminal Record Files.....	725,571	759,112
Index Cards Prepared.....	100,451	110,407
Outgoing Mail.....	675,849	666,026



Table 16—Summary of Identification Work—(concluded)

Section and Nature of Work	1961-62	1962-63
SCENES OF CRIME "HQ" OTTAWA		
Fingerprint Examinations		
At Scene.....	128	140
In Office.....	235	273
Criminal Impressions Identified.....	227	177
Non-Criminal Impressions Identified.....	248	180
Evidence Presented In Court		
Fingerprint.....	27	19
Photographic.....	6	11
Plan Drawing.....		5
Physical.....		8
Photography		
In Office.....	250	301
At Scene.....	106	165
Facial Identification Kit		
Cases When Used.....	15	10
Identifications Effectuated.....	2	3
SINGLE FINGERPRINT		
Fingerprints Filed in System.....	40,584	48,336
Impressions Identified.....	227	203
Persons Identified.....	82	85
R.C.M.P. QUARTERLY		
Circulation.....	17,300	17,538

\*Statistics For Field Sections No Longer Included.

The Officer Commanding, Identification Branch, attended the International Association for Identification Convention in St. Louis, Missouri, during 1962. Attendance at conferences and conventions of this nature provides us with an opportunity to exchange ideas with our counterparts from other countries and to examine the latest in technical equipment.

Crime Detection Laboratories

The volume of case work received and performed during the year shows an increase of 22 per cent over the preceding twelve-month period. This over-all increase occurred at the Ottawa and Regina Laboratories. A slight decrease of 17 cases was recorded in the Sackville Unit.

Total man days employed attending court decreased by 10 per cent from last year. This is attributed to the fact that in a number of cases the courts permitted laboratory reports to be read into court records with consent of defence counsel, thus eliminating attendance by a laboratory technician in these cases.

In mid-March, 1963 the Sackville Laboratory Unit moved into new quarters in the Federal Building at Sackville. This will provide adequate space and facilities for our requirements for some time to come.

The Central Crime Detection Laboratory Building at Ottawa is much too small and plans will be implemented next year for a new building.

The Ottawa Laboratory is up to strength but Sackville and Regina are both one man below authorized establishment. There are presently eight members undergoing the regular course in laboratory training and their graduation will alleviate the manpower situation to a considerable extent.

Provision has been made to establish a small laboratory unit at Vancouver during the coming year. This has been found necessary due to the gradual increase in case work from west coast areas which is presently handled at the Regina Unit.



The new laboratory will not only provide faster service to the province of British Columbia but will also serve the best interests of economy and efficiency.

Members of our staff attended a number of professional meetings and conventions during the year. These included the American Academy of Forensic Sciences held in Chicago during February 1963, the Ottawa Symposium on Applied Spectroscopy, the Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, the International Association of Identification at St. Louis, Missouri, the 45th Conference and Exhibition of the Chemical Institute of Canada at Edmonton, and others.

Our University Training Programme is continuing with four of our members attending full-time university courses and one man attending on a part-time basis.

Table 17 contains a summary of the work performed in our three laboratories during the year.

**Table 17—Work Performed by the Laboratories**

	Ottawa	Regina	Sackville	Total
Cases Received.....	738	1,391	396	2,525
Examinations:				
Serological.....	16	199	51	266
Toxicological.....	—	58	29	87
Firearms.....	8	76	10	94
Bullet and Cartridge Case.....	178	107	21	306
Shot and Powder Tests.....	1	28	10	39
Ballistics.....	—	16	—	16
Restoration of Serial Numbers.....	11	8	5	24
Tool Impressions.....	14	56	13	83
Hair, Fibre and Textile.....	19	110	26	155
Chemical.....	46	284	59	389
Blood Alcohol.....	30	260	36	326
Physical.....	75	253	31	359
Writings.....	370	339	96	805
Document, Chemical.....	15	2	2	19
Document, Physical.....	215	36	20	271
Spectrographic.....	27	82	58	167
X-Ray Diffraction.....	3	46	17	66
Infra-Red Spectrophotometry.....	1	65	47	113
Ultra-Violet Spectrophotometry.....	2	59	35	96
Vapourphase Chromatography.....	—	239	—	239
TOTAL EXAMINATIONS.....	—	—	—	3,920

	Ottawa	Regina	Sackville	Total
Cases Referred To:				
Other Laboratories.....	1	—	1	2
Provincial Pathologist.....	—	1	—	1
Man Days Absent On Duty:				
Court.....	362	677	247	1,286
Other Duties.....	101	42½	37½	181
Lecturing:				
Classes In Training.....	49	68	—	117
Outside Organizations.....	37	9	—	46
Mileage Travelled:				
Air.....	75,977	279,844	18,172	373,993
Rail.....	16,885	3,263	3,868	24,016
Auto.....	36,277	42,830	23,699	102,806
Other.....	500	680	1,120	2,300
TOTAL MILEAGE.....	—	—	—	503,115

## Publications

The **R.C.M.P. Gazette** continues to show a small increase in circulation from year to year. This publication contains articles on such topics as fraudulent

cheque passers, traffic, identification matters, recent cases and general information on a variety of subjects of interest to police departments.

Fourteen Special Wanted Notices were published during the year as well as the usual weekly card index roster containing photographs and descriptions of wanted or missing persons.

**Crime in Your Community**—Booklet No. 7 in this series was produced by our Gazette Section during the year. This booklet, entitled '**Crime Prevention—It's Up to You**', dealt with crime prevention in the home, rural and resort areas, and on the highways. More than 50,000 copies were printed and distributed to the general public.

**R.C.M.P. Quarterly**—The **Quarterly** contains items of historic and general interest, notes and comments about day to day events and happenings within the Force, as well as instructional and educational articles.

### Telecommunications

The Telex Teleprinter System was further expanded to include Dauphin, Man. and Peace River, Alta. Sub-Divisions. The Telex system continues to provide rapid, reliable, and economical communication between the following thirty-four R.C.M.P. stations located throughout Canada:

Brandon	Kamloops	Peace River	St. John's
Calgary	Lethbridge	Penticton	Sydney
Charlottetown	London	Prince Albert	Toronto
Chilliwack	Moncton	Prince George	Vancouver
Corner Brook	Montreal	Prince Rupert	Whitehorse
Dauphin	Nelson	Quebec	Victoria
Edmonton	New Westminster	Red Deer	Winnipeg
Fredericton	North Battleford	Regina	
Halifax	Ottawa	Saskatoon	

A high frequency radio/telephone point-to-point system was installed in the Western Arctic Sub-Division with Headquarters at Inuvik, N.W.T. This system provides a reliable communications link between Herschel Island, Old Crow, Aklavik, Inuvik, Fort McPherson, Arctic Red River, Fort Good Hope, Fort Norman, Tuktoyaktuk, Sachs Harbour and Coppermine.

The various VHF/FM mobile radio networks which are organized on a Sub-Division basis were further expanded and improved. This network now consists of:

Division	Radio-Equipped Detachment, "HQS" and Repeaters	Equipped Cars, Trucks and Motorcycles	Hand-Carried Portables and Miniatures
"A".....	5	43	4
"B".....	27	70	5
"C".....	22	65	21
"D".....	46	130	4
"E".....	92	331	28
"F".....	94	167	13
"G".....	12	34	2
"H".....	37	114	12
"J".....	38	98	10
"K".....	76	205	19
"L".....	6	21	2
"N".....	0	4	1
"O".....	13	42	18
"AIR".....	0	1	9
"HQ".....	2	8	1



**Marine Division**

The "Marine" Division during the year operated 35 patrol vessels ranging in size from 26 to 180 feet which carried 1 to 36 man crews. The classification and home ports with mileage patrolled are as follows:

**Commissioner Class Ship**

NAME	PORT	MILEAGE
<i>Wood</i> .....	Halifax, N.S.....	16,338

**Fort Class Ships**

M/L <i>Fort Steele</i> .....	Halifax, N.S.....	11,274
M/L <i>Blue Heron</i> .....	Halifax, N.S.....	10,301
M/L <i>Victoria</i> .....	Victoria, B.C.....	8,203

**Detachment Class**

P/B <i>Acadian</i> .....	Harbour Breton, Nfld.....	8,322
P/B <i>Adversus</i> .....	Halifax, N.S.....	5,879
P/B <i>Burin</i> .....	Halifax, N.S.....	2,934
P/B <i>Captor</i> .....	Bagotville, P.Q.....	2,109
P/B <i>Detector</i> .....	Saint John, N.B.....	4,440
P/B <i>Interceptor</i> .....	North Sydney, N.S.....	6,362
P/B <i>Beaver</i> .....	Fort William, Ont.....	2,620
P/B <i>Carnduff II</i> .....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	5,201
P/B <i>Chilcoot II</i> .....	Windsor, Ont.....	3,881
P/B <i>Cutknife II</i> .....	Kingston, Ont.....	7,144
P/B <i>Fort Erie</i> .....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	4,793
P/B <i>Moosomin II</i> .....	Montreal, P.Q.....	4,290
P/B <i>Shaunavon II</i> .....	Toronto, Ont.....	4,017
P/B <i>Tagish II</i> .....	Sarnia, Ont.....	4,559
P/B <i>Advance</i> .....	Vancouver, B.C.....	6,797
P/B <i>Alert</i> .....	Alert Bay, B.C.....	7,976
P/B <i>Ganges</i> .....	Port Alberni, B.C.....	7,394
P/B <i>Little Bow II</i> .....	Vancouver, B.C.....	5,632
P/B <i>Masset</i> .....	Campbell River, B.C.....	7,421
P/B <i>Nanaimo</i> .....	Prince Rupert, B.C.....	8,678
P/B <i>Sidney</i> .....	Ganges, B.C.....	6,344
P/B <i>Tahsis</i> .....	Port Alice, B.C.....	5,140
P/B <i>Tofino</i> .....	Ocean Falls, B.C.....	12,222
P/B <i>Westview</i> .....	Westview, B.C.....	5,823

**Motor Boats**

M/B <i>Fort Frances II</i> .....	Fort Frances, Ont.....	6,680
M/B <i>Kenora III</i> .....	Kenora, Ont.....	3,709
M/B <i>Sorel</i> .....	Lachine, P.Q.....	5,366
M/B <i>Valleyfield</i> .....	Valleyfield, P.Q.....	2,777
M/B <i>Fort St. James</i> .....	Fort St. James, B.C.....	3,550
M/B <i>Fraser (Com'd 3/63)</i> .....	Vancouver, B.C.....	310
M/B <i>Port Alice</i> .....	Tahsis, B.C.....	4,485

TOTAL MILEAGE.....	212,971
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In addition to the above mileage a total of 37,614 miles was patrolled by the skiffs attached to these boats in the enforcement of the Canada Shipping Act Small Boat Regulations and Migratory Bird Convention Act.

All patrol boats, with the exception of the Commissioner Class Ship *Wood*, Fort Class Ships *Fort Steele* and *Blue Heron* and Detachment Class Boat *Burin*, are continuously on command to various Land Divisions and are under their direction and control in the providing of their various police functions. The operational period is dictated by ice conditions in the inland waters and only those



vessels stationed on the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts continue patrols for the full year. During the non-navigational season the crew members of the boats stationed inland are for the most part employed at their home ports on regular Land Force detachment duties with a few members returning to Marine Depot Sub-Division Headquarters at Halifax for relief purposes and to assist on the various ships undergoing annual refit.

The *Wood*, *Fort Steele* and *Blue Heron* patrolled out of Halifax with one ship continuously on patrol, during navigational season, of the lower and upper Gulf of St. Lawrence, Saguenay River area and the St. Lawrence River to Quebec City. Continuous patrols were also maintained throughout the greater part of the year off the south coast of Newfoundland adjacent to the French Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

Our boats transported supplies, machinery and personnel to coastal detachments in Newfoundland and Labrador.

The nine patrol boats operating along the eastern seaboard checked 1,358 boats under the Canada Shipping Act, attended 26 regattas, searched 405 ships under the Customs Act, recovered 8 bodies as a result of dragging operations, assisted Marine Search and Rescue, Fisheries Department, Wild Life Service of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, National Research Council and Department of Transport. They also conveyed 26 patients to hospital on the south coast of Newfoundland.

Transportation and assistance was given to local detachment members in conducting investigations at points accessible only by water.

Our 12 Detachment Class Boats and Motor Boats stationed on the inland waters on command "A", "C", "D" and "O" Divisions continue to provide assistance to the general public as well as the local and provincial police forces, U.S. Coast Guard and U.S. Border Patrol. During the past year 9,435 boats were checked under the Canada Shipping Act resulting in 149 prosecutions, 73 seizures made in the searching of 573 ships under the Customs Act and 48 prosecutions resulted from the innumerable M.B.C. Act patrols.

The fourteen patrol vessels stationed along the Pacific Coast act as floating detachments with the crew members enforcing the Federal and Provincial statutes in the coastal areas not serviced by roads and, therefore, not normally visited by regular detachment members.

Nine hundred and thirty-one general investigations were conducted, and approximately 2,817 vessels were checked with 47 prosecutions instituted under the Canada Shipping Act. Assistance was given to the Rescue Co-ordination Centre on 62 occasions. Under the Customs Act, 173 vessels were boarded and 61 seizures made.

### **"Air" Division**

The "Air" Division is a service Division consisting of seventeen operational and one spare aircraft which are strategically based to best serve the operational Divisions in their law enforcement and other contractual duties. The types are as follows: 5 Beechcraft D18S, 5 DHC3 Otter, 7 DHC2 Beaver and 1 Grumman Goose.

These aircraft provide transportation where an alternative method of travel is not available, and also in emergencies where time is of prime importance. Numerous air patrols were again made in the enforcement of the Customs and Excise Act and the Migratory Bird Convention Act with gratifying results.

Assistance was given in a number of instances to the D.N.D. Search and Rescue Organization.

The "Air" Division Detachments are located at the following places:

Churchill, Man.	Regina, Sask.
Edmonton, Alta.	St. John's, Nfld.
Fort Smith, N.W.T.	Stephenville, Nfld.
Frobisher Bay, N.W.T.	Vancouver, B.C.
Inuvik, N.W.T.	Victoria, B.C.
Ottawa, Ont.	Whitehorse, Y.T.
Prince Albert, Sask.	Winnipeg, Man.
Prince George, B.C.	

During the year under review, 1,060,519 patrol miles were covered, and 2,063,102 passenger miles flown in 9,468 flying hours.

### Police Service Dogs

In the past year, the Police Service Dog Section answered 1,303 calls for assistance, which is an increase of 388 calls over the year 1961-62. The following is a breakdown of calls received in 1962-63:

	Per Cent of Calls	Per Cent Successful
Tracking Criminals .....	33	10
Lost and Missing Persons .....	14	8
Searching for Articles .....	17	17
Excise and Liquor .....	36	5

The staff at the Training Kennels in Ramsayville, Ontario consists of the N.C.O. in charge, (Senior Dog Trainer), an assistant trainer, and a Civilian Member. Six new dogmasters were trained and five dogmasters re-trained during the fiscal year.

The following is the distribution by province of Police Service Dogs:

British Columbia .....	4	New Brunswick .....	1
Alberta .....	4	Nova Scotia .....	2
Saskatchewan .....	3	Newfoundland .....	2
Manitoba .....	3		

Assistance was given the Quebec Provincial Police in training three members of their Force and three dogs.

### Horses

There are 237 horses on strength; 167 of these are at "Depot" Division, Regina and 70 at "N" Division, Ottawa. During the past year 19 foals were taken on strength and one horse was donated. Twenty-three horses were disposed of and one died.

## ADMINISTRATION

### Strength

The total strength of the Force on March 31, 1963 was 8,568 made up of the following classes of personnel:

(1) Regular Member Strength:

Officers .....	173	
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables .....	6,303	
Marine Constables .....	110	
Special Constables .....	197	
	<hr/>	6,783

(2) Other than Regular Member Strength:

Special Constables .....	35	
Civilian Members .....	249	
Civilian Employees .....	181	
	<hr/>	465

(3) Civil Servants .....	1,320	
		1,320
		<hr/>
		8,568
		<hr/>

There was an increase of 322 regular members, 30 Civil Servants and 13 Civilian Members over the past year. The strength was decreased by eight Special Constables and 25 Civilian Employees which gives an overall increase in the total strength of the Force of 332. The Reserve Force strength stands at 201, a decrease of eight.

Details of the distribution of the Force will be found in Table 18.



Table 18—Strength Recapitulation by Divisions and Provinces

	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Assistant Commissioners	Chief Superintendents	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Corps Sergeant-Major	Sergeants-Major	Staff Sergeants-Major	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Marine Constables	Special Constables	Civilian Members	Civilian Employees	Totals	Saddle Horses	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motor Cycles	Snow Sedans	Boats (Inboard)
"HQ" Division, Ont.	1	2	4	2	14	33	8			4	49	114	171	206		32	119	54	814		7				8	6		
"B" Division, Nfld.				1		3	1				9	15	54	193		5	3	5	290		1				77	11		
"L" Division, P.E.I.											2	4	12	38				1	59						22	3		
"H" Division, N.S.											8	20	51	227		4	9	6	333		2				11	6		
"J" Division, N.B.			1	1	1	4					6	14	53	173				5	267						99	6		
"C" Division, Que.				3		3	1				15	28	77	255		33	15	19	450						123	2		
"A" Division, Ont.			1			3	2				10	25	56	258		11	8	13	378						89	3	1	
"N" Division, Ont.								1			3	6	19	129		2	12	20	194	70					8	4		
"O" Division, Ont.				1	2	5					17	23	66	250		22	10	6	404						112	2		
"D" Division, Man.				1	3	3	2				16	27	99	295		11	9	3	471		1				147	16	2	
"F" Division, Sask.			1		2	3	1				18	28	109	374		6	12		556	167	3				189	17	3	
"Dpt" Division, Sask.					2	3					4	14	35	245		6	13		361						11	9		
"K" Division, Alta.			1		1	5	2				24	44	151	507		16	15	8	777		4				249	25	8	1
"E" Division, B.C.			1		6	9	1			2	53	86	244	970		25	17	10	424		4				359	54	11	
"G" Division, —N.W. Terr.					1	3	2				4	9	24	66		27		2	138						10	17	2	23
"Marine" Division.											2	25	13	31		5	1		55						2	1		35
"Air" Division.					2	5					11	34	34	34	110				221	18					1	1		
TOTALS	1	2	9	7	40	94	20	1	10	8	261	496	1273	4254	110	232	249	181	7248	237	22	184	18	1627	191	53	6	71
Headquarters Staff	1	2	4	2	14	22	6			3	45	101	140	173		30	110	52	706		7				7	6		
Newfoundland				1		3	1				9	19	55	193		8	3	5	299		1				22	11		
Prince Edward Island											2	4	12	38				1	59						3	2		
Nova Scotia			1	1		1					16	31	69	242				6	458		2				112	7		
New Brunswick						5					7	16	58	174		4	9	5	284		2				99	6		
Quebec							2				15	28	83	261		33	15	19	463						130	2		
Ontario			1	1	3	3	2	1	2		37	61	152	648		7	30	29	1031	70					209	10	8	
Manitoba					5	11	2				16	28	94	293		2	12	3	469		1				16	7	1	
Saskatchewan				1	3	4	2				25	49	151	627			14	41	955	167					200	16	2	
Alberta			1	1	3	9	2				25	46	153	508			31	8	788		3				249	25	8	1
British Columbia			1		4	8	2				57	97	256	987		18	15	10	1501		4				360	54	11	
Northwest Territories			1		6	11	1			2		11	24	66		28	17	2	144						10	17	2	
Yukon Territories					1	3	2				5	11	13	31		30			57						3	8		
On Command Special Duty											2	3				6	1								1			
Abroad												2	13	13		2			34									
TOTALS	1	2	9	7	40	94	20	1	10	8	261	496	1273	4254	110	232	249	181	7248	237	22	184	18	1627	191	53	6	71

## Establishment

The annual Establishment Review of the Force was cancelled this year due to the Government's Staff Policy Programme. This, however, did not eliminate a review of the rank and classification structure and all positions recommended for higher responsibility levels were examined and those which were considered warranted were presented to Treasury Board for approval.

The cancellation of the Establishment Review posed a serious problem in regard to increases to our Provincial and Municipal Contracts, as well as certain Federal responsibilities requiring staff increases. Consequently a redeployment programme was initiated by the Force with Treasury Board's approval, in order to meet our policing commitments. This programme demanded a minute review of our complete establishment with a view to redeploying positions strictly on a priority basis as related to workload increases.

Subsequent to the redeployment programme a need existed for an additional 28 positions and a submission to this effect was given favourable consideration by the Treasury Board.

While the Regular Uniformed Establishment of the Force increased by 28 positions, the over-all establishment, all categories, was decreased by 14 positions as a result of deletions in the supporting categories.

The breakdown of the increase and wastage for the year appears hereunder:

—	Officers	N.C.O.s and Constables	Marine Csts.	Special Csts.	Civilian Members	Reserve Csts.
<i>Increases</i>						
Engaged.....	—	584	14	24	25	1
Ex-members re-engaged.....	—	19	1	—	—	—
TOTALS.....	—	603	15	24	25	1
<i>Wastage</i>						
Pensioned.....	7	96	2	4	1	—
Died.....	2	11	—	1	—	1
Time Expired.....	—	9	4	9	1	2
Invalided.....	—	10	—	1	—	—
Purchased.....	—	110	2	3	5	—
Resigned.....	—	—	—	2	—	5
Unsuitable.....	—	12	1	6	1	1
Dismissed.....	—	22	—	1	—	—
Change of Status.....	—	—	8	3	—	—
Free Discharge.....	—	—	—	1	4	—
Others.....	—	—	—	1	—	—
TOTALS.....	9	270	17	32	12	9

Promotions affecting commissioned ranks took place as follows:

3	Chief Superintendents	to Assistant Commissioners
2	Superintendents	to Chief Superintendents
6	Inspectors	to Superintendents
23	Sub-Inspectors	to Inspectors
9	Staff Sergeants	to Sub-Inspectors
1	Sergeant	to Sub-Inspector

## Training

The following is a recapitulation of the overall training in the Force for the fiscal year 1962-63:

### REGULAR TRAINING

#### 1. (a) *Recruits:*

Recruits in training on April 1, 1962 .....	307
Recruits commenced Training during fiscal year 1962-63 .....	577
Recruits completed Training and posted to field duty during fiscal year 1962-63 .....	540
Recruits discharged 1962-63 .....	29
Recruits in Training on March 31, 1963 .....	316

#### (b) *In-Service Personnel:*

Canadian Police College Graduates .....	64
Advanced Training .....	256
Training—New Dogmasters .....	6
Dogmasters Refresher Training .....	5

#### 2. SPECIALIZED TRAINING:

Advanced Colour Photography .....	2
Air Division .....	6
Armourers Training FN (C1) (A1) Rifle .....	1
Canada Shipping Act Instructor's Course .....	15
Cipher Courses .....	14
Cipher Equipment Maintenance Course .....	2
Criminal Law Conference .....	1
Criminology Seminar—Queen's University .....	1
Dogmasters Course for QPP .....	3
E.M.O. and Civil Defence Training .....	33
Fall Climbing and Rescue School .....	4
Financial Administration Techniques Seminar .....	3
Fire Investigators Course (Members) .....	3
Ground Search Leaders Course .....	2
Gas Training (Divisional) .....	16
Government Adm. Management Course (CSC) .....	1
Identification Branch Training .....	24
Imperial Defence College, England .....	1
"I" Directorate Special Courses .....	19
"I" Directorate Specialist Training .....	2
Leadership Training Course—Youth Services Bureau, Ottawa .....	16
"Marine" Division Training (Members attending Navigational and Engineering Courses) .....	16
Maritime Warfare School—ASW Famil. Course .....	1
Modern Industrial Spectroscopy, Arizona State U. ....	1
Migratory Birds Convention Act Course .....	5



Musical Ride .....	37
Musketry Courses FN (C1) (A1) Rifle .....	18
Officers' Indoctrination Course .....	15
Ontario Police College—Advanced Training Seminar for Detectives .....	2
Preventive Service Training Class (Divisional) .....	28
Race Track Supervisors Course .....	53
Radio Technicians Course (Full Time) .....	3
Radio Technicians Familiarization Course .....	1
Radio Technicians Home Study Course .....	13
Security and Intelligence Training .....	47
Small Boat Operators' Course (Divisional) .....	101
Swimming (Red Cross Instructors) .....	6
Training of Instructors in Teaching Methods at RCAF School, Trenton, Ont. ....	12
Training of Instructors in Teaching Methods at HMCS Naden, Esquimalt, B.C. ....	1
Traffic Law Enforcement:	
(a) Automotive Air Brakes Course .....	8
(b) Breathalyzer Course .....	12
(c) Care and Handling of Motorcycles .....	36
(d) Radar Speed Meter Courses .....	54
(e) Traffic Patrolman's Courses (Divisional) .....	30

### 3. UNIVERSITY TRAINING:

#### *Final Year Students—1962-63*

Science .....	2
Arts .....	4
Business Administration .....	1
(a) <i>Full Time Attendance:</i>	
Law .....	3
Commerce .....	3
Business Administration .....	1
Science .....	4
Arts .....	10
(b) <i>Extension Courses:</i>	
Political Science .....	1
(c) <i>One-Year Non-Degree Courses</i> .....	
	4

### **First Aid Training**

During the past year, 75 classes were held with 1,870 awards being presented. At the present time, the Force has 106 qualified instructors.

### **Band**

The strength of the Band at the end of the past fiscal year was 37 members, an increase of 4 from the previous year. Four potential bandsmen were engaged and are presently undergoing recruit training.

The Band fulfilled 126 engagements during the year, as follows:

Concerts	71	Marching	
		Ceremonies	22
Parades	13	Dances	20

A tour of the Maritime Provinces was undertaken with 28 centres visited and a total of 47 performances presented. The highlights of the tour were the concert and marching ceremony at Lord Beaverbrook Arena in Saint John, where 3,800 people turned out in spite of torrential rain; the parade for Halifax's Natal Day Celebrations; the marching ceremony for the Potato Festival in Hartland, N.B., and the concert in Victoria Park, Charlottetown.

Other engagements worthy of note were: Blossom Festival at Niagara Falls, Queen Mother's Visit to Ottawa, Concert at Lansdowne Park, Ottawa in aid of the European Tour Fund for the Ottawa Technical High School.

The Band also presented its 19th consecutive year of open air concerts on the steps of the Supreme Court Building in Ottawa. A second series of concerts was initiated in the Vincent Massey Park of the National Capital Commission. Both series were extremely well attended and many expressions of appreciation were received.

### R.C.M.P. Group Insurance

Negotiations with the Great-West Life Assurance Co. resulted in improvements to our group plan as follows, effective 1-8-62

Officers .....	\$ 20,000.00
N.C.O's .....	15,000.00
*Constables—Married .....	\$10,000 to 15,000.00
Single .....	6,000.00
Civilian Members .....	6,000.00

\*Constables include Marine and Special Constables

The plan has now been extended to provide dependents coverage to all participants at no additional premium charge. Participants of the plan include 6,574 regular members, 204 pensioners and 216 civilian members.

### Health

The Department of Veteran's Affairs continued to look after the medical, dental and hospital requirements of the Force. This past year there was a total of 31,138 days lost through sickness of regular members and 1,858 days by civilian members. The number of cases treated in all Divisions was 15,925.

### Discipline

A number of minor breaches of regulations and a few of a more serious nature occurred during the year but, on the whole, a high standard of discipline was maintained.

### Marriages

Of the total uninformed strength of the Force 65.9 per cent are married. This is a decrease of 1.5 per cent over the previous year.

### Appointments

The following Officers were appointed Honourary Aides-de-Camp to his Excellency, the Governor General, effective on the dates shown:

Supt. John Alfred Henry	—	6- 7-62
Insp. Maurice Jean Nadon	—	1-11-62

Very Reverend William Sewell, B.A., L.Th., D.D., was appointed Honorary Assistant Chaplain to the Force effective 15-5-62.

The following members were admitted to, or recognized by the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem:

#### *Officer Brother*

A/Comm'r. L. Bingham  
A/Comm'r. D. O. Forrest  
Supt. R. J. Belec

#### *Serving Brother*

14797 Cpl. E. A. Hayes

#### *Priory Vote of Thanks*

11105 Sgt. G. Brucker  
18745 S/Sgt. W. D. Pomfret  
13922 Sgt. S. W. Drader  
15163 Sgt. A. W. Black

### Personnel Branch

Interviews conducted by Field Officers of the Personnel Branch were as follows:

Applicants Interviewed .....	1,115
Referral Reports .....	602
Follow-Up Interviews .....	4,428
Recruit Training Follow-Up Interviews .....	597
Appraisal Forms on Marine Constables and Marine Constable Applicants .....	121
Other Special Interviews (Civilian Members or Special Constables) .....	38
TOTAL .....	6,901

A comparison with the previous period reveals that there was a decrease of 2.7 per cent or 191 in the total number of interviews conducted, the significant loss being in the number of applicants interviewed as well as a decrease in referral reports dealing with personal problems, placements and exit interviews.

The number of applicants engaged has increased from 558 in 1961/62 by 50 to a total of 608 in spite of the fact that there were 218 less applications received. This is due to having a substantial number of approved applicants on our waiting list at the commencement of the year so that no great difficulty was encountered in maintaining the strength of the Force at the desired level.

### Honours, Awards and Commendations

Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to award the George Medal to Corporal Glen Garry Frazer, of "E" Division for courage of a high order in attacking a gunman and seizing his rifle during the robbery of the Bank of Montreal at Terrace, B.C. on March 15, 1962.



The Commissioner extended his personal commendation to the undermentioned members of the Force:

Cpl. Willms, A., Cpl. White, J. W. and Cst. Belanger, J. A. N., of "E" Division, for bravery and determination on June 18, 1962, while investigating the murder of three fellow members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

S/Sgt. Nelson, J. M., of "E" Division, for his devotion to duty and the manner in which he directed the investigation of an important case involving conspiracy to traffic in narcotic drugs.

Cpl. MacDonald, J. M., of "E" Division, for his devotion to duty and the manner in which he successfully developed the important case of conspiracy to bribe a policeman.

Cpl. Bragg, J. E. S. and M/Cst. Batherson, L. A., of "Marine Division, for bravery without consideration for personal danger in effecting the rescue under hazardous conditions of two persons from a sinking vessel in the Malaspina Straits on November 24, 1962.

On June 18, 1962, Constables E. J. Keck, D. G. Weisgerber and G. E. Pedersen lost their lives while attempting to apprehend a mentally disturbed person at Kamloops, British Columbia.

This tragic incident was deeply felt by their comrades as well as other Police Officers in North America, and as a result an inscribed Cairn has been erected in their memory at Kamloops, British Columbia. A plaque in their honour is also being placed in our chapel at Regina, Saskatchewan.

The National Conference of Police Associations of the United States presented the Force with memorial resolutions in the form of parchment certificates and these are now located in our office at Kamloops as a further reminder of the sacrifice made.

### **Long Service Medal**

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal was awarded to 76 members of the Force who completed twenty years of qualifying pensionable service with good conduct. This included 2 Officers, 69 Non-Commissioned Officers, 1 Constable, 3 Special Constables and 1 ex-member.

Bronze, Silver and Gold Clasps and Stars are awarded in the order shown for each subsequent five year period of qualifying service. During this fiscal year the following Clasps and Stars were awarded:

The Bronze Clasp and Star to 39 members: 9 Officers, 26 Non-Commissioned Officers, 1 Constable, 1 Special Constable and 1 ex-member.

The Silver Clasp and Star to 23 members: 17 Officers, 5 Non-Commissioned Officers and 1 ex-member.

The Gold Clasp and Star to 3 members: 2 Officers and 1 ex-member.

### **Marksmanship**

The MacBrien Shield, awarded to the Division obtaining the highest average score in the Annual Revolver Practice, was won by "L" Division with an average of 182.79.

The Connaught Cup is presented each year to the member making the highest score for the Revolver Classification Course. Thirty-two regular members obtained a perfect score of 200 and qualify for the shoot-off to determine the winner of the cup which will be held in Ottawa during 1963. The winner will be presented

with the Connaught Trophy and will be entitled to wear the Gold Revolver Badge surmounted by a crown. Sgt. Zavitz, J. R., of "E" Division was adjudged the winner of the 1961 practice, having refired at Ottawa on 31-7-62.

Cst. Ranson, R. W. C., of "E" Division recorded the highest score in the grand aggregate among N.C.O.'s and Constables competing in the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Annual Prize Meet, 1962, and is entitled to wear the Crossed Rifles Badge surmounted by a crown.

Cst. Pitcher, J. E., of "B" Division was the winner of the Minto Cup with a score of 200. This trophy is awarded annually to the member receiving the highest score firing the Annual Revolver Classification Course for the first time and who has less than two years service.

Marksmanship Badges were awarded to all members firing the Classification Courses who obtained a score of 180, or better, with revolver and 140, or better with rifle.

### **Musical Ride**

The 1962 Musical Ride consisting of the Officer in charge, Riding Master, Band Master, Farrier, 36 riders and 36 horses appeared in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, as well as in the States of Washington, California and Oregon. The highlight of their tour would perhaps be considered their visit to the World's Fair at Seattle, Washington where they were featured during Canada Week.

Overall attendance at the various engagements amounted to approximately 1,321,000, with reports indicating a continuing interest in these appearances.



## **Supply**

### **General Supplies and Equipment**

An accelerated purchasing programme has almost eliminated previous shortages of clothing and kit. Our suppliers are still experiencing great difficulty in procuring sufficient quantities of first class leather suitable for the manufacture of Sam Browne equipment.

During the past year a marked increase was noticed in the cost of firearms manufactured in the U.S.A., in motor car accessories and in some woollen cloths.

Eighty seven additional units of motor transport were purchased, at an average cost of \$2,424.30 each, which represents an increase of \$16.63 per unit compared to the average price paid in the fiscal year 1961-62. Five hundred and fifty seven used vehicles were traded in on new vehicles at an average cost of \$1,515.14, representing an increase in replacement cost of \$36.05 per unit. The average cost of operation of motor vehicles was 4.54c per mile, a decrease of 0.26c per mile, compared to the previous year, due to the extension of warranty period by the three big manufacturers. Vehicles were replaced at an average mileage of 63,387 as against 66,600 miles during the previous year.

A Forms Control Section was established in this Directorate and this Section is concerned with the identification, design, authorization and issue of forms. Allied to the control and review of forms, is the planned use of control techniques and analysis of related procedures. Improvements in procedures and the introduction of cost-saving devices have already realized a saving of approximately \$30,000.00 to \$35,000.00. In some cases, our analysis and review revealed that multi-set carbon interleaved forms were unnecessary and, consequently, discontinued.

In 1961-62 a master order system was adopted whereby the more expensive forms used by the Force were purchased on a bulk basis with periodic delivery specified. This procedure confines ordering to one master requisition, one tender, an attractive order for commercial firms, and provides economy in both procurement and storage. It is estimated that this procedure has resulted in an annual saving of \$8,000.00. Barrack supplies handled by the Stationery and Printing Branch are procured in a similar manner.

Action has been taken to have all possible multi-set forms reduced to a common size in order to further this system of ordering and an additional substantial saving will be realized during the 1963-64 fiscal year of approximately \$30,000.00.

Provision for sixty 308-calibre Winchester rifles has been made in order to continue standardization of rifles within the Force to weapons using 7.62 ammunition.

### **Uniforms**

The black Oxfords are now worn by all ranks, other than Officers and recruits in training. The newly developed storm coat has replaced the fur coat (Buffalo) and will eventually replace the regimental parka now used in "G" Division. Anodized buttons and badges are now replacing the brass buttons and badges as stock is depleted and the new orders for jackets and tunics will be so equipped.



## Quarters

In 1962-63 a total of \$1,340,000.00 was provided for Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works and Land. Good progress was made and with the exception of three buildings for the north, all buildings started were completed during the year.

Construction of Detachment type buildings started in 1961-62 was completed in 1962-63 at the following locations: Digby, N.S.; Plaster Rock and St. George, N.B.; Megantic, Rimouski and Riviere du Loup, P.Q.; Fort Frances, Ont.; Leader, Morse and Watrous, Sask.; Magrath, Alta. and Chase and Lumby, B.C.

A Sub-Division Administration Building and Garage at North Battleford, Sask., and two double residences at Banff, Alta. were also completed. Improvement of electrical power and sewage disposal systems at outlying points has been continued and several new locations were serviced this year.

Detachment type buildings were started and completed in 1962-63 at the following locations: Bridgewater, N.S.; Jacket River and Petitcodiac, N.B.; Elphinstone, Man.; Milestone, Sask.; Breton, Alta.; Port Hardy, Clearwater and Salmon Arm, B.C.

Other projects started and completed during the past year included the purchase of an office, and two dwellings for married personnel at Rankin Inlet; the construction of two dwellings for Special Constables and a patrol cabin at Alexander Fiord; and a patrol cabin at Whale Cove, N.W.T.

Material was purchased for a Sub-Division Administration building and an Officer's residence at Baker Lake, N.W.T. and for Detachment Quarters at Grise Fiord, N.W.T., with construction to proceed in 1963-64.

Major renovations were completed on the buildings assigned to this Force at the former U.S.A.F. base at Fort Pepperrell, St. John's, Nfld. These buildings provide a complete new Division Headquarters complex. At Frobisher Bay, N.W.T., a building was obtained from the Department of Transport and extensive alterations made to accommodate the Detachment. Improvements were also carried out at Division Headquarters buildings in Winnipeg, Man., Montreal, P.Q. and Halifax, N.S.

Sites for Detachment buildings were purchased at: Baie Verte and Lewisporte, Nfld.; Ashern, Souris and Teulon, Man.; Melfort and Ft. Qu'Appelle, Sask.; Medicine Hat, Alta.; Cranbrook, Golden, Invermere, Midway and Salmon Arm, B.C.

Sites for Radio Repeater Stations were purchased at the following locations: Campbellton, N.B.; Kentville, N.S.; Melbourne and Poplar Point, Man.; Gull Lake, Broadview and Morse, Sask.; Blackie, Claresholm, Crossfield, Millett, Olds and Ponoka, Alta.

## Finances

In the first report submitted by the Royal Commission on Government Organization, the Commissioners recommended that:—

- (a) "Responsibility be placed on Departments for certifying to the Comptroller of the Treasury that expenditures will be lawful charges and that funds are available."
- (b) "Departmental management be responsible for establishing and maintaining a proper system of internal audit."

We have reviewed our system in the light of these recommendations and extended, where feasible, the responsibility of ensuring proper expenditures. Effective April, 1963, a modified system of auditing and processing accounts was instituted.

We expect this to streamline the financial organization in keeping with these two recommendations.

In line with the policy of cyclical Pay Review, adjustments and increases were negotiated according to the following table:—

Rank and Grade	Pay Per Month	Pay Per Annum
	\$	\$
Commissioner.....	1,666.67	20,000.00
Deputy Commissioner.....	1,458.33	17,500.00
Assistant Commissioner.....	1,250.00	15,000.00
Chief Superintendent.....	1,075.00	12,900.00
Superintendent (3rd Year).....	968.33	11,620.00
Superintendent (2nd Year).....	926.66	11,120.00
Superintendent (1st Year).....	885.00	10,620.00
Inspector (3rd Year).....	800.83	9,610.00
Inspector (2nd Year).....	770.83	9,250.00
Inspector (1st Year).....	740.83	8,890.00
Sub-Inspector.....	714.16	8,570.00
Corps Sgt. Major.....	613.75	7,365.00
Sgt. Major (2nd Year).....	582.50	6,990.00
Sgt. Major (1st Year).....	557.50	6,690.00
Staff Sgt. Major.....	601.66	7,220.00
Staff-Sergeant (2nd Year).....	582.50	6,990.00
Staff-Sergeant (1st Year).....	557.50	6,690.00
Sergeant (2nd Year).....	536.25	6,435.00
Sergeant (1st Year).....	505.42	6,065.00
Corporal (2nd Year).....	476.25	5,715.00
Corporal (1st Year).....	460.83	5,530.00
Constable 1st Class Discretionary.....	431.67	5,180.00
Constable 1st Class (5th Year).....	421.67	5,060.00
Constable 1st Class (4th Year).....	396.67	4,760.00
Constable 1st Class (3rd Year).....	380.00	4,560.00
Constable 1st Class (2nd Year).....	363.33	4,360.00
Constable 1st Class.....	346.67	4,160.00
Constable 2nd Class.....	330.00	3,960.00
Constable 3rd Class.....	313.33	3,760.00
Trumpeter.....	200.00	2,400.00
<i>Special and Marine Constables and Civilian Members</i>		
Grade 15 (3rd year).....	968.33	11,620.00
Grade 15 (2nd year).....	926.66	11,120.00
Grade 15 (1st year).....	885.00	10,620.00
Grade 14 (3rd year).....	800.83	9,610.00
Grade 14 (2nd year).....	770.83	9,250.00
Grade 14 (1st year).....	740.83	8,890.00
Grade 13.....	714.16	8,570.00
Grade 12 (4th year).....	660.00	7,920.00
Grade 12 (3rd year).....	640.00	7,680.00
Grade 12 (2nd year).....	620.83	7,450.00
Grade 12 (1st year).....	601.66	7,220.00
Grade 11 (3rd year).....	582.50	6,990.00
Grade 11 (2nd year).....	570.00	6,840.00
Grade 11 (1st year).....	557.50	6,690.00
Grade 10 (3rd year).....	563.25	6,435.00
Grade 10 (2nd year).....	520.42	6,245.00
Grade 10 (1st year).....	505.42	6,065.00
Grade 9 (2nd year).....	476.25	5,715.00
Grade 9 (1st year).....	460.83	5,530.00
Grade 8 (2nd year).....	431.67	5,180.00
Grade 8 (1st year).....	421.67	5,060.00
Grade 7 (2nd year).....	396.67	4,760.00
Grade 7 (1st year).....	380.00	4,560.00
Grade 6 (2nd year).....	363.33	4,360.00
Grade 6 (1st year).....	346.67	4,160.00
Grade 5 (5th year).....	330.00	3,960.00
Grade 5 (4th year).....	315.00	3,780.00
Grade 5 (3rd year).....	300.00	3,600.00
Grade 5 (2nd year).....	285.00	3,420.00
Grade 5 (1st year).....	270.00	3,240.00
Grade 4 (6th year).....	270.00	3,240.00
Grade 4 (5th year).....	260.00	3,120.00
Grade 4 (4th year).....	250.00	3,000.00
Grade 4 (3rd year).....	240.00	2,880.00
Grade 4 (2nd year).....	230.00	2,760.00
Grade 4 (1st year).....	220.00	2,640.00



The annual estimates for the fiscal year 1962-63 totalled \$62,549,279.00 and the distribution of the annual estimates by major categories covering both the amount voted and the actual expenditure is set out below:—

	%	Voted	Expended
		\$	\$
A. Pay and Allowances Including Salaries.....	64	40,236,600	43,114,413*
B. Travelling and Removal Expenses.....	4	2,504,800	2,252,177
C. Materials and Supplies.....	6	3,568,900	3,395,548
D. All Other Services.....	12	7,210,700	7,094,331
E. Building Construction.....	2	1,342,600	1,301,462
F. Acquisition of Equipment.....	3	1,975,800	1,917,669
G. Pensions and Other Benefits.....	9	5,709,879	6,304,251
	100	62,549,279	65,379,851

\*Increase in salaries covered by release from the General Salaries Vote.

The per capita for use with the Provincial Police agreements based on actual expenditures for the last completed fiscal year 1962-63, on the basis of actual strength as at March 31, 1963 was \$8,341.00.



## Conclusion

During the past year, we have extended our working contact with other International Police Forces through their membership in Interpol. Similarly, active participation in the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police has brought about a high degree of co-operation and concerted action in our mutual efforts to combat crime.

Improved communication facilities have greatly accelerated the flow of information between this Force and other police forces.

Technological advances in the graphic arts industry, combined with rapid air transportation have facilitated the manufacture and distribution of counterfeit currency. As a consequence, our operational methods to suppress counterfeiting were reviewed and appropriate enforcement and preventive measures taken.

Recruiting has been maintained at a high level with little difficulty being experienced in obtaining suitable numbers of high potential recruits.

I am concerned with the long hours of work which are being put in by members on police duties. During intensive investigations or emergent situations, long hours have been traditionally a part of service in the Force and have been accepted as such. In recent years, however, the average working day has been increasing in man hours considerably beyond the national trend and there is no compensation for overtime. Future revisions of establishment should include measures to overcome this problem.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Geo. B. McClellan,  
*Commissioner*

## APPENDIX "A"

### List of Detachments Maintained by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as at March 31, 1963.

#### ONTARIO

##### "A" Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA

###### Ottawa Protective Sub-Division—Ottawa Airport

###### Ottawa Sub-Division

Brockville  
Cornwall

Kingston  
Maniwaki, Que.

Ottawa Town Station  
Pembroke

###### North Bay Sub-Division

Amos, Que.  
Elliot Lake  
Kapuskasing  
Kirkland Lake

Moose Factory  
North Bay  
Noranda, Que.  
Parry Sound

Sault Ste. Marie  
Sudbury  
Timmins  
Val d'Or, Que.

#### NEWFOUNDLAND

##### "B" Division—HEADQUARTERS—ST. JOHN'S

###### Corner Brook Sub-division

Baie Verte  
Bonne Bay  
Botwood  
Buchans  
Burgeo  
Channel

Corner Brook  
Deer Lake  
Grand Falls  
Hampden  
Lewisporte  
Port Saunders

Springdale  
St. Anthony  
Stephenville  
Stephenville Crossing  
St. George's

###### St. John's Sub-Division

Battle Harbour (Labrador)  
Bell Island  
Bonavista  
Burin  
Cartwright (Labrador)  
Clareville  
Fogo

Ferryland  
Gander  
Clovertown  
Goose Bay (Labrador)  
Grand Bank  
Harbour Breton  
Harbour Grace  
Hopedale (Labrador)

Labrador City (Labrador)  
Nain (Labrador)  
Placentia  
St. John's  
St. Lawrence  
Twin Falls (Labrador)  
Twillingate  
Wabush Lake (Labrador)  
West St. Modeste  
(Labrador)  
Whitbourne

#### QUEBEC

##### "C" Division—HEADQUARTERS—MONTREAL

###### Montreal Sub-Division

Bedford  
Caughnawaga  
Coaticook  
Cowansville  
Dorval  
Drummondville  
Granby

Hemmingford  
Huntingdon  
Joliette  
Lacolle  
Megantic  
Rock Island  
St. Jean

St. Jerome  
Sherbrooke  
St. Regis

**Quebec Sub-Division**

Carlton	Quebec	Roberval
Chicoutimi	Rimouski	St. Georges de Beauce
Gaspé	Rivière du Loup	Seven Islands
Hauterive		Three Rivers

**MANITOBA****“D” Division—HEADQUARTERS—WINNIPEG****Brandon Sub-Division**

Boissevain	Hamiota	Russell
Brandon	Killarney	Shoal Lake
Carberry	Manitou	Souris
Crystal City	Melita	Trehorne
Deloraine	Minnedosa	Virden
Elphinstone	Reston	Wasagaming
Gladstone	Rosburn	

**Dauphin Sub-Division**

Amaranth	Lynn Lake	The Pas
Churchill	McCreary	Thompson
Cranberry Portage	Roblin	Thompson (Municipal)
Dauphin	Ste. Rose du Lac	Winnipegosis
Ethelbert	Snow Lake	
Flin Flon	Swan River	

**Winnipeg Sub-Division**

Altona	Fort William, Ont.	Norway House
Arborg	Gimli	Oakbank
Ashern	Grand Rapids	Portage la Prairie
Beausejour	Headingley	Selkirk
Bissett	Hodgson	Sprague
Carman	Kenora, Ont.	Steinbach
Charleswood	Lac du Bonnet	Stonewall
Emerson	Lundar	St. Pierre
Falcon Beach	Morden	Teulon
Fort Frances, Ont.	Morris	Whitemouth
	Nipigon, Ont.	Winnipeg
		Winnipeg Beach

**BRITISH COLUMBIA****“E” Division—HEADQUARTERS—VICTORIA****Chilliwack Sub-Division**

Abbotsford	Hope	Penticton
Agassiz	Keremeos	Princeton
Boston Bar	Mission	Sumas
Chilliwack City	Oliver	Summerland
Chilliwack Municipal	Osoyoos	

**Kamloops Sub-Division**

Alexis Creek	Field	Merritt
Armstrong	Golden	100 Mile House
Ashcroft	Kamloops	Revelstoke
Bralorne	Kamloops Municipal	Salmon Arm
Chase	Kelowna	Sicamous
Clearwater	Lillooet	Spences Bridge
Clinton	Lumby	Vernon
Enderby	Lytton	Williams Lake
Falkland		



**Nelson Sub-Division**

Castlegar  
Cranbrook  
Crescent Valley  
Creston  
Ferne  
Fruitvale  
Grand Forks

Greenwood  
Invermere  
Kaslo  
Kimberley  
Nakusp  
Natal

Nelson  
New Denver  
Radium Hot Springs  
Rossland  
Salmo  
Trail

**New Westminster Sub-Division**

Burnaby  
Cloverdale  
Essondale  
Haney

Langley Municipal  
Langley City  
Maillardville  
New Westminster

Pattullo Bridge  
Fort Coquitlam  
White Rock

**Prince George Sub-Division**

Cassiar  
Chetwynd  
Dawson Creek  
Fort Nelson

Fort St. James  
Fort St. John  
Hudson Hope  
McBride  
Prince George

Quesnel  
Valemount  
Vanderhoof  
Wells

**Prince Rupert Sub-Division**

Atlin  
Bella Coola  
Burns Lake  
Hazelton  
Kitimat

Masset  
Ocean Falls  
Port Edward  
Prince Rupert  
Queen Charlotte

Smithers  
Stewart  
Telegraph Creek  
Terrace

**Vancouver Sub-Division**

Gibsons Landing  
North Vancouver  
Pemberton

Powell River  
Richmond  
Sechelt

Squamish  
University  
Vancouver

**Victoria Sub-Division**

Alberni  
Alert Bay  
Campbell River  
Chemainus  
Colwood  
Courtenay  
Cumberland  
Duncan

Ganges  
Ladysmith  
Lake Cowichan  
Nanaimo  
Port Alberni  
Port Alice  
Port Hardy

Qualicum Beach  
Shawnigan Lake  
Sydney  
Sooke  
Tahsis  
Tofino  
Ucluelet  
Victoria

**SASKATCHEWAN****“F” Division—HEADQUARTERS—REGINA****North Battleford Sub-Division**

Cutknife  
Glaslyn  
Goodsoil  
Green Lake  
Hafford  
Lloydminster

Loon Lake  
Maidstone  
Meadow Lake  
North Battleford  
Onion Lake  
Radisson

St. Walburg  
Spiritwood  
Unity  
Wilkie

**Prince Albert Sub-Division**

Big River  
Blaine Lake  
Carrot River  
Cumberland House  
Hudson Bay  
Ile a la Crosse  
Island Falls

La Ronge  
Melfort  
Nipawin  
Porcupine Plain  
Prince Albert  
Rosthern  
Shellbrook

Smeaton  
Stony Rapids  
Tisdale  
Uranium City  
Wakaw  
Waskesiu

**Regina Sub-Division**

Avonlea  
Bengough  
Broadview  
Carlyle  
Carnduff  
Estevan  
Fillmore

Fort Qu'Appelle  
Indian Head  
Kipling  
Milestone  
Moose Jaw  
Moosomin

North Portal  
Radville  
Regina Town Station  
Strasbourg  
Torquay  
Weyburn

**Saskatoon Sub-Division**

Biggar  
Colonsay  
Craik  
Elbow  
Eston  
Hanley

Humboldt  
Imperial  
Kerobert  
Kindersley  
Kyle  
Lanigan

Naicam  
Outlook  
Rosetown  
Saskatoon  
Vonda  
Watrous

**Swift Current Sub-Division**

Assiniboia  
Cabri  
Climax  
Consul  
Gravelbourg  
Gull Lake

Leader  
Mankota  
Maple Creek  
Morse  
Mossbank

Ponteix  
Shaunavon  
Swift Current  
Val Marie  
Willow Bunch

**Yorkton Sub-Division**

Balcarres  
Canora  
Esterhazy  
Foam Lake  
Ituna

Kamsack  
Kelvington  
Langenburg  
Melville  
Pelly

Punnichy  
Rose Valley  
Sturgis  
Wadena  
Yorkton

**NORTH WEST and YUKON TERRITORIES****“G” Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA****Western Arctic Sub-Division**

Aklavik  
Arctic Red River  
Coppermine  
Fort McPherson

Good Hope  
Herschel Island  
Inuvik  
Norman

Old Crow  
Sachs Harbour  
Tuktoyaktuk

**Central Arctic Sub-Division**

Baker Lake  
Cambridge Bay

Chesterfield Inlet  
Eskimo Point

Rankin Inlet  
Spence Bay

**Eastern Arctic Sub-Division**

Alexander Fiord  
Cape Christian  
Frobisher Bay

Grise Fiord  
Lake Harbour  
Pangnirtung

Pond Inlet  
Resolute Bay

**Yukon Sub-Division**

Carmacks  
Dawson  
Elsa

Haines Junction  
Mayo  
Teslin

Watson Lake  
Whitehorse

**Fort Smith Sub-Division**

Fort Smith  
Hay River  
Liard

Providence  
Rae  
Resolution

Simpson  
Yellowknife

**NOVA SCOTIA****"H" Division—HEADQUARTERS—HALIFAX****Halifax Sub-Division**

Barrington Passage  
Bridgetown  
Bridgewater  
Chester  
Dartmouth

Digby  
Halifax  
Kentville  
Liverpool  
Lunenburg

Metaghan River  
Sheet Harbour  
Shelburne  
Windsor  
Yarmouth

**Sydney Sub-Division**

Arichat  
Baddeck  
Cheticamp  
Eskasoni  
Glace Bay

Ingonish Beach  
Inverness  
New Waterford  
North Sydney

Port Hawkesbury  
Port Hood  
St. Peters  
Sydney

**Truro Sub-Division**

Amherst  
Antigonish  
Guysboro  
New Glasgow

Parrsboro  
Pictou  
Pugwash  
Sherbrooke

Springhill  
Stewiacke  
Tatamagouche  
Truro

**NEW BRUNSWICK****"J" Division—HEADQUARTERS—FREDERICTON****Fredericton Sub-Division**

Chipman  
Doaktown  
East Florenceville  
Edmundston  
Fredericton  
Gagetown  
Grand Falls

Grand Manan  
McAdam  
Minto  
Oromocto Town Det.  
Perth  
Plaster Rock  
St. Andrews Town Det.

St. George  
Saint John  
St. Leonard  
St. Quentin  
St. Stephen  
Woodstock

**Moncton Sub-Division**

Albert  
Bathurst  
Buctouche  
Campbellton  
Cambellton Town Det.  
Caraquet  
Chatham Town Det.

Dalhousie  
Jacquet River  
Moncton  
Newcastle  
Petitcodiac  
Port Elgin  
Richibucto

Sackville  
Shediac  
Shippegan  
Sussex  
Sussex Town Det.  
Tabusintac  
Tracadie



**ALBERTA****“K” Division—HEADQUARTERS—EDMONTON****Calgary Sub-Division**

Banff	Cochrane	Hanna
Bassano	Crossfield	High River
Beiseker	Drumheller	Okotoks
Brooks	Gleichen	Oyen
Calgary		Strathmore
Canmore		

**Edmonton Sub-Division**

Andrew	Fort McMurray	St. Albert (R)
Athabaska	Hinton	St. Albert (M)
Bonnyville	Jasper	St. Paul
Breton	Lac la Biche	Stony Plain
Cold Lake	Lamont	Swan Hills
Derwent	Leduc	Two Hills
Drayton Valley	Mayerthorpe	Vegreville
Edmonton	Redwater	Viking
Edson	Riley	Wainwright
Evansburg	Smoky Lake	Westlock
Fort Chipewyan	Vermilion	Whitecourt

**Lethbridge Sub-Division**

Barons	Fort Macleod	Picture Butte
Blairmore	Lethbridge	Pincher Creek
Bow Island	Magrath	Taber
Cardston	Manyberries	Vauxhall
Claresholm	Medicine Hat	Vulcan
Coutts	Nanton (M)	Waterton Park
Foremost	Nanton (R)	

**Peace River Sub-Division**

Beaver Lodge	Grande Prairie	Peace River
Fairview	High Prairie	Slave Lake
Faust	Manning	Spirit River
Fort Vermilion	McLennan	Valleyview

**Red Deer Sub-Division**

Bashaw	Killam	Rocky Mountain House
Camrose	Olds	Stettler
Coronation	Ponoka	Three Hills
Innisfail	Provost	Wetaskiwin
	Red Deer	

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND****“L” Division—HEADQUARTERS—CHARLOTTETOWN****Administered from Charlottetown**

Alberton	Charlottetown	Souris
Borden	Montague	Summerside

**ONTARIO****“O” Division—HEADQUARTERS—TORONTO****London Sub-Division**

Chatham  
Kitchener  
London

Muncey  
Ohsweken  
Sarnia

Walpole Island  
Windsor

**Toronto Sub-Division**

Belleville  
Camp Borden  
Fort Erie

Hamilton  
Malton Airport  
Niagara Falls  
Orillia

Owen Sound  
Peterborough  
Toronto Town Station

**“Depot” Division—HEADQUARTERS—REGINA****Fort Walsh****“Marine” Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA**

NIL

**“Air” Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA**

Rockcliffe  
Regina  
Edmonton  
Frobisher Bay  
Winnipeg

Vancouver  
Fort Smith  
Prince Albert  
St. John's  
Victoria

Churchill  
Prince George  
Inuvik  
Corner Brook  
Whitehorse

## APPENDIX "B"

### Municipalities Policed by R.C.M.P.

By Provinces, March 31, 1963

#### Newfoundland

Corner Brook  
Labrador City

#### Prince Edward Island

Souris

#### New Brunswick

Campbellton  
Chatham  
Dalhousie  
Oromocto  
St. Andrews  
Sussex

#### Nova Scotia

Inverness  
Pictou  
Windsor

#### Manitoba

Beausejour  
Carberry  
Carman  
Charleswood  
Dauphin  
Flin Flon  
Gimli  
Killarney  
Lynn Lake  
Melita  
Minnedosa  
Portage la Prairie  
Selkirk  
Swan River  
The Pas  
Thompson  
Virden  
Winnipeg Beach

#### Saskatchewan

Assiniboia  
Biggar  
Canora  
Craik

Eston  
Foam Lake  
Gravelbourg  
Hudson Bay  
Humboldt  
Indian Head  
Kamsack  
Kindersley  
Lloydminster  
Maple Creek  
Meadow Lake  
Melfort  
Melville  
Moosomin  
Outlook  
Radville  
Rosetown  
Shaunavon  
Tisdale  
Uranium City  
Watrous  
Wilkie  
Yorkton

#### Alberta

Brooks  
Claresholm  
Drumheller  
Ft. MacLeod  
Gleichen  
Grande Prairie  
High River  
Innisfail  
Nanton  
Okotoks  
Olds  
Peace River  
Red Deer  
Stettler  
St. Albert  
St. Paul  
Swan Hills  
Three Hills  
Vegreville  
Vermilion  
Wetaskiwin

#### British Columbia

Alberni, City of  
Armstrong, City of  
Burnaby, Dist. of  
Chilliwack, City of  
Chilliwack, Twp. of  
Coquitlam  
Courtenay, City of  
Cranbrook, City of  
Dawson Creek, City of  
Duncan, City of  
Enderby, City of  
Fernie, City of  
Grand Forks, City of  
Greenwood, City of  
Kamloops, City of  
Kelowna, City of  
Kimberley, City of  
Kitimat, Dist. of  
Langley, City of  
Langley, Twp. of  
Maple Ridge, Dist. of  
Nanaimo, City of  
North Cowichan, Dist. of  
North Vancouver, City of  
North Vancouver, Dist. of  
Penticton, City of  
Port Alberni, City of  
Port Coquitlam, City of  
Powell River, Dist. of  
Prince George, City of  
Prince Rupert, City of  
Revelstoke, City of  
Richmond, Twp. of  
Rossland, City of  
Salmon Arm, Dist. of  
Sumas, Dist. of  
Summerland, Dist. of  
Surrey, Dist. of  
Terrace  
Trail, City of  
Vernon, City of  
White Rock, City of



## APPENDIX "C"

### Conspiracy—Narcotic Control Act Hamilton, Ontario

During September, 1961, information was developed by Hamilton Detachment, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, that a well known drug addict named Nicholas FREEL Jr. was habitually collecting money from other addicts in the city and passing it to an unknown person who would then reveal the location of a cache of narcotics. FREEL would then return to the addicts from whom he had collected money and take them to the cache where the drugs would be distributed.

Members of Hamilton Detachment Narcotics Squad began systematic observation of FREEL's activities. During the first half of October he was seen meeting groups of addicts and receiving money from them on frequent occasions. He was occasionally assisted in this activity by another person identified as Charles "Sonny" SEARLES. All observations were carefully noted for future reference.

On October 17, 1961, FREEL was successfully followed after a "meet" (a gathering of drug addicts) and was observed to engage in conversations with an unknown woman on the street a few blocks away. Later the same day Narcotic Squad members covered another meet where an addict was observed passing money to FREEL.

The following evening FREEL and SEARLES presided over a meeting attended by several known drug addicts including Robert GAMBLE, Hazel GAMBLE and Margaret SULLIVAN. As in previous cases, FREEL and SEARLES collected a quantity of money from the assembled addicts.

Observations continued during the next few days and the several meetings covered in that period followed the same routine as noted earlier. Sufficient evidence had been gathered to implicate both FREEL and SEARLES, however additional surveillance was required in order to determine the source of the illicit narcotics.

On November 30, 1961, two meets were covered and on both occasions FREEL and SEARLES were followed. In each instance, FREEL was seen to meet the same unknown woman previously observed, while SEARLES waited for him a short distance away. Investigation revealed the woman's name to be Patricia CHAMPAGNE who was previously unknown to the Narcotics Squad.

Two days later CHAMPAGNE was once again observed meeting FREEL on the street. At this time she was a passenger in a 1953 Meteor automobile driven by a man who was not immediately recognized. A check of the car's registration showed that it was owned by one Celina RUSSELL. This name struck a responsive chord in the minds of Drug Squad Personnel as an individual with the same surname who had been a former drug trafficking suspect.

FREEL was seen meeting with CHAMPAGNE on several occasions during the following week, and it was significant to note that a group of addicts invariably gathered a few blocks away on each occasion. On November 7th CHAMPAGNE was again seen in the Meteor automobile and on this occasion members of the Force were successful in identifying the driver of the car as one Jack RUSSELL.

Observations continued during the next several days and more notes were compiled covering the various exchanges of money between addicts and FREEL. A definite pattern was established which indicated that at approximately 4:00 P.M. and 10:00 P.M. daily the addicts would gather to pool their money and hand it over to FREEL. This man would in turn take the cash directly to either CHAMPAGNE or RUSSELL. Upon returning to the group of addicts, FREEL would be able to direct them to the location of a narcotic cache.

During November a list was compiled of all locations where drugs had been picked up by one or another of the addicts. A pattern also emerged from this, as the caches appeared to be hidden in groups of four or five. When one was picked up in a new section of the city it was safe to assume that three or four more would subsequently be located in the same general area. Accordingly, when a cache was located through observation of the suspect group, a search would be made of the district in an effort to find the remaining caches.

On November 29, during one of these searches, a cache of 10 capsules of heroin was located in an alley in the east end of the city. The following day FREEL and another drug addict, Patricia HAY, removed the cache of heroin and were allowed to leave unmolested.

Again on December 13 a cache of 15 capsules of heroin was located using the same method as before. A short time later Charles SEARLES and one William DOUGHERTY arrived at the scene and picked up the narcotics. As the investigation was still incomplete, they were allowed to depart the area without being approached.

On February 12, 1962, members assigned to cover the movements of Patricia CHAMPAGNE observed her standing beside a telephone booth near her home. At 3:20 p.m. the telephone rang and was answered by CHAMPAGNE who made several notes on a scrap of paper as she talked. It was decided to terminate the investigation at this point, and CHAMPAGNE was taken into custody as she left the phone booth. The scrap of paper was examined and found to contain a list of four addresses followed by a series of coded abbreviations. By using the list of addresses as a guide, 50 capsules of heroin were recovered from 4 caches, one near each address given.

As a result of the evidence gathered during the previous several months, charges of conspiracy to traffic in narcotics were laid jointly against Jack RUSSELL, Patricia CHAMPAGNE, Nicholas FREEL Jr., Charles SEARLES, Patricia HAY and William DOUGHERTY.

Following a lengthy trial before Judge and Jury in the City of Hamilton, all six accused were found guilty of conspiracy and sentenced to serve five years imprisonment in each case.

### **Excise Act Case**

#### **Police Service Dog Locates Illicit Alcohol**

There is a well known cliché in existence which states that a dog is man's best friend, however in the case of Marcel GUAY, dealer in illicit alcohol, this old saying does not hold true.

GUAY had long been suspected of selling illicit alcohol throughout the Three Rivers, Quebec area but no evidence could be obtained to support our suspicions until November 1962. At that time, information was developed through surveillance which indicated that GUAY might have a cache of alcohol in one



of a row of ten identical garages located near his residence. It was considered impossible to maintain observation over the area due to the close proximity of GUAY's residence and the fact that he was well known to keep a sharp look-out for strangers.

In view of this situation, Police Service Dog "Ace" and his Master were summoned to Three Rivers to assist investigators in this and other similar cases. "Ace" was taken to the row of garages and given the command "search booze". The dog proceeded up the row, checking each garage in turn, until he came to one which appeared to hold his attention. After spending a few moments examining the exterior of the building, "Ace" became excited and further demonstrated his interest by trying very hard, in his canine way, to force an entrance.

When the garage door was opened by investigators, under authority of a Search Warrant, they found GUAY's 1950 panel truck, loaded with 100 gallons of pure alcohol.

GUAY was arrested a few days later driving an automobile loaded with an additional 88 gallons of illicit alcohol.

Both vehicles were seized under the provisions of the Excise Act.

Marcel GUAY appeared in Three Rivers Court charged with possession of illicit alcohol contrary to Section 163(1)(a) of the Excise Act. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$500.00 and costs or in default of payment, to serve four months in jail.

### **International Traffic in Narcotics**

#### **Co-operation Between R.C.M.P. and Ontario Provincial Police**

The following is an illustration of the high degree of co-operation which exists between the Ontario Provincial Police and the R.C.M.P.

During the afternoon of June 5, 1962, a farmer and his 15 year old son were repairing fences along a side road in West Flamborough township, near Hamilton, Ontario. About 3:00 p.m. a car occupied by a man and woman drove slowly along the road and stopped a short distance from the farmer. The driver got out and appeared to throw something into the ditch. The farmer cautioned him against throwing garbage along the road but received little more than a passing glance from the driver of the car as he drove away.

Half an hour later the boy was driving his father's tractor along the same road on his way home. Overcome by curiosity, he stopped and looked in the ditch where the car had been parked and found eight small envelopes, each containing approximately an ounce of a white powder—all wrapped together in a piece of cellophane. He took this package home and as no one could identify the contents of the envelopes, the Ontario Provincial Police were notified.

An O.P.P. constable responded to the call and picked up the package, returning it to his office in Waterdown, Ontario. Suspecting that the envelopes contained narcotics, he called the Hamilton Detachment of the R.C.M.P. into the investigation and two Narcotic Squad members arrived at the Waterdown O.P.P. Detachment at 6:30 p.m. A routine investigation now became a matter of the utmost urgency as there was every indication that the package was a large cache of narcotics. A field test was quickly made on a sample of the white powder from one of the envelopes and the result confirmed its identity beyond doubt. This powder was heroin, eight ounces of it, worth thousands of dollars on the illegal market.



The exact original location had to be determined from the boy who found it before the package of narcotics could be replaced. The boy pinpointed the location as about 12 feet from the road in front of a large pine tree. It was now 8:30 p.m. and over five hours had elapsed since the package had been hidden.

In the meantime two more members of Hamilton Detachment had arrived, bringing binoculars and other necessary equipment. The packages were quickly replaced in their original position and covered with pine needles. With all possible haste surveillance was set up on the spot and the road was cleared of men and vehicles. Two constables secreted themselves in a swamp across the road and two other policemen drove their radio car into a nearby farm yard, concealing themselves from the road. Two others left the area to obtain further assistance as more men and cars were urgently needed to cover the area completely. It was 8:40 p.m., the cache was down, the road was deserted and the waiting period began.

At 9:01 p.m. a 1961 Cadillac bearing American license plates drove along the road and stopped abruptly between the concealed policemen and the cache. They heard the car door open and close, and footsteps receding across the road. They waited for almost 20 seconds and then advanced toward the car. As they came into view of the Cadillac they saw the driver, later identified as Joseph AUGELLO, still sitting behind the wheel. Coming across the highway toward the vehicle with the packages of heroin in his hands was another man, who later gave his name as Michael TASCARELLA. After being arrested both individuals were searched but no weapons were found.

Both prisoners were residents of Buffalo, N.Y. They claimed that they had left Buffalo at about 7:00 p.m. to go for a drive and had just happened to pass through West Flamborough township. Answering a call of nature, they had turned into the side road in question and as a result TASCARELLA had accidentally found the package containing the drugs. However, a telephone call to the American authorities revealed that TASCARELLA had long been suspected of being active in the illicit traffic in drugs in Buffalo and that he had a lengthy criminal record. Joseph AUGELLO had never been arrested prior to this occasion.

Both men chose to be tried before a Judge and Jury, and both pleaded "not guilty" to the offence. During the trial, which lasted five days, evidence was presented by the Crown to the effect that the seized heroin was 78 per cent pure and that it could easily be adulterated to eventually produce 24 ounces of the drug in a saleable condition. From this amount 10,000 capsules of heroin could be made, to be sold at \$6.00 per capsule to the drug addict—resulting in a potential value of \$60,000.00. The jury found both men guilty as charged.

Following their conviction, the Judge, referring to the two accused as "merchants of misery", sentenced each to a term of fifteen years imprisonment.

**Angus Blake MacKENZIE—Air Crash,  
MacMillan Lake District, N.W.T.**

Angus Blake MacKENZIE, age 47 years, pilot and sole passenger in Canadian Registered Aircraft CF-FYN (Cessna 180), went missing on January 5, 1962, on a supply flight from Smith River Airport, situated adjacent to the Alaska Highway in Northern British Columbia, en-route to Mickey Lake, N.W.T. The flight was of short duration involving some 140 miles over rugged mountainous terrain. When MacKENZIE did not arrive at his destination, the D.O.T. alerted

this Force and RCAF Search & Rescue. Four RCAF planes, as well as local light aircraft took part in a concentrated search, however, as the missing aircraft was not located within a reasonable period, the search was called off.

On August 8, 1962, Mr. John LANGDON of Nahanni Films Ltd., in which company MACKENZIE was a partner, spotted the crashed Cessna about seven miles west of MacMillan Lake, N.W.T. Subsequent to locating the crashed plane, the Whitehorse based police "Beaver" aircraft (CF-MPO) flew a search party into MacMillan Lake, which included D.O.T. investigators and Cpl. G. B. Warner, N.C.O. i/c Watson Lake Detachment.

Due to the extremely rugged terrain, the ground search party experienced difficulty in reaching the crash site located some seven miles away, high on a mountainside. The following excerpt is taken from the investigator's report—"The terrain looked rough from the air but not as rough as it later proved to be".

No trace of MACKENZIE could be found at the crash site, however, a diary and chronicle compiled by MACKENZIE following the crash was found embodied in the aircraft's log book. MACKENZIE's entries in the diary were made using a .303 lead bullet as a pencil. The diary reveals that MACKENZIE survived the crash uninjured and lived on rations carried in the plane until February 20, 1962 at least, and perhaps longer. Noted at the crash scene was a tree located about four feet from the make-shift tent set up by MACKENZIE, which bore fifty-one distinct individual notches—undoubtedly each notch representing a day.

MACKENZIE also recorded in his diary of seeing "search planes" overhead. While he had an ample supply of food to see him through to spring weather, MACKENZIE indicated in his diary that he felt his chances of survival would be better if he could make it to "starvation camp" on MacMillan Lake.

Missing from the supplies and equipment carried on the plane were a pair of snowshoes, a sleeping-bag and a rifle. This coupled with the last entries in MACKENZIE's diary, which revealed he was obviously experiencing hallucinations, can only lead to the profound conclusion that MACKENZIE set off from the crash scene in a desperate attempt to reach MacMillan Lake, perishing as a result.

Of two concentrated ground searches carried out in the vicinity of the crash, one during the middle of August and the other the first part of September 1962, no trace of MACKENZIE was found. Evidence found at the crash scene established that MACKENZIE was able to shoot a few ptarmigan and rabbits; that he chopped about three cords of firewood. A quantity of ammunition was found at the crash scene, as well as enough sardines and bully-beef to last one man for more than a month.

There is much conjecture as to what course of action MACKENZIE took towards the end. One thing is certain, all hope of ever finding him alive has been abandoned.

MACKENZIE and LANGDON formed the Nahanni Film venture for the express purpose of photographing the famed mountainous Nahanni Valley Country of the N.W.T. While it is unknown what actually caused the crash, it is known that MACKENZIE was inexperienced as a flier. MACKENZIE's chronicle and diary has been released to the Public Trustee, Province of Alberta, in Edmonton, who is administering the estate.









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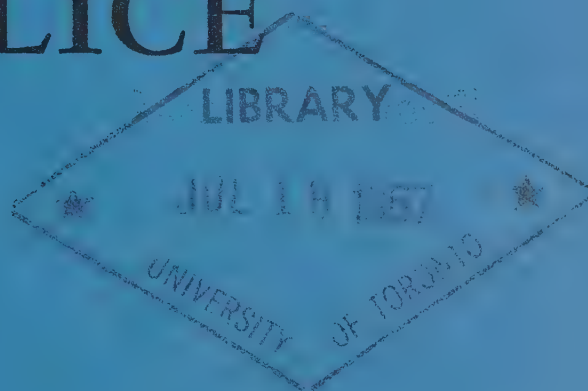
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*Report of the*

*Commission*

# ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE



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*Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1964*

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*Report of the*

ROYAL  
CANADIAN  
MOUNTED  
POLICE

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*Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1964*

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To His Excellency General Georges P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., C.D., Governor General  
of Canada

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to submit to Your Excellency the Report of  
the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1964.

Respectfully submitted,

LAWRENCE T. PENNELL,  
*Solicitor General*





ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

To: The Honourable LAWRENCE T. Pennell, Solicitor General of Canada.

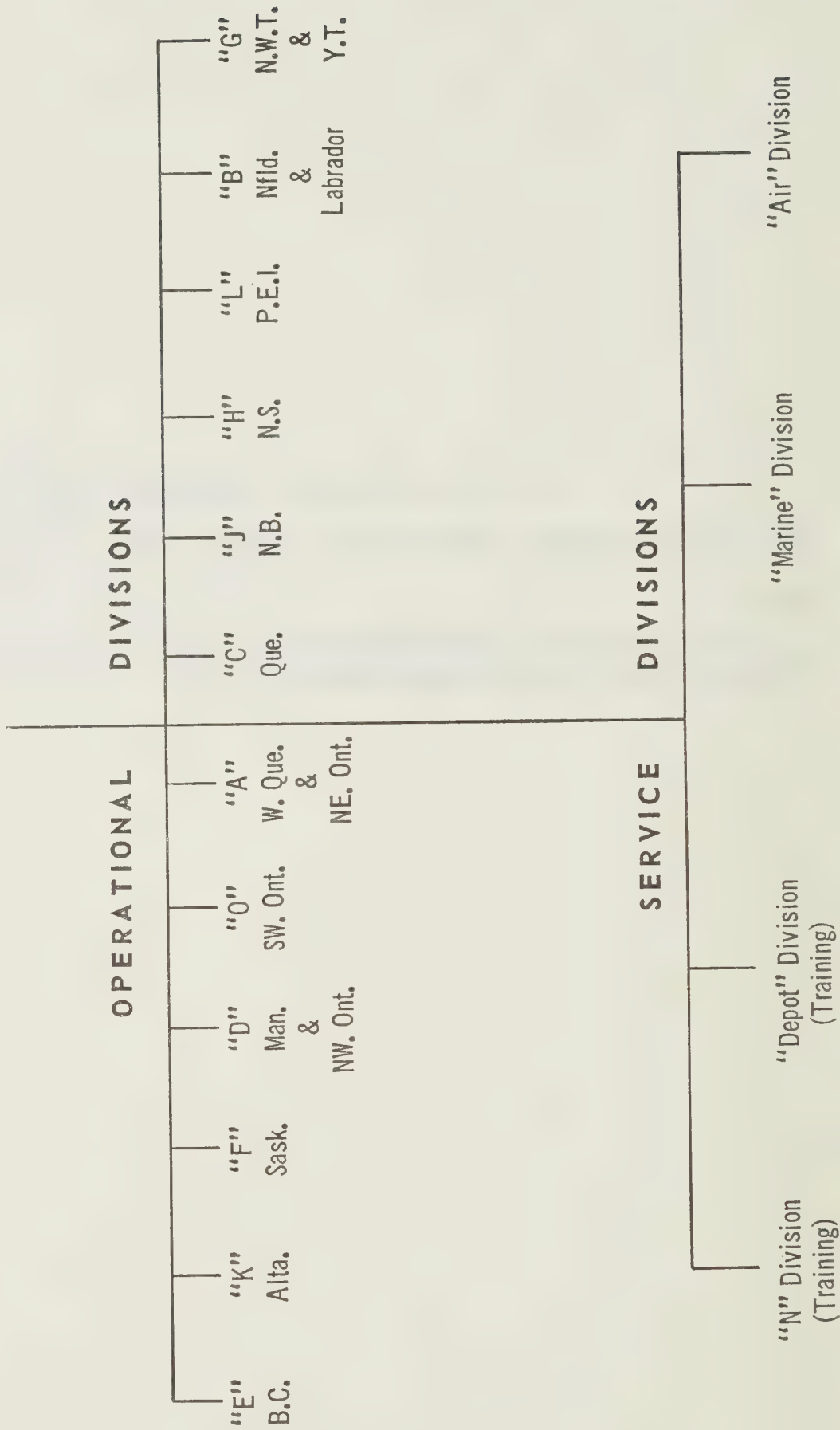
SIR:

I have the honour to submit the following Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1964.

# ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

## ORGANIZATION

### HEADQUARTERS DIVISION



# Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police

## ORGANIZATION

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police is governed by the provisions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act. This Act provides for the constitution and organization of the Force and the disciplinary provisions under which the members serve.

The Headquarters of the Force is located at Ottawa and consists of the Office of the Commissioner, one Deputy Commissioner in charge of operations, one Deputy Commissioner in charge of administration and five Directorates, as indicated in the chart on page 10.

For the purpose of administration the Force is divided into twelve operational and four service divisions, designated either alphabetically or by name, which cover the territorial limits of Canada. The geographical location of each Division is shown on page 8.

Eleven operational Divisions are located in the provinces and in addition, one with Headquarters at Ottawa covers the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

The "Marine" and "Air" Divisions are service divisions which support the operational divisions by providing transportation and allied services. The Headquarters for both "Air" and "Marine" Divisions are located at Ottawa. The two remaining service divisions, "N" and "Depot", located at Ottawa and Regina respectively, are training divisions and provide facilities for recruit training, advanced training, Police College Classes and training of the Musical Ride. Some of these courses are open to other police forces.

The operational divisions are divided into 41 sub-divisions with 628 detachments as shown in Appendix "A". The "Air" Division operates 15 "Air" detachments strategically located throughout Canada. There is also a detachment at Ramsayville, Ontario for the training of police service dogs, and a detachment at Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan for the purpose of pasturing and breeding horses.

Central Arctic Sub-Division Headquarters was moved from Baker Lake, Northwest Territories, to Fort Churchill, Manitoba, on March 20th, 1964.

The following is a list of permanent detachments opened and closed during the fiscal year 1963-64:

<i>Detachments Opened</i>		<i>Detachments Closed</i>	
Lumsden.....	"F"	Chesterfield Inlet.....	"G"
Pinawa.....	"D"	Alexandra Fiord.....	"G"
Tofield.....	"K"	Ryley.....	"K"
Roddickton.....	"B"	Twin Falls.....	"B"
High Level.....	"K"	Greenwood.....	"E"
Midway.....	"E"	Bralorne.....	"E"
Kingston.....	"H"		



## HEADQUARTERS ORGANIZATION



## **Jurisdiction**

The R.C.M. Police is employed in such places within or outside Canada as prescribed by the Governor in Council and is responsible for the enforcement of laws made by or under the authority of the Parliament of Canada.

The Force is required to maintain law and order in the Yukon and Northwest Territories and in such national parks and other areas that are designated from time to time by the Minister and to assist other Government Departments as the Minister may direct.

The R.C.M. Police is also responsible to maintain and operate such security and intelligence services of Canada and in addition, to guard and protect such buildings, installations, dockyards and other properties of Her Majesty in right of Canada as designated by the Minister.

In addition to these Federal duties, the Force is responsible to maintain law and order in those provinces and municipalities with which the Minister has entered into an arrangement under Section 20 of the R.C.M. Police Act and to carry out such other duties as may be specified in those arrangements.

## **Provincial Agreements**

The Force acts as provincial police in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. These arrangements have been in effect since 1928 in Saskatchewan, 1932 in Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and 1950 in British Columbia and Newfoundland. The R.C.M. Police is employed in these eight provinces in administering justice, enforcing the laws of the provincial legislatures and carrying out other duties agreed to by the parties concerned.

## **Municipal Agreements**

The R.C.M. Police had 121 cities, municipal districts and towns under contract in provinces where there were policing agreements. See Appendix "B".

Under the terms of agreements, municipalities are charged at a per annum rate based on the per capita cost of maintaining and operating the Force.

Municipalities under contract provide furnished office and jail cell accommodation and garage facilities when required or pay to the Government of Canada a reasonable amount for the use of these facilities. Municipalities also pay police car mileage at the rate of nine cents for each mile travelled in excess of 3,100 per annum.

## **CRIME**

During the past fiscal year, the Force investigated a total of 420,631 offences in all provinces and territories of Canada as shown in the chart on page 13. This total includes 102,209 Criminal Code offences and 30,349 Federal Statute violations. The remainder were under Provincial and Municipal Statutes, which together totalled slightly more than 288,000 cases.

### **CRIMINAL CODE**

In the 420,631 offences investigated, 340,042 charges were laid, 51,288 of which were under the Criminal Code of Canada. Convictions resulted in 96.5% of the prosecutions while 1.79% were dismissed and 1.71% withdrawn. An additional 51,293 investigations were conducted wherein the complaint was unfounded.

There were 8,694 juveniles implicated in Criminal Code offences investigated by the Force. This is a rise of 14% over last year.

The total in the murder, attempted murder, and manslaughter classification of 149 cases includes 60 murders.

An increase of 3,675 occurred in the number of offences committed against property which includes such crimes as theft, robbery, breaking and entering, and safebreaking.

The total overall number of investigations conducted by the Force during the year, exclusive of unfounded complaints, increased by 16.34% over the previous twelve month period.

### **Uniform Crime Reporting System**

The new C-75 filing system was put into effect throughout the Force on January 1st, 1964. This was designed to accommodate the "Uniform Crime Reporting System" recently developed and adopted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The manner in which statistical records are now being maintained has precluded strict adherence to the format previously utilized for our Annual Report. The new system is part of an active and continuing program to reduce clerical work within the Force.

### **Crime Conditions in Doukhobor Communities**

During the last fiscal year the Doukhobor situation was relatively quiet with only three depredations attributed to the Doukhobors and one to a non-Doukhobor sympathizer.

On July 21, 1963, nearly all Doukhobor inmates at the Agassiz Prison refused to eat. Fasting continued until October and at one stage several of the younger prisoners had to be force-fed. Six inmates were eventually removed to a hospital and one death occurred.

During August, 1963, the Freedomite Group, who had been residing in Vancouver since the previous January, moved to Agassiz where they set up a tent village outside of the prison area. With the approach of winter a number of these families returned to the Kootenays thereby reducing the tent village at Agassiz to 86 units and a few improvised shelters.



Table 1—National Crime—Royal Canadian Mounted Police Jurisdiction

Province	Criminal Code							Federal Statutes			Provincial Statutes			Municipal	Total offences	
	Murder att. murder man-slaughter	Sex offences	Offences against persons	Offences against property	Counterfeiting	Driving intoxicated and impaired	Other driving offences	Other criminal code offences	Narcotic control	Food and drug act	Other federal statute offences	Traffic offences	Liquor offences	Other provincial statute offences		Municipal by-law offences
British Columbia.....	47	383	2,424	16,223	49	3,717	1,908	14,969	497	59	4,281	68,804	23,808	9,473	5,070	151,712
Alberta.....	18	167	830	6,574	6	838	1,082	5,091	51	11	3,666	41,030	11,349	3,944	3,835	78,492
Saskatchewan.....	14	128	849	4,173	4	924	433	4,711	13	12	1,708	26,616	7,788	2,461	1,968	51,802
Manitoba.....	31	126	766	3,733	4	704	511	4,639	54	42	2,181	16,144	7,511	1,086	1,493	39,025
Ontario.....	4	18	18	211	480	69	25	130	216	36	7,961	89	9	7	.....	9,255
Quebec.....	.....	.....	1	39	431	.....	.....	178	101	35	6,829	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,614
New Brunswick.....	3	62	467	2,639	6	522	338	2,361	2	3	633	15,643	4,352	149	132	27,312
Nova Scotia.....	20	99	765	2,587	5	568	509	2,823	4	1	1,123	9,163	4,373	1,033	119	23,192
Prince Edward Island.....	.....	9	48	303	.....	270	48	422	1	.....	95	2,114	1,159	138	.....	4,607
Newfoundland.....	7	112	367	3,473	6	415	392	2,997	2	.....	500	9,744	1,339	1,279	572	21,205
Yukon and North-west Territories.....	9	29	237	556	1	134	45	893	2	.....	230	919	3,063	159	138	6,415
Total Offences.....	149	1,119	6,772	40,511	992	8,161	5,291	39,214	943	199	29,207	190,266	64,751	19,729	13,327	420,631

Counterfeiting

The counterfeit currency situation continues to receive close attention. A total face value of \$59,552.00 in counterfeit Bank of Canada notes and \$5,660.00 in United States currency was removed from public circulation during the year. Additionally, during our various investigations, more than \$14,000.00 in counterfeit Canadian paper money and \$386,000.00 in United States currency was seized.

On February 19, 1964, two Vancouver residents were arrested in Toronto for possession and uttering a new series of \$10.00 United States Federal Reserve Bank notes. Details of their arrest were immediately forwarded to Vancouver where investigation revealed one of the arrested men was known to associate with the operator of a commercial printing shop. Searches resulted in the seizure of \$98,000.00 in counterfeit \$10.00 United States Federal Reserve notes similar to those passed in Toronto and \$91,540.00 in counterfeit \$20.00 United States notes. Printing machinery used in the manufacture of the spurious currency was also seized together with a quantity of paper, ink and other equipment.

The printing shop operator was convicted on charges of possession and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. The two persons arrested in Toronto were also convicted and received penitentiary sentences of four and one half years and two and one half years respectively.

FEDERAL STATUTES

There were 43,652 investigations reported under Federal Statutes, an increase of 362 over the preceding year. Charges were laid in 30,349 instances with 19,644 convictions being registered.

Customs Act

Enforcement activities continued at a high level during the year. Emphasis was placed on reduction of administrative and clerical work and in line with this policy, the value of small quantities of smuggled goods which may be handed over to Departmental Collectors of Customs without formal seizure action was raised from \$10.00 to \$20.00.

The 1,856 Customs seizures effected is an increase of 291 from the 1962-63 period. In addition, 570 petty cases involving smuggled goods valued at \$20.00 or less were turned over to Collectors of Customs in lieu of seizure.

No major seizures of cigarettes were made and most of the 2,217 cartons seized originated with crew members of foreign vessels arriving at Coastal Ports and along the St. Lawrence Seaway. The following is a comparison of seizures under the Customs Act during the past three years:

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Seizures.....	1,598	1,565	1,856
Cigarettes.....	8,153	1,882	2,217
Vehicles.....	686	624	724
Vessels.....	265	238	195

NOTE: Cigarettes shown by carton (200 cigarettes per carton).



Smuggling by crew members of foreign vessels is still a problem. One vessel was seized in Halifax Harbour when a search revealed 310 bottles of rum concealed on board. A charge laid against the Chief Steward resulted in a fine of \$250.00 and the vessel was released upon payment of a \$400.00 penalty.

A fishing boat operating out of Seven Islands, Quebec was seized when a search party uncovered 88 gallons of alcohol, 23 bottles of liquor, and 17 cartons of cigarettes. A panel truck used in transporting contraband from the ship was also seized. Three members of the crew were prosecuted and fines totalling \$1,500.00 were imposed. A \$400.00 penalty assessed against the vessel was forfeited as was the panel truck. It is of interest to note that approximately six weeks later a further seizure of 85 gallons of contraband alcohol was seized aboard the same vessel. The same three crew members were again arrested and charged under the Customs Act. One man was fined \$500.00 and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment as a second offender. Charges are still outstanding against the other two persons. The vessel was forfeited when the captain declined to pay a \$2,000.00 penalty assessed against it.

An investigation in Toronto during the spring of 1963, revealed large quantities of unset diamonds and other jewelry were being disposed of in that area. Goods valued in excess of \$500,000.00 were seized under the Criminal Code and Customs Act by the Metropolitan Toronto Police Department and our Preventive Service Section. Two persons have been arrested under the Criminal Code. Some of the recovered articles were identified as stolen in burglaries in the province of Quebec, in New York City and in Antwerp, Belgium.

In another investigation a United States citizen was arrested in Toronto in possession of jewelry and diamonds valued in excess of \$72,000.00. Several additional seizures were made of jewelry and furs valued at approximately \$35,000.00 which had previously been disposed of in Canada by this person. Charges are pending under the Customs Act.

Table 2—Customs Excise

CUSTOMS													
Prov. Div.	Nfld. B	PEI L	N.S. H	N.B. J	P.Q. C	Ont. Que. A	Ont. O	Man. Ont. D	Sask. F	Alta. K	B.C. E	NWT. G	TOTAL
Vessels.....	8	—	41	6	25	39	28	8	—	—	40	—	195
Vehicles.....	27	—	7	80	114	27	237	50	55	22	102	3	724
Asst. Liquor.....	57	—	252	7	392	—	35	3	1	—	128	—	875
Cigts.....	573	—	390	256	275	—	460	8	—	—	255	—	2,217
Seizures.....	63	1	79	133	331	102	618	84	70	65	303	7	1,856

EXCISE													
Prov. Div.	Nfld. B	PEI L	N.S. H	N.B. J	P.Q. C	Ont. Que. A	Ont. O	Man. Ont. D	Sask. F	Alta. K	B.C. E	NWT. G	TOTAL
Vehicles.....	—	—	2	—	66	7	6	7	3	5	1	—	97
Beer & Wash.....	—	289	930	115	39,070	595	1,273	1,027	2,314	514	270	—	46,397
Spirits.....	—	18	37	9	5,210	2,130	182	296	59	29	70	—	8,040
Stills													
Complete.....	1	15	30	4	42	19	74	28	35	14	18	—	280
Stills Part.....	2	1	8	1	6	9	25	2	2	8	7	—	71
Tobacco.....	—	—	—	—	1,315	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,315
Seizures.....	3	22	50	8	258	49	201	58	47	32	30	—	758

NOTE: Liquids shown in gallons.  
Cigarettes shown in cartons (200 per carton).  
Tobacco shown in pounds.



## Excise Act

During the year there were 758 Excise seizures made, 120 less than for the previous year. The 280 complete stills seized is an increase of 9 over last year's total and this represents the highest number of stills seized during recent years. Seventy-one part stills were also placed under seizure.

Twenty-four of the stills were of the commercial variety, 14 of which had an estimated capacity of from 50 to 200 gallons of illicit spirits per day.

One of the largest and most efficiently operated commercial distilling operations was uncovered on a farm near St. Valerien, Quebec. A large two-column still capable of producing upwards of 200 gallons of alcohol per day was seized together with a large quantity of wash, 935 gallons of distilled spirits, 13,800 pounds of sugar and an automobile. Two persons arrested at the site were subsequently convicted under the Excise Act and assessed fines totalling \$4,000.00. Potential revenue loss for each day's operation of this still was \$4,290.00.

The following three year comparative summary of Excise Act enforcement is of interest:

	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Seizures.....	602	878	758
Stills.....	242	271	280
Spirits (Gals.).....	4,410	5,304	8,040
Tobacco (Lbs.).....	501	4,202	1,315

The majority of illicit commercial type stills were seized in the province of Quebec. Several seizures of spirits in Ontario indicated that products from these stills were being transported considerable distances for distribution. One Quebec vehicle intercepted near Sudbury, Ontario, contained 84 gallons of illicit spirits destined for sale in that district. Another vehicle seized near Kingston, Ontario, contained 96 gallons of alcohol.

## Income Tax Act

We continued to assist the Department of National Revenue, Taxation Division, in prosecutions under this Act. Members of the Force, acting in their capacity as Peace Officers, assisted the Special Investigation Branch, Taxation Division, during searches for documentary and other evidence where frauds on the revenue laws were suspected.

## Canada Shipping Act

The number of inspections for safety equipment and licencing under the Small Vessel Regulations was comparable to last year. Convictions have shown a slight increase over last season.

## Narcotic Control Act

There has been an improvement in conditions relative to narcotic offences in Canada. Perhaps the most noticeable indications were as follows:

- (a) The absence in this field of many non-addicted persons whose past criminal specialty is known to have been narcotics;

- (b) The high price of heroin, the main drug of addiction, which continues at from \$15.00 per capsule in Vancouver to \$6.00 in Montreal;
- (c) The irregular and, at times, non-existent supply of heroin;
- (d) The drop in addict population. In Vancouver, for instance, the number of addicts dropped from 1,320 to 970, of whom more than 600 are presently serving prison terms.

This improvement can be attributed to both the high level of enforcement and the fact that Courts in Canada are taking cognizance of the serious nature of drug offences and are imposing severe penalties. Would-be-traffickers are well aware of the fact that their operations cannot continue indefinitely without detection and prosecution. With the prospect of life imprisonment in the first instance or indeterminate detention for a second offence, under Part II of the Narcotic Control Act, when proclaimed, the traffickers have invariably withdrawn from this field following their first conviction.

There were 943 offences reported under the Narcotic Control Act resulting in the arrest of 537 persons. Forty-two of these were charged with trafficking or possession for the purpose of trafficking.

Slightly more than 131 pounds of heroin and 56 ounces of marihuana were seized during the year together with a smaller quantity of other drugs.

A comparative summary covering the past three years is as follows:

	<u>1961-62</u>	<u>1962-63</u>	<u>1963-64</u>
Arrests.....	587	417	537
Convictions.....	357	241	313

Juvenile addiction was not a problem during the year under review. Several reports of addiction in schools were investigated but were found to be without foundation.

Although heroin continued as the main drug of addiction, marihuana has maintained a certain degree of prominence, mainly among persons employed in the entertainment industry. At Cloverdale, B.C., Robert Williams, was convicted of importing marihuana into Canada and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. Another investigation at Windsor, Ontario, resulted in the arrest and conviction of nine persons for possession and trafficking in marihuana.

During the spring and summer of 1963, the Toronto and Hamilton market was supplied with heroin by a syndicate headed by Charles Cipolla of Guelph, Ontario. An investigation implicated twelve persons in a conspiracy and the syndicate was completely broken up when five of the accused, including Cipolla, were convicted. Cipolla was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, three others received fifteen year sentences and the remaining member of the syndicate was sentenced to five years.

On February 15, 1963, a seizure of heroin was made in Montreal from Juan R. Arizti, an Uruguayan diplomat. The narcotic was destined for New York City and Arizti was arrested in that city along with two other international confederates and these cases are still before the courts. Charges against Arizti were also laid in Montreal.

Although domestic trafficking in and addiction to narcotic drugs is under control, the threat posed by international trafficking is very real. Our close association with the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) has been most helpful in coping with this situation. I wish to acknowledge the leadership of the United States



Bureau of Narcotics in the continuing struggle against the illicit drug traffic. It is mainly through their facilities and efforts that it is now possible to attack this problem on its home grounds—the countries of illicit production.

The Addiction Research Foundation (Narcotic Addiction Unit) was opened in Toronto during 1963. This is not a new experiment. Several other countries have similar programs in operation and recently eight Canadian addicts, who participated in such a program, in Europe, volunteered opinions that the treatment they received did not contribute toward a cure of addiction. Where they previously consumed only a minimum dosage of adulterated heroin, they were using from seven to fifteen grains of heroin, and from three to twelve grains of cocaine daily while being treated. One of the eight addicts was consuming the incredible amount of 54 grains of heroin and 36 grains of cocaine per day.

### **Food and Drugs Act**

We continued to investigate offences under the provisions of Part III of the Food and Drugs Act which deals with certain stimulating and sedating drugs classified as “controlled drugs”.

Twenty-one cases of trafficking and possession for the purpose of trafficking were prosecuted during the year. Of these, 12 were convicted, 2 were acquitted, 3 charges were withdrawn and 5 are still before the Courts.

### **Immigration Act**

Investigations under the Immigration Act were continued as an assistance to the Department of Citizenship and Immigration and covered such practices as illegal entry and misrepresentation.

Criminals gaining entry to Canada have become a source of concern and liaison is being maintained with law enforcement agencies abroad in an effort to combat this situation in cooperation with immigration authorities.

An active program of investigation is also in operation respecting persons who entered this country under fraudulently obtained Canadian Passports. Ship deserters arrested by the Department have been prosecuted under the Immigration Act in an attempt to discourage large numbers of persons from entering Canada by this means.

Fraudulent entries continue to be a problem in many ethnic groups.

## **PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL LAWS**

Traffic and liquor enforcement work accounted for 92 per cent of our activities under Provincial Statutes during the year.

Fatal and non-fatal traffic accidents in areas policed by the Force increased by 4.9% and 12.6% respectively. See Table 3.

An average of 551 men, 252 cars, and 36 motorcycles were employed on full time traffic law enforcement during 1963-64. More than 190,000 offences were reported under the various Provincial Traffic Acts. There were 143,960 prosecutions entered by full time traffic personnel which is a 20% increase over last year.

The 13,000 municipal by-law offences shown on Table 1 indicates a considerable decrease in this work over previous years, however, this is due to the fact municipal parking by-law offences are no longer included in this category.

In addition to all offences previously listed in this report, a total of 143,135 parking violations were dealt with by the Force.



Table 3—Summary of Highway Traffic Accidents

Province	Fatal Auto Accidents		Non-Fatal Auto Accidents		Total Accidents	
	1962 /3	1963 /4	1962 /3	1963 /4	1962 /3	1963 /4
British Columbia.....	277	245	15,922	18,848	16,199	19,093
Alberta.....	200	213	8,848	9,656	9,048	9,869
Saskatchewan.....	137	150	7,729	8,488	7,866	8,638
Manitoba.....	99	102	4,244	4,647	4,343	4,749
Ontario.....	1	4	311	259	312	263
Quebec.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick.....	115	117	4,470	4,410	4,585	4,527
Nova Scotia.....	109	132	5,531	6,194	5,640	6,326
Prince Edward Island.....	19	25	872	1,065	891	1,090
Newfoundland.....	53	62	3,406	4,206	3,459	4,268
Northwest Territories & Yukon Territory.....	6	16	433	522	439	538
TOTAL.....	1,016	1,066	51,766	58,295	52,782	59,361

General Assistance

This classification may be divided into two sections. The first pertains to occurrences where no breach of a statute has taken place but which nevertheless requires a member to leave his Detachment office and where certain police investigative procedures are brought into use. These include investigation of offences for foreign authorities; investigation of accidents; locating missing or lost persons; enquiries about persons applying for remission; escorting prisoners and mental patients for other police forces, and work of a preventive educational nature such as inspection of fire and safety apparatus, anti-safecracking patrols and other similar duties.

The second group pertains to duties which can normally be carried out without leaving the Detachment office. These include such duties as issuing weapon permits and licences, collecting taxes and fees, recording vital statistics and cataloguing lost and found articles.

The following were reported under the heading of Assistance during the year:

Assistance to Foreign Authorities.....	32,223
Assistance to General Public.....	324,746
All other Assistance cases.....	1,055,002
Total.....	1,411,971

In addition, there were 437,312 patrols of a preventive nature conducted by the Force during the year.

## **Other Duties and Services**

### **Federal Government Property and Security Arrangements**

We continued to supply protection for various Federal government buildings and properties located in twelve cities throughout Canada via the medium of the Canadian Corps of Commissionaires and the British Columbia Corps of Commissionaires.

Our enforcement responsibilities on the Petawawa and Barriefield, Ontario, Military Camps expired on March 1, 1964.

Uniformed personnel, plain clothes security guards and motorcycle escorts provided protective measures for such distinguished visitors to Canada as the Prime Minister of Australia, the President of Tanganyika, Her Royal Highness Princess Alice, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, and His Imperial Majesty, Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia.

### **Northern Work**

The R.C.M. Police is responsible for the enforcement of all Federal, Territorial, Municipal and Criminal laws in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory. Municipal By-laws are also enforced at Yellowknife and Hay River in the Northwest Territories and Whitehorse and Dawson in the Yukon Territory.

There has been a slight increase in the number of investigations handled during the year. Approximately 60 per cent of our criminal and territorial ordinance work (not including administrative assistance) originates from the Yukon Territory, 30 per cent from the District of MacKenzie, (Fort Smith and Western Arctic Sub-Divisions) and the balance from Eastern Arctic and Central Arctic Sub-Divisions. There were seven murders during the year, five in the Yukon Sub-Division, one in the Fort Smith Sub-Division and a murder-suicide investigation in the Frobisher Bay Sub-Division. Three of the trials have been completed resulting in one conviction of manslaughter and two acquittals; trials are still pending on one capital and two non-capital murder charges.

A marked decrease in Federal Statute cases has been noted in the Yukon Territory, offset by a corresponding increase in Liquor Ordinance cases. This was due to the extension of full liquor rights to Indians and all prosecutions are now proceeded with under the Territorial Liquor Ordinance. It is of interest to note that with the extension of liquor rights to Indians, there has been little change in the number of liquor infractions on the part of the Indian population.

There is very little Customs or Excise work in the North and there were no interesting cases during the year. There was one prosecution under the Narcotic Control Act at Whitehorse for "possession for trafficking" resulting in a conviction for "possession". This type of offence is very rare in the North and this is the first such prosecution in a number of years.

Liquor Ordinance enforcement constituted the greatest bulk of our territorial work. However, there has been a significant increase in Motor Vehicle Ordinance cases in the Yukon and Fort Smith Sub-Divisional areas, which reflects the continuing development and expansion of the highway systems in those areas.



Northern detachment guardrooms continue to operate as territorial jails and it is hoped that the Territorial Government will be able to remedy this unsatisfactory situation by the construction of territorial jails in the near future.

Our members continue to assist other government departments (Federal, Territorial, B.C. and Alta.) in performing a great variety of necessary functions in isolated areas. A high level of harmonious co-operation exists between our members and the personnel of these other departments and agencies who are concerned with the development of the Canadian North.

Patrol mileage for the year was as follows:

Dog Team.....	45,149
Boat.....	94,346
Foot Patrols.....	35,152
RCMP Aircraft.....	179,614
RCAF public aircraft.....	404,625
Automobile, Trucks & Jeeps.....	612,798
Railway.....	9,575
Snowmobile.....	11,128
	<hr/>
Total.....	1,392,387
	<hr/>

During the year under review, an increased emphasis was placed on travel by dog team, boat, snowmobile and foot patrols, in order to reach more people living in isolated camps. As a result there was a decrease of 255,941 miles travelled. These visits to isolated camps resulted in an increased mileage by dog team of approximately 15,000 miles.

SLEIGH DOGS—There were 209 sleigh dogs in “G” Division at 31st March, 1964, an increase of 29 over the previous year. Practically all are of the Siberian Husky stock. A breeding station is no longer required as there are now sufficient animals, available at our isolated posts, to ensure that all teams will be of Siberian Husky stock by the summer of 1965.

**National Police Services**

Our Headquarters Identification Branch in Ottawa acts as a national clearing house for criminal records, fingerprints, firearm registrations, crime index data and in all other matters pertaining to criminal identification work. Assistance is provided to field divisions of this Force as well as to other police departments and penal institutions both in Canada and abroad.

The volume of work handled in most sections of the branch has again increased. A total of 265,635 sets of fingerprints were received during the year which is an increase of over 15,000 from the previous twelve month period. The number of identifications increased proportionately to 99,664 as compared to 93,000 last year.

In order to cut the time lag between receipt of incoming material and dispatch of out-going reports in the Crime Index Section, approximately 600 hours of overtime work was registered by regular members and civil servants.

Our Fraudulent Cheque Section processed cheques bearing a total face value of \$1,140,544.62 during the past year. The volume of work handled by the section was up 11.3 per cent indicating a general increase in this type of crime.



During December 1963, members of our Photographic Section attended at the scene of an airliner crash near Ste. Therese, Quebec. More than 500 colour photographs and 200 enlargements were made and forwarded to the Department of Transport.

Requests for our facial identification kit were received from police agencies in England, New Zealand, Australia and Holland. A total of 110 such kits have now been distributed to outside police departments.

The continuing lack of office space is still a problem. This is further complicated by shortages of civilian staff in some sections.

Three Identification classes were held during the year and two members of the Photographic Section attended training courses in the United States. The Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences at Chicago was attended by the N.C.O. in charge of the Fraudulent Cheque Section and the editor of the *RCMP Gazette* was in attendance at the Annual Convention of the Canadian Industrial Editors' Association at Ste Marguerite, Quebec.

### **Crime Detection Laboratories**

A fourth laboratory was opened at Vancouver and was in full operation by September 1963 with the exception of a Chemistry Section. Staff for the new unit was drawn mainly from the Regina Laboratory where a build-up in staff had been made during past years to allow for this organizational shift. The Vancouver Laboratory will handle all cases arising in British Columbia and the Yukon Territories with the exception of those requiring a chemical analysis.

This organizational change has already shown benefits. Between September 1963 and March 31, 1964, nearly 200 cases were received and handled at Vancouver. This has had the effect of reducing air mileage logged by Laboratory Technicians by nearly 50 per cent.

The volume of case work received and performed during the year showed a slight decrease of 69 cases, however, the number of separate examinations conducted during the same period showed an overall increase of 435.

The buildings housing our laboratories at Regina and Sackville are adequate, however, the Central Crime Detection Laboratory building in Ottawa is much too small for our needs. Plans were considered and passed by the Federal Government Accommodation and Standards Committee during the year for a new building in the Ottawa area. Detailed planning will be continued by the Department of Public Works during the coming fiscal period and we are looking forward to new accommodation for our Ottawa unit within the next few years. In Vancouver, our Laboratory is temporarily located in an old post office building, however, new quarters will be available by about June or July 1964.

A number of Forensic Science and other professional meetings and conventions were attended by the staff during this past year. These included the third international meeting in Forensic Immunology, Medicine, Pathology and Toxicology; the International Arson Investigation Seminar held at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana; The American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Chicago, Illinois; the Tenth Ottawa Symposium on Applied Spectroscopy, Ottawa, Ontario, and others.

### **Neutron Activation of Hair**

For the past several years, a member of the RCMP Laboratories who had previously qualified in the conventional methods of examination, by use of the microscope, of the morphology of hair, pursued graduate studies at the University of

Ottawa, thanks to the co-operation of Atomic Energy of Canada, Chalk River, Ontario. These studies were undertaken to investigate the possible application of Neutron Activation Analysis of the trace elements in human hair for the identification of the individual from whom the hair originated. To Dr. R. E. Jervis, formerly of A.E.C., must go the credit for instigating and encouraging the Force's early interest in this field. Other researchers in the forensic field in Canada and the U.S.A. were quick to follow.

As a method of trace element analysis, Neutron Activation Analysis offers a number of significant advantages—particularly its great sensitivity. The method, which involves the conversion of the parent trace elements to the artificially-induced radio-active isotopes of these same trace elements, serves to identify unambiguously and to determine quantitatively many of the trace elements present. It can be applied to a wide range of forensically important substances, such as hair, soil, paper, etc. Such a sensitive method of analysis is required to determine most of the trace elements which are normally present in hair in very small amounts—of the order of a few parts per million, or less.

From our research it became increasingly obvious that more attention must be paid to the biological aspects of hair growth if truly meaningful interpretations were to be gathered from any such analysis involving hair. In the case of single hairs it is, at least theoretically, essential to be cognizant of the immediate past history of the hair involved. An assessment of the elements present can be quite meaningless unless, for example, certain pertinent facts are known concerning the involvement of the Hair Cycle, which at present is not fully understood.

The restraint of the RCMP Laboratories to the use of this method of hair identification stems, therefore, not from any inherent weakness on the part of the Neutron Activation Analysis itself but, rather, from the lack of an adequate basis for the interpretation of the results obtained insofar as personal identification is concerned. Many factors, including the hair cycle, diet and environment, contribute additional parameters which complicate the problem of personal identification.

At its present stage of development, therefore, it is felt that Neutron Activation Analysis of hair does not offer any simple, straight-forward solution to the identity of an individual. However, the Laboratories are continuing their investigations in this field with particular regard to the hair cycle and other biological influences on the trace element content of hair.

## **Publications**

*The RCMP Gazette* publishes a monthly magazine containing articles of general interest to all police agencies and a weekly card index of wanted and missing persons.

There were twenty-one special wanted circulars published during 1963-64, an increase of seven over last year. The advantage of special wanted circulars is that they provide a medium for rapid circulation of information on urgently wanted persons. These circulars are compiled, printed and placed in the mail for national circulation within a few hours of receipt of the request for publication.

The variety of services rendered to Canadian Police Departments by the Gazette Section continues to draw favourable comments from those who make use of our facilities.

*The RCMP Quarterly* is the regimental magazine of the Force. It contains items of general and historic interest and is available to members and the general public on a subscription basis.



The current paid circulation of the *Quarterly* stands at 17,175, a slight decrease over that reported last year.

Telecommunications

The Telex teleprinter system continues to provide rapid, reliable, and economical communications between Sub-Divisional points within Divisions for the passing of urgent police information, and now consists of 36 stations. This system was further expanded during the past year to include Dawson Creek, B.C., and Fort Smith, N.W.T. Because of its operational features, this Telex system automatically provides economical communications between Divisions and the Force's Headquarters, Ottawa. Telex equipment is now installed at the following R.C.M. Police offices:

Brandon	Fredericton	North Battleford	Regina
Calgary	Halifax	Ottawa	Saskatoon
Charlottetown	Kamloops	Peace River	St. John's
Chilliwack	Lethbridge	Penticton	Sydney
Corner Brook	London	Prince Albert	Toronto
Dauphin	Moncton	Prince George	Vancouver
Dawson Creek	Montreal	Prince Rupert	Victoria
Edmonton	Nelson	Quebec City	Whitehorse
Fort Smith	New Westminster	Red Deer	Winnipeg

The high frequency radio-telephone point-to-point system installed in the Western Arctic Sub-Division with Headquarters at Inuvik, N.W.T., in 1962, has provided an efficient and reliable communications media linking Herschel Island, Old Crow, Aklavik, Inuvik, Fort McPherson, Arctic Red River, Fort Good Hope, Fort Norman, Tuktoyaktuk, Sachs Harbour, and Coppermine. During the past year this point-to-point system was further expanded in the Central Arctic Sub-Division with Headquarters at Baker Lake, N.W.T., linking that Headquarters with Spence Bay, Cambridge Bay, Rankin Inlet, and Eskimo Point.

The various VHF/FM mobile radio networks which are organized on a Sub-Divisional basis were further expanded and improved. It will be of interest to note that a VHF/FM mobile radio network now operates in the northern settlement of Inuvik on the Arctic Coast. These networks now consist of:

Division	Radio Equipped Detachments, HQS, and Repeaters	Equipped Trunks Cars and Motorcycles	Hand Carried Portables and Miniatures
"A".....	6	44	9
"B".....	28	70	6
"C".....	22	75	25
"D".....	52	143	8
"E".....	130	359	34
"F".....	107	180	15
"G".....	13	25	2
"H".....	46	154	13
"J".....	43	103	10
"K".....	86	231	19
"L".....	6	27	3
"N".....	1	4	0
"O".....	13	43	18
"AIR".....	0	1	12
"HQ".....	2	9	1
"DEPOT".....	1	4	0



“Marine” Division

The “Marine” Division operated 35 patrol vessels during the year under review. Name, class, number of crew members, home port and mileage patrolled, are as follows:

Class	Name	Port	Crew	Mileage	Skiff Mileage
ATLANTIC COAST					
Det.	<i>Acadian</i>	Fortune, Nfld.	4	9,590	273
Det.	<i>Adversus</i>	Halifax, N.S.	4	5,705	510
Fort	<i>Blue Heron</i>	Halifax, N.S.	16	9,685	233
Det.	<i>Burin</i>	Halifax, N.S.	3	5,354	290
Det.	<i>Detector</i>	Saint John, N.B.	4	4,253	2,104
Fort	<i>Fort Steele</i>	Halifax, N.S.	17	7,118	45
Det.	<i>Interceptor</i>	North Sydney, N.S.	4	7,492	2,687
Comm'r	<i>Wood</i>	Halifax, N.S.	35	18,327	273
TOTAL				67,524	6,367
GREAT LAKES AREA					
Det.	<i>Beaver</i>	Fort William, Ont.	2	4,631	686
Det.	<i>Captor</i>	Bagotville, P.Q.	4	2,496	1,287
Det.	<i>Carnduff II</i>	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	4	4,257	2,191
Det.	<i>Chilcoat II</i>	Windsor, Ont.	4	4,282	1,165
Det.	<i>Cutknife II</i>	Kingston, Ont.	4	4,155	3,526
Det.	<i>Fort Erie</i>	Niagara Falls, Ont.	2	4,828	
M/B	<i>Fort Frances II</i>	Fort Frances, Ont.	2	7,485	
M/B	<i>Kenora III</i>	Kenora, Ont.	2	4,316	
Det.	<i>Moosomin II</i>	Montreal, P.Q.	4	5,365	5,745
Det.	<i>Shaunavon II</i>	Toronto, Ont.	4	3,113	1,596
M/B	<i>Sorel</i>	Lachine, P.Q.	1	5,215	1,200
Det.	<i>Tagish II</i>	Sarnia, Ont.	4	4,658	2,128
M/B	<i>Valleyfield</i>	Valleyfield, P.Q.	1	5,125	
TOTAL				59,926	19,524
PACIFIC COAST					
Det.	<i>Advance</i>	Vancouver, B.C.	2	5,768	
Det.	<i>Alert</i>	Alert Bay, B.C.	4	11,360	1,027
M/B	<i>Fort St. James</i>	Fort St. James, B.C.	1	3,701	
M/B	<i>Fraser</i>	Vancouver, B.C.	2	3,511	
Det.	<i>Ganges</i>	Port Alberni, B.C.	4	8,920	527
Det.	<i>Little Bow II</i>	Powell River, B.C.	4	7,154	296
Det.	<i>Masset</i>	Campbell River, B.C.	4	7,782	817
Det.	<i>Nanaimo</i>	Prince Rupert, B.C.	4	9,395	934
Det.	<i>Sidney</i>	Ganges, B.C.	4	7,061	391
M/B	<i>Port Alice</i>	Tahsis, B.C.	1	4,767	
Det.	<i>Tahsis</i>	Port Alice, B.C.	2	4,360	
Det.	<i>Tofino</i>	Ocean Falls, B.C.	4	10,930	1,668
Fort	<i>Victoria</i>	Victoria, B.C.	15	14,299	2,529
Det.	<i>Westview</i>	Gibsons Landing, B.C.	2	7,047	
TOTAL				106,055	8,189

During the navigation season, a constant patrol was maintained of the St. Lawrence River from the Gulf to the Saguenay River. Patrols were carried out as far north as Labrador and a particular interest was given to the area of the South Coast of Newfoundland, adjacent to the French Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

At Seven Islands, Quebec, the *Fort Steele* seized a quantity of liquor from the Long-liner *Colibri* and approximately one week later, another seizure was made on the beach in the same area. It was established that the second seizure was part of the original load carried by the *Colibri*, which was eventually towed to Gaspe, Quebec for disposal. The total seizure consisted of 174½ gallons of alcohol, 1 gallon of rum, 25 bottles of assorted liquor and 3,700 cigarettes.

Our Marine vessels, East Coast, policed a total of 20 regattas, inspected 1,446 boats, issued 426 warnings, detained 7 and entered 88 prosecutions while enforcing the Canada Shipping Act, Small Vessel Regulations. Assistance was rendered on 30 different occasions to vessels in distress. Under the Customs Act, 204 ships were searched, resulting in 41 seizures and under the Excise Act, 15 ships were searched and 1 seizure made. Twenty-two patients were conveyed to ports where medical assistance was available, 116 patrols were completed in transporting land force members conducting investigations, and 26 patrols transferring members, dependents and their effects.

The vessels on command "A", "C", "D" and "O" Divisions during the navigation season gave particular attention to the enforcement of the Canada Shipping, Customs, and Migratory Birds Convention Acts. Assistance was again rendered to land force personnel, provincial and municipal police, the U.S. Coast Guard and U.S. Border Patrol. The number of pleasure craft operating in these areas is increasing every year, and many boaters have told our members that the presence of a patrol boat in a busy area is a welcome preventive measure to poor boating practices.

Marine boats in the Great Lakes area policed 49 regattas, assisted boats in distress on 47 occasions, checked 13,239 boats under the Canada Shipping Act, resulting in 1,044 warnings and 51 prosecutions. Under the Customs Act, 462 vessels were searched, resulting in 85 seizures, and during the latter part of the navigation season our patrols resulted in 48 prosecutions under the Migratory Birds Convention Act.

The fourteen vessels on the West Coast operating under the Command of "E" Division, carried out duties similar in scope to those performed in the Great Lakes and Atlantic Coast areas, by our boats. The increasing population of the British Columbia coastal areas and offshore islands, which are only accessible by boat or plane, entail a great deal of investigation and enforcement of the Criminal Code and Provincial Statutes by our "Marine" members.

To show the ever-increasing popularity of boating, the following two events are noted; the Salt Spring Island "Pirate Days" which involved 2,500 visitors who arrived mainly by boat, and the annual Saturna "Lamb Barbecue" which was attended by persons who arrived in some 500 boats. Both of these events were policed by our P/B *Sidney*.

Patrol boats on the Pacific Coast continued to stress and educate the public to the provisions of the Canada Shipping Act and Small Vessel Regulations by Marina Yacht Clubs, giving lectures to interested groups and by inspections of pleasure craft. In the latter instance, 4,408 were inspected with 651 warnings, 28 being detained and 66 prosecutions entered.

Search and Rescue incidents totalled 121 during the year. Under the Customs Act, 127 vessels were searched resulting in 54 seizures. The number of investigations conducted by "Marine" members showed a small increase over the previous year as follows: Criminal Code—369, Federal Statutes—227, B.C. Provincial Statutes—373 and General Investigations—317.



“Air” Division

The “Air” Division is a service division consisting of 18 aircraft based at strategic points throughout Canada to best serve the operational police divisions in the numerous and diverse obligations for which the Force is responsible. The aircraft continue to assist with work related to Eskimo welfare in the Arctic regions and to provide transportation for police personnel on their many duties in this area.

A fatal accident occurred to our De Havilland Beaver aircraft based at Whitehorse, Y.T., in which the pilot and four passengers were killed. The aircraft was totally destroyed.

Many air searches for lost persons and medical evacuations were carried out in the far north. Assistance was rendered to the RCAF as required in their search and rescue responsibilities. On at least two occasions lost aircraft were found by RCMP aircraft. Aerial surveillance has proved very successful with direct radio communications between aircraft, police car and detachments.

The “Air” Division detachments and aircraft are distributed as follows:

Ottawa, Ont.....	“Air” Division Headquarters and Aircraft and Engine Overhaul 3 Beechcraft D18S 1 D.H. Beaver
Churchili, Man.....	1 D.H. Otter
Edmonton, Alta.....	1 Beechcraft D18S
Fort Smith, N.W.T.....	1 D.H. Otter
Frobisher Bay, N.W.T.....	1 D.H. Otter
Inuvik, N.W.T.....	1 D.H. Otter
Prince Albert, Sask.....	1 D.H. Beaver
Prince George, B.C.....	1 D.H. Beaver
Regina, Sask.....	1 Beechcraft D18S
St. John’s, Nfld.....	1 D.H. Otter
Stephenville, Nfld.....	1 D.H. Beaver
Vancouver, B.C.....	1 D.H. Beaver
Victoria, B.C.....	1 Grumman Goose
Whitehorse, Y.T.....	1 D.H. Beaver
Winnipeg, Man. ....	1 D.H. Beaver

During the year under review 9,602.20 hours were flown, covering 1,084,887 miles. Passenger miles amounted to 2,121,378 and 64,743 ton miles of freight was carried. This is a substantial increase over the previous year using the same number of aircraft.

Police Service Dogs

During the year, the Police Service Dog Section answered 1,383 calls for assistance, an increase of 6.1 per cent over the previous year. This indicates a growing trend on the part of field personnel towards making greater use of the services of the Police Service Dog teams.



The following is a breakdown of the 1,383 cases handled during 1963/64:

	Per Cent of Calls	Per Cent Successful
Tracking Criminals.....	34	25
Lost and Missing Persons.....	14	14
Searching for Articles.....	15	30
Excise and Liquor.....	35	6
Others.....	2	14

Successful cases of interest have been noted in a variety of fields of criminal investigation as well as searches for missing persons and related forms of assistance to the general public.

The staff of the Ramsayville Kennels consists of an N.C.O. in charge, (Senior Dog Trainer), an assistant trainer and a Civilian Member. During the year there were two new Dogmasters trained, four Dogmasters re-trained and nineteen Dogmasters received refresher training.

The following is the distribution by province of Police Service Dogs:

British Columbia.....	5	Ontario.....	2
Alberta.....	4	New Brunswick.....	1
Saskatchewan.....	3	Nova Scotia.....	2
Manitoba.....	3	Newfoundland.....	2



On February 25, 1964, Commissioner **GEORGE B. McCLELLAN** of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was photographed receiving a plaque from FBI Director **J. EDGAR HOOVER** commemorating the many years of friendship and cooperation between his organization and the FBI.



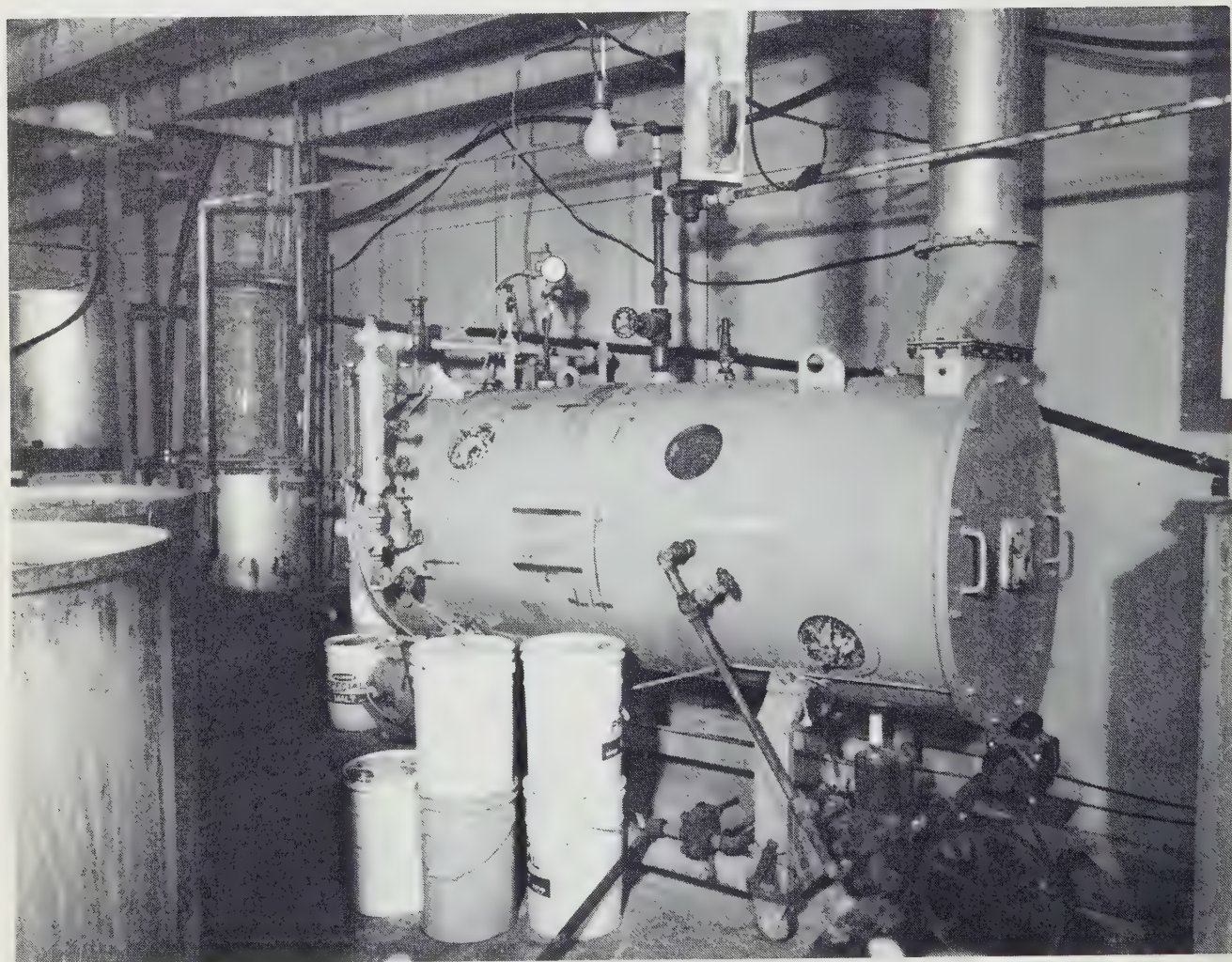
Superintendent **J. R. ROY, ADC**, Commanding Officer at "N" Div. Rockcliffe, Ont., one of the two Training Divisions operated by the Force, inspects a troop of recruits during their pass-out parade.





PEACEFUL PASTORAL SCENE

CONCEALS ILLICIT STILL







ON  
THE  
TRAIL

GRISE FIORD DETACHMENT  
N.W.T.







"KLIA"  
AND  
DOGMaster

THE FORT STEELE ON PATROL



## ADMINISTRATION

### Strength

The total strength of the Force on March 31, 1964 was 8,702, made up of the following classes of personnel:

(1) Regular Member Strength:

Officers.....	180
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables.....	6,410
Marine Constables.....	119
Special Constables.....	201
	<hr/>
	6,910

(2) Other than Regular Member Strength:

Special Constables.....	32
Civilian Members.....	255
Civilian Employees.....	151
	<hr/>
	438

(3) Civil Servants.....	1,354
	<hr/>
	1,354
	<hr/>
	8,702
	<hr/>

Regular member strength increased by 127 over the previous fiscal year figures and Civil Servant strength increased by 34. There was a decrease of 3 Special Constables in the "Other than Regular Member Strength" and a decrease of 30 in the Civilian Employee strength. Civilian Member strength was increased by 6, thereby creating an overall increase of 134. The Reserve Force stands at 180, a decrease of 21.

Details of the distribution of the Force will be found in Table 4.

ESTABLISHMENT—The 1963-64 fiscal year was commenced with an increase of 28 uniform member positions. However, the overall establishment of the Force was decreased by 14 positions as a result of deletions in the supporting categories.

During the year, requested increases were processed through the regular establishment review and presented to Treasury Board, the result of which was an increase of 256 uniform positions and 35 supporting staff to be effective on April 1, 1964. No increases were permitted in Civil Service categories but the Government's Staff Control Policy was relaxed on all existing positions which permitted some redeployment.

Although there was no large manpower increase, the work load and man-hour statistics reflected an increase comparable to previous years, mainly because the greater part of 300 regular member training positions were absorbed into the active police field.



Table 4—Strength Recapitulation by Divisions and Provinces

	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Assistant Commissioners	Chief Superintendents	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Sergeants-Major	Staff Sergeants-Major	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Marine Constables	Special Constables	Civilian Members	Civilian Employees	TOTALS	Saddle Horses	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles	Snow Sedans	Boats (Inboard)
"HQ" Division, Ont.	1	2	4	1	16	32	10	1	5	50	120	178	211	—	33	125	52	841	—	2	—	—	8	7	—	—	—
"B" Division, Nfld.	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	9	19	59	206	—	5	—	2	307	—	2	—	—	82	10	2	—	10
"L" Division, P.E.I.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	4	13	39	—	—	1	1	61	—	—	—	—	23	3	1	—	—
"H" Division, N.S.	—	—	—	1	1	4	1	1	—	9	17	57	232	—	4	9	4	340	—	2	—	—	115	6	2	—	—
"J" Division, N.B.	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	7	14	61	175	—	3	6	3	275	—	1	—	—	99	10	2	—	—
"C" Division, Que.	—	—	—	1	3	3	1	1	—	12	30	71	254	—	33	16	10	435	—	—	—	—	125	2	9	1	—
"A" Division, Ont.	—	—	1	—	—	4	1	1	—	11	26	55	250	—	12	8	3	372	62	—	—	—	92	3	—	—	—
"N" Division, Ont.	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	1	1	15	27	65	260	—	3	11	17	189	—	—	—	—	8	2	—	—	—
"O" Division, Ont.	—	—	—	1	2	5	1	1	1	17	24	98	310	—	8	12	5	415	—	3	—	—	119	2	5	—	3
"D" Division, Man.	—	—	1	1	2	3	3	1	1	31	31	118	392	—	5	12	2	480	—	3	—	—	154	16	2	—	—
"F" Division, Sask.	—	—	1	—	1	2	4	—	—	5	12	35	176	—	18	14	37	289	158	—	—	—	11	7	1	—	—
"Depot" Div., Sask.	—	—	1	—	1	4	4	1	—	25	40	170	514	—	31	17	6	801	—	4	—	—	261	27	1	—	—
"K" Division, Alta.	—	—	—	—	4	9	2	1	2	49	95	251	1,017	—	18	14	8	1,488	—	5	—	—	371	53	7	—	—
"E" Division, B.C.	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	27	—	—	22
"G" Div., N.W. Terr.	—	—	—	1	—	4	2	—	—	5	11	38	96	—	28	1	1	187	—	—	188	—	2	1	—	—	36
and Yukon Terr.	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	8	23	36	32	—	23	—	—	226	—	—	—	18	—	1	—	—	—
"Marine" Division.	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	11	11	4	3	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
"Air" Division	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1	2	9	8	41	90	29	12	10	256	510	1,327	4,295	119	233	255	151	7,348	220	22	188	18	1,685	197	31	6	71
Headquarters Staff	1	2	4	1	16	24	4	1	4	47	103	146	182	—	31	116	52	734	—	2	—	—	7	7	2	—	—
Newfoundland	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	9	22	60	207	—	7	1	2	316	—	2	—	2	—	10	—	—	11
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	4	13	39	—	—	—	1	61	—	—	—	—	23	3	1	—	—
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	1	—	15	30	78	246	58	4	9	4	457	—	2	—	—	116	7	2	—	—
New Brunswick	—	—	—	1	3	5	3	1	—	8	17	66	176	6	3	9	3	295	—	1	—	—	99	10	2	—	7
Quebec	—	—	—	1	3	11	2	1	—	12	31	76	265	1	33	16	10	454	—	—	—	3	132	2	9	—	1
Ontario	—	—	1	2	4	11	3	3	2	35	66	153	651	27	45	31	25	1,059	62	—	—	—	219	9	5	—	4
Manitoba	—	—	1	1	3	7	6	1	1	18	24	91	306	—	12	9	2	472	—	3	—	2	147	16	2	—	12
Saskatchewan	—	—	1	—	4	6	4	1	1	27	50	159	575	—	21	31	37	910	158	3	—	2	205	26	1	—	3
Alberta	—	—	1	—	6	11	4	—	—	26	42	172	515	—	34	18	6	812	—	4	—	2	261	27	7	—	—
British Columbia	—	—	1	—	6	11	4	—	2	54	104	268	1,026	25	34	18	8	1,561	—	5	—	3	372	53	1	—	11
Northwest Territories	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	8	22	61	—	26	—	1	123	—	—	149	3	9	19	—	—	22
Yukon Territory	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	4	11	33	—	6	—	—	58	—	—	39	1	12	8	—	—	—
On Command	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special Duty Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	5	12	13	—	2	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	1	2	9	8	41	90	29	12	10	256	510	1,327	4,295	119	233	255	151	7,348	220	22	188	18	1,685	197	31	6	71

Establishment studies during this last year reveal a general upward trend in both police responsibilities and demands for additional men. This upward trend closely parallels the economic and population growth in the Dominion. There is every indication these trends will continue in the future and will influence the establishment of the Force accordingly.

**Training**

The following is a recapitulation of the overall training in the Force for the fiscal year 1963 /64:

REGULAR TRAINING:

(a) <i>Recruits:</i>	
Recruits in training on April 1, 1963.....	348
(this is an increase over the figure shown for March 31, 1963, in the annual report for the last fiscal year because of the engagement of a troop on April 1, 1963).	
Recruits commenced training during fiscal year 1963 /64.....	389
Recruits completed training and posted to field duty during fiscal year 1963 /64.....	427
Recruits discharged 1963 /64.....	18
(b) <i>In-Service Personnel:</i>	
Canadian Police College Graduates.....	95
Advanced Training.....	384
New Dogmasters.....	2
Dogmasters re-trained.....	4
Refresher training for Dogmasters.....	19

UNIVERSITY TRAINING:

(a) <i>Final Year Students—1963 /64:</i>	
Science.....	1
Arts.....	5
Commerce.....	3
(b) <i>Full-Time Attendance:</i>	
Law.....	5
Commerce.....	3
Science.....	3
Arts.....	14

One hundred and eleven members attended traffic law enforcement courses, and 584 members participated in specialized training courses covering a wide range of subjects relative to scientific police work.

**First Aid Training**

There were 55 classes held during the year under review as compared with 75 classes in the previous year. The total number of awards issued was 1,399, a decrease of 471 from 1962. At the present time, we have 123 qualified instructors.

**Band**

The strength of the Band at the end of the past fiscal year was 43 members, including one Officer, and 42 N.C.O.s and Constables.



The Band appeared at the following engagements during the year:

Concerts.....	51	Dances.....	23
Parades.....	12	Miscellaneous.....	9
Retreat Ceremonies.....	13		

Two highlights of the Band's engagements during the year were the State Visit of the Emperor of Ethiopia, Haile Selassie, and the NATO Ministers Conference, both held in Ottawa. Out-of-town engagements at which the Band was very well received were a concert in Canton, Ohio, U.S.A., and the Blossom Festival, Niagara Falls, Ontario. The Band also assisted at the Sod-turning Ceremony at the site of Montreal World's Fair and the opening of the Commonwealth Trans-Pacific Telecommunications Cable.

Eight members attended classes in instrumental instruction at McGill University, Montreal, sponsored by the Force. In addition to those sponsored, several others attended at their own expense, all members providing their own transportation.

The Band presented its 20th consecutive year of open air concerts on the steps of the Supreme Court Building as well as the Third series of concerts in Vincent Massey Park of the National Capital Commission. Both series were particularly appreciated by the public as indicated by the increasingly large attendance and the many complimentary letters received.

### **Musical Ride**

During 1963, the Musical Ride was presented publicly 120 times in 18 centres. The total attendance for all engagements was 608,204.

The Musical Ride is comprised of an Officer in Charge, a Riding Master, Bandmaster, Farrier, 36 Constables and 36 horses.

The majority of appearances in 1963 were limited to the Province of Ontario.

### **Horses**

There are 220 horses on strength; 158 being at "Depot" Division, Regina, Sask., and 62 at "N" Division, Ottawa. Ont. During the past year, 31 horses were disposed of and 14 foals taken on strength.

### **Marksmanship**

The MacBrien Shield, awarded to the Division obtaining the highest average score in the Annual Revolver Practice, was won by "L" Division with an average of 180.25.

The Connaught Cup is presented each year to the member making the highest score for the Revolver Classification Course. Thirty-five regular members obtained a perfect score of 200 and qualify for the shoot off to determine the winner of the cup which will be held in Ottawa during 1964. The winner will be presented with the Connaught Trophy and will be entitled to wear the Gold Revolver Badge surmounted by a crown. Cpl. Woolger, R. J., of "Depot" Division was adjudged the winner of the 1962 practice, having re-fired at Ottawa on 30-7-63.

Cpl. Schauerte, P. H., of "F" Division obtained the highest Rifle Score for 1963 which entitles him to wear the Crossed Rifles Badge surmounted by a five-pointed star.

Cpl. Brown, A. D., of "Depot" Division, Cpl. McKenzie, K., of "F" Division and Cpl. Glover, W. A., of "HQ" (Admin.), have tied for the highest score in the



Grand Aggregate among N.C.O.s and Constables competing in the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Annual Prize Meet, 1963, and are entitled to wear the Crossed Rifles Badge surmounted by a crown.

Cst. Leppard, P.F., of "J" Division was the winner of the Minto Cup with a score of 199. This trophy is awarded annually to the member receiving the highest score firing the Annual Revolver Classification Course for the first time and who has less than two years' service.

Marksmanship Badges were awarded to all members firing the Classification Courses who obtained a score of 180, or better, with revolver and 140, or better with rifle.

### **Health**

The Department of Veterans' Affairs continues to look after the medical, dental and hospital requirements of the Force. During the past year, there was a total of 28,193 days lost through sickness of regular members and 1,816 days by civilian members. The number of cases treated in all Divisions was 16,747.

### **Discipline**

During the year, a number of minor breaches of our regulations occurred, as well as a few of a more serious nature, but, on the whole a high standard of discipline was maintained.

### **Marriages**

Of the total uniformed strength of the Force, 71.5 per cent are married. This is an increase of 5.6 per cent over the previous year.

### **Appointments**

Superintendent Maurice Theodore Laberge was appointed Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor General, effective 1-3-64.

The following members were admitted to the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem:

#### *Commander Brother*

Comm'r. C. W. Harvison (Rtd.)

#### *Officer Brother*

Supt. W. J. Fitzsimmons

Supt. E. H. Stevenson, M.B.E.

#### *Serving Brother*

Cpl. G. W. Black

#### *Priory Vote of Thanks*

S/Sgt. H. G. E. Chipman

S/Sgt. E. O. Kumm

ex-Sgt. E. C. Curtain

Cpl. J. D. Hendricks

Cpl. M. S. Stevenson

Cpl. R. N. Mullock

Cpl. F. C. Young

Cst. K. Klama

Cst. J. Aitken

**Personnel Branch**

Interviews carried out by the Personnel Branch were as follows:

Applicants Interviewed.....	916
Referral Reports.....	677
Annual Follow-Up Interviews.....	4,857
Recruit Training Follow-up Interviews.....	324
Marine Constables & Marine Constable Applicants.....	30
Other Special Interviews (Civilian Members or Special Constable Applicants).....	49
Total:.....	6,853

The number of interviews conducted during this fiscal year was down less than one per cent over the previous year. The greatest decrease was in the number of Training Follow-Up Interviews conducted on recruits (273), applicants for regular engagement (199) and Marine Constable Applicants (91). Annual Follow-Up and Referral Interviews have shown an increase over the previous fiscal year.

**Honours, Awards and Commendations**

The Commissioner extended his personal commendation to the undermentioned members of the Force:

Sgt. Hunter, W. J., of “G” Div., for outstanding service and leadership at Hay River, Northwest Territories, On April 30, 1963, when a serious flood condition was experienced.

Cpl. Regitnig, W. J. O., and Cst. Murton, M. I., of “E” Div., for perseverance and devotion to duty during the successful search for the remains of a murder victim between mile 733 and mile 620 of the Alaska Highway under adverse weather conditions.

Cpl. Moss, D. J., of “E” Div., for bravery to a marked degree when he rescued Bruce Thomas Watkins, ten years of age, from the cold waters adjacent to Botwood Harbour, Newfoundland, on July 15, 1963.

Cpl. Ewashko, J., and Cst. Wride, R. A., of “D” Div., for outstanding bravery and perservance in apprehending two dangerous criminals after they had committed a criminal offence at St. Joseph, Manitoba, on June 28, 1963.

2/Cst. Wheaton, H. F., of “H” Div., for bravery of a marked degree in rescuing James Melvin Lowe from a well at Sheet Harbour, Nova Scotia, on September 9, 1963, after Mr. Lowe had been overcome from lack of oxygen, and was unconscious.

Sgt. Rosengren, A. H., of “K” Div., for bravery of a marked degree when he apprehended an armed mentally deranged person at Delburne, Alberta, on December 17, 1963.

Cst. Bailey, S. L., of “E” Div., for outstanding service when a critically injured person’s life was undoubtedly saved by the prompt administration of First Aid at Nanaimo, B.C., on October 18, 1963.

LONG SERVICE MEDAL—The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal was awarded to 42 members of the Force who completed twenty years of qualifying pensionable service with good conduct. (2 Officers, 33 Non-Commissioned Officers, 1 Constable, 1 Marine Constable, 2 Special Constables and 3 ex-members).

During the fiscal year the following Bronze, Silver and Gold Clasps and Stars were awarded:—

Bronze Clasp and Star 46 members: (11 Officers, 32 Non-Commissioned Officers, 1 Constable, 1 Special Constable and 1 ex-member.)

Silver Clasp and Star 10 members: (7 Officers and 3 Non-Commissioned Officers.)

Gold Clasp and Star 4 members: (3 Officers and 1 Special Constable.)

IN MEMORIAM

These members of the Force died during the course of their police duties and their names will be inscribed in the Honour Roll and Memorial Tablet at “Depot” Division, Regina, Saskatchewan:

17334 Constable James Walter FOREMAN.....	24-4-63
17368 Sergeant Kenneth Morley LAUGHLAND.....	13-7-63
19626 Corporal Robert William ASBIL.....	13-7-63
18570 Constable Proctor Lawrence Anthony MALCOLM.....	13-7-63
19206 Constable William John David ANNAND.....	13-7-63
22055 Constable Joseph Pierre Francois DUBOIS.....	3-1-64



## SERVICES AND SUPPLY

### General Supplies and Equipment

Delivery of clothing and kit from manufacturers has been maintained on a level with the previous year. The quality of goods supplied and the workmanship of the finished garments was excellent, although difficulty is still being encountered by the suppliers of leather products.

Woollen items, such as blankets, sweaters and socks have shown a slight increase, due to the conditions of the wool market, combined with increased labour costs.

Forty-five additional units of motor transport were purchased at an average cost of \$2,404.45, which represents a saving of \$19.85 per unit compared to the average price paid in the fiscal year 1962/63.

Six hundred and fifty-eight used vehicles were traded in on new units at an average cost of \$1,455.16, representing a saving in replacement cost of \$59.58 per unit over the previous year.

The average cost of operation of motor transport was 4.53¢ per mile, representing a fractional decrease per mile compared to the previous year. Vehicles were replaced at an average mileage of 62,504 miles as against 63,387 miles during the previous year.

The volume and demand for stationery supplies has continued to increase and the actual control of stock levels in the field was delegated to Officers and Field N.C.O.s to prevent overstocking. The standardization of paper and envelopes was effected during the year and, while this will create a savings, the actual savings will not be felt for a few years after the old stocks have been expended.

The present Division Stores system is currently under examination in an effort to achieve greater operational efficiency. Consideration is being given to the distribution of Kit and Clothing through two stores, one in Ottawa to serve the East and another in Regina to serve the West.

Stock control is the key to efficient Supply Stores operation. An improved method of stock control has been adopted which relates usage directly to stock and envisions as its ultimate aim, a one year supply in Field Stores, a one year supply in Supply Stores and a one year supply on requisition, all as of December 1st in any year. This relates the low order point directly to the ordering date and takes into account lead time required by suppliers.

Issues of the Winchester Model 70, .308 Calibre Rifle have been made to "G" Division and isolated Detachments. A four-year programme has been implemented to acquire and effect distribution of the rifle as a general purpose weapon for detachment use. The Remington Brushmaster Shotgun has been adopted as an official weapon for emergencies with acquisition and distribution of 60 units already effected. Forty-eight additional units are being acquired to fill overall requirements foreseen at this time.

## **Quarters**

In 1963/64 a total of \$1,189,000 was provided for Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works and Land. Good progress was made. With the exception of some buildings in the North and one each in Newfoundland and Alberta, all buildings commenced were completed during the year.

Construction of buildings was commenced in 1962/63 and completed in 1963/64 at the following locations: Baker Lake, N.W.T., Sub-Div. Admin. Bldg., Officers' Quarters; Grise Fiord, Detachment and Single Quarters.

Improvement of electrical power, sewage disposal systems and other utilities at outlying points has been continued and more new locations were serviced this year.

Detachment type buildings were started and completed in 1963/64 at the following locations: Pugwash, N.S.; Sussex, N.B.; Souris and Treherne, Man.; Melfort, Shaunavon, Wadena and Weyburn, Sask.; Ft. Macleod, Alta.; Field, Midway, Mission and Princeton, B.C.

Other projects started and completed during the same fiscal year included: purchase of a transportable home for use as married quarters at Tuktoyaktuk, N.W.T.; hardsurfacing of roadways at the Training Division, Rockcliffe, Ont.; installation of a summer boiler and condensate pumps at the Central Heating Plant, "Depot" Regina, Sask.; installation of a Sprinkler system at Vancouver Sub-Division H.Q.; replacement of an Artisans Workshop at Rockcliffe, Ont. and construction of a warehouse and workshop at Coppermine, N.W.T.

Detachment type buildings were started at Lewisporte, Nfld. and Vermilion, Alta. and will be completed in 1964/65. Materials were purchased for one office building and two married quarters at Spence Bay, N.W.T.; one married quarters at Pond Inlet, N.W.T. and a standard detachment building at Old Crow, Y.T. Construction is to proceed in 1964/65.

Sites for Police-owned buildings were acquired at New Waterford, N.S., Deloraine, Man., Rosthern, Sask., St. Paul, Alta. and Tahsis, B.C.

Sites for Radio Repeater Stations were purchased at the following locations: Hawarden, Sask.; Woodstock, N.B.; Pincher Creek, Alta.

Satisfactory accommodation has been obtained in some localities by having buildings constructed specifically for our requirements in return for a long term lease agreement.

## **Finances**

In accordance with proposals and recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Government Organization, the Force continued to amend administrative procedures in the financial field towards the goal of decentralized authority and control. To further develop uniform techniques, a financial training course was held at Ottawa during January, 1964 and was attended by representatives of all Divisions of the Force.



1963 was an interim year in the cyclical pay review process. The pay of the Force as at March 31st was as follows:

	Pay per Month	Pay per Annum
Commissioner.....	\$1,916.67	\$23,000.00
Deputy Commissioner.....	1,583.33	19,000.00
Assistant Commissioner.....	1,333.33	16,000.00
Chief Superintendent.....	1,150.00	13,800.00
Superintendent (3rd year).....	1,025.00	12,300.00
(2nd year).....	983.33	11,800.00
(1st year).....	941.66	11,300.00
Inspector (3rd year).....	850.00	10,200.00
(2nd year).....	816.66	9,800.00
(1st year).....	783.33	9,400.00
Sub-Inspector.....	750.00	9,000.00
Corps Sgt. Major.....	613.75	7,365.00
Sgt. Major (2nd year).....	582.50	6,990.00
(1st year).....	557.50	6,690.00
Staff Sgt. Major.....	601.66	7,220.00
S/Sgt. (2nd year).....	582.50	6,990.00
(1st year).....	557.50	6,690.00
Sgt. (2nd year).....	536.25	6,435.00
(1st year).....	505.42	6,065.00
Corporal (2nd year).....	476.25	5,715.00
(1st year).....	460.83	5,530.00
Cst. 1st Class Discretionary.....	431.67	5,180.00
(5th year).....	421.67	5,060.00
(4th year).....	396.67	4,760.00
(3rd year).....	380.00	4,560.00
(2nd year).....	363.33	4,360.00
(1st year).....	346.67	4,160.00
2nd Class.....	330.00	3,960.00
3rd Class.....	313.33	3,760.00
Trumpeter.....	200.00	2,400.00
<i>Special and Marine Constables and Civilian Members</i>		
Grade 15 (3rd year).....	\$1,025.00	\$12,300.00
Grade 15 (2nd year).....	983.33	11,800.00
Grade 15 (1st year).....	941.66	11,300.00
Grade 14 (3rd year).....	850.00	10,200.00
Grade 14 (2nd year).....	816.66	9,800.00
Grade 14 (1st year).....	783.33	9,400.00
Grade 13.....	750.00	9,000.00
Grade 12 (4th year).....	660.00	7,920.00
Grade 12 (3rd year).....	640.00	7,680.00
Grade 12 (2nd year).....	620.83	7,450.00
Grade 12 (1st year).....	601.66	7,220.00
Grade 11 (3rd year).....	582.50	6,990.00
Grade 11 (2nd year).....	570.00	6,840.00
Grade 11 (1st year).....	557.50	6,690.00
Grade 10 (3rd year).....	536.25	6,435.00
Grade 10 (2nd year).....	520.42	6,245.00
Grade 10 (1st year).....	505.42	6,065.00
Grade 9 (2nd year).....	476.25	5,715.00
Grade 9 (1st year).....	460.83	5,530.00
Grade 8 (2nd year).....	431.67	5,180.00
Grade 8 (1st year).....	421.67	5,060.00
Grade 7 (2nd year).....	396.67	4,760.00



	Pay per Month	Pay per Annum
Grade 7 (1st year).....	380.00	4,560.00
Grade 6 (2nd year).....	363.33	4,360.00
Grade 6 (1st year).....	346.67	4,160.00
Grade 5 (5th year).....	330.00	3,960.00
Grade 5 (4th year).....	315.00	3,780.00
Grade 5 (3rd year).....	300.00	3,600.00
Grade 5 (2nd year).....	285.00	3,420.00
Grade 5 (1st year).....	270.00	3,240.00
Grade 4 (6th year).....	270.00	3,240.00
Grade 4 (5th year).....	260.00	3,120.00
Grade 4 (4th year).....	250.00	3,000.00
Grade 4 (3rd year).....	240.00	2,880.00
Grade 4 (2nd year).....	230.00	2,760.00
Grade 4 (1st year).....	220.00	2,640.00

The Annual Estimates for the fiscal year 1963-64 totalled \$66,205,739.00. The distribution of the Estimates, by major categories, was as follows:

	Estimate	Per Cent
Pay and Allowances Including Salaries.....	\$43,451,560	66
Travelling and Removal Expenses.....	2,349,300	3
Materials and Supplies.....	3,493,800	5
All Other Services.....	7,413,900	11
Building Construction.....	1,189,000	2
Acquisition of Equipment.....	1,875,000	3
Pensions and Other Benefits.....	6,433,179	10
	<u>\$66,205,739</u>	<u>100</u>

## CONCLUSION

I was appointed Commissioner of the Force on November 1st, 1963, midway through the fiscal year covered by this report.

I would like to express my appreciation of the assistance which I have received from other police forces and government agencies, both foreign and domestic. Their support and encouragement to a new Commissioner has been most heartening.

The large expansion of the Force during the 1930s now brings many of the Commissioned Officers of the Force to the final years of their service, and I anticipate that close to two-thirds of the Officer strength will retire over the next five or six years. Senior ranks will be noticeably depleted but men of unquestioned experience and ability are available for promotion.

I do feel, however, that under today's working conditions, the ratio of Commissioned Officers to Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables is far too low. More Commissioned Officers, particularly of junior rank, are needed to carry out actual police investigations as crime in Canada becomes more complex and organized.

Additionally, our liaison and co-operation with police forces in Canada and abroad is increasing rapidly due to the use of modern air travel in crime. We must have sufficient officers to retain a personal and regular liaison with our opposite numbers in Canada and throughout the world.

Through our membership in Interpol and our very close co-operation with the United States Bureau of Narcotics, a number of important drug trafficking investigations of an international nature have been brought to a successful conclusion.

We are carrying out an active program with the Department of Citizenship and Immigration to prevent the illegal entry of undesirable immigrants into Canada. Considerable success has been achieved but a serious problem still exists from foreign ships' deserters.

Our wastage of manpower from all causes, including normal retirements to pension, remains at a low percentage, which indicates that morale remains high throughout the Force. However, I must again this year repeat the concern expressed last year for the excessive overtime hours being put in by our uniformed personnel. For the man in the field there is no five-day week or eight-hour day and no leave or financial consideration for the average of two or three hours overtime being worked daily in many R.C.M.P. Divisions.

This year again, members of the Force have lost their lives in the performance of their duties, by accident, misadventure and violence.

In conclusion, I would respectfully bring to your notice the support and the efforts of all ranks throughout the vast jurisdiction of this Force which have sustained me in the discharge of my duty, and for which I am deeply grateful.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,  
*Commissioner.*

## APPENDIX "A"

### List of Detachments Maintained by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as at March 31, 1964.

#### ONTARIO

##### "A" Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA

###### Ottawa Sub-Division

Brockville	Kingston	Ottawa Airport
Cornwall	Maniwaki, Que.	Ottawa Town Station
		Pembroke

###### North Bay Sub-Division

Amos, Que.	Moose Factory	Sault Ste. Marie
Elliot Lake	North Bay	Sudbury
Kapuskasing	Noranda, Que.	Timmins
Kirkland Lake	Parry Sound	Val d'Or, Que.

#### NEWFOUNDLAND

##### "B" Division—HEADQUARTERS—ST. JOHN'S

###### Corner Brook Sub-Division

Battle Harbour (Labrador)	Goose Bay (Labrador)	St. Anthony
Bonne Bay	Hampden	Stephenville
Burgeo	Hopedale (Labrador)	Stephenville Crossing
Cartwright (Labrador)	Labrador City	St. George's
Channel	Nain (Labrador)	Wabush Lake (Labrador)
Corner Brook	Port Saunders	West Ste. Modeste (Labrador)
Deer Lake	Roddickton	

###### St. John's Sub-Division

Baie Verte	Fogo	Lewisporte
Bell Island	Ferryland	Placentia
Bonavista	Gander	Springdale
Botwood	Glovertown	St. John's
Buchans	Grand Bank	St. Lawrence
Burin	Grand Falls	Twillingate
Clarenceville	Harbour Breton	Whitbourne
	Harbour Grace	

#### QUEBEC

##### "C" Division—HEADQUARTERS—MONTREAL

###### Montreal Sub-Division

Bedford	Granby	Rock Island
Caughnawaga	Hemmingford	St. Jean
Coaticook	Huntingdon	St. Jerome
Cowansville	Joilette	Sherbrooke
Dorval	Lacolle	St. Regis
Drummondville	Megantic	



**Quebec Sub-Division**

Carlton  
Chicoutimi  
Gaspé  
Hauterive

Quebec  
Rimouski  
Rivière du Loup  
Roberval

St. Georges de Beauce  
Seven Islands  
Three Rivers

**MANITOBA****“D” Division—HEADQUARTERS—WINNIPEG****Brandon Sub-Division**

Boissevain  
Brandon  
Carberry  
Crystal City  
Deloraine  
Elphinstone  
Gladstone

Hamiota  
Killarney  
Manitou  
Melita  
Minnedosa  
Reston  
Rossburn

Russell  
Shoal Lake  
Souris  
Treherne  
Virden  
Wasagaming

**Dauphin Sub-Division**

Amaranth  
Churchill  
Cranberry Portage  
Dauphin  
Ethelbert  
Flin Flon

Lynn Lake  
McCreary  
Roblin  
Ste. Rose du Lac  
Snow Lake  
Swan River

The Pas  
Thompson (Municipal)  
Thompson  
Winnipegosis

**Winnipeg Sub-Division**

Altona  
Arborg  
Ashern  
Beausejour  
Bissett  
Carman  
Charleswood  
Emerson  
Falcon Beach  
Fort Frances, Ont.  
Fort William, Ont.

Gimli  
Grand Rapids  
Headingley  
Hodgson  
Kenora, Ont.  
Lac du Bonnet  
Lundar  
Morden  
Morris  
Nipigon, Ont.  
Norway House

Oakbank  
Pinawa  
Portage la Prairie  
St. Pierre  
Selkirk  
Sprague  
Steinbach  
Stonewall  
Teulon  
Whitemouth  
Winnipeg Beach  
Winnipeg

**BRITISH COLUMBIA****“E” Division—HEADQUARTERS—VICTORIA****Chilliwack Sub-Division**

Abbotsford  
Agassiz  
Boston Bar  
Chilliwack City  
Chilliwack

Hope  
Keremeos  
Mission  
Oliver  
Osoyoos

Penticton  
Princeton  
Sumas  
Summerland

**Kamloops Sub-Division**

Alexis Creek  
Armstrong  
Ashcroft  
Chase  
Clearwater

Clinton  
Enderby  
Falkland  
Field  
Golden

Kamloops (Municipal)  
Kamloops  
Kelowna  
Lillooet  
Lumby

**Kamloops Sub-Division (Continued)**

Lytton	Revelstoke	Spences Bridge
Merritt	Salmon Arm	Vernon
100 Mile House	Sicamous	Williams Lake

**Nelson Sub-Division**

Castlegar	Grand Forks	Natal
Cranbrook	Invermere	Nelson
Crescent Valley	Kaslo	New Denver
Creston	Kimberley	Radium Hot Springs
Fernie	Midway	Rossland
Fruitvale	Nakusp	Salmo
		Trail

**New Westminster Sub-Division**

Burnaby	Langley (Municipal)	Pattullo Bridge
Cloverdale	Langley City	Port Coquitlam
Essondale	Maillardville	White Rock
Haney	New Westminster	

**Prince George Sub-Division**

Cassiar	Fort St. James	Prince George
Chetwynd	Fort St. John	Quesnel
Dawson Creek	Hudson Hope	Valemount
Fort Nelson	McBride	Vanderhoof
		Wells

**Prince Rupert Sub-Division**

Atlin	Masset	Smithers
Bella Coola	Ocean Falls	Stewart
Burns Lake	Port Edward	Telegraph Creek
Hazelton	Prince Rupert	Terrace
Kitimat	Queen Charlotte	

**Vancouver Sub-Division**

Gibsons Landing	Powell River	Squamish
North Vancouver	Richmond	University
Pemberton	Sechelt	Vancouver

**Victoria Sub-Division**

Alberni	Ganges	Qualicum Beach
Alert Bay	Ladysmith	Shawnigan Lake
Campbell River	Lake Cowichan	Sidney
Chemainus	Nanaimo	Sooke
Colwood	Port Alberni	Tahsis
Courtenay	Port Alice	Tofino
Cumberland	Port Hardy	Ucluelet
Duncan		Victoria

**SASKATCHEWAN****“F” Division—HEADQUARTERS—REGINA****North Battleford Sub-Division**

Cutknife	Lloydminster	Onion Lake
Glaslyn	Loon Lake	Radisson
Goodsoil	Maidstone	St. Walburg
Green Lake	Meadow Lake	Spiritwood
Hafford	North Battleford	Unity
		Wilkie

**Prince Albert Sub-Division**

Big River  
Blaine Lake  
Carrot River  
Cumberland House  
Hudson Bay  
Ile a la Crosse  
Island Falls

La Ronge  
Melfort  
Nipawin  
Porcupine Plain  
Prince Albert  
Rosthern  
Shellbrook

Smeaton  
Stony Rapids  
Tisdale  
Uranium City  
Wakaw  
Waskesiu

**Regina Sub-Division**

Avonlea  
Bengough  
Broadview  
Carlyle  
Carnduff  
Estevan  
Fillmore

Fort Qu'Appelle  
Indian Head  
Kipling  
Lumsden  
Milestone  
Moose Jaw  
Moosomin

North Portal  
Radville  
Regina Town Station  
Strasbourg  
Torquay  
Weyburn

**Saskatoon Sub-Division**

Biggar  
Colonsay  
Craik  
Elbow  
Eston  
Hanley

Humboldt  
Imperial  
Kerrobert  
Kindersley  
Kyle  
Lanigan

Naicam  
Outlook  
Rosetown  
Saskatoon  
Vonda  
Watrous

**Swift Current Sub-Division**

Assiniboia  
Cabri  
Climax  
Consul  
Gravelbourg  
Gull Lake

Leader  
Mankota  
Maple Creek  
Morse  
Mossbank

Ponteix  
Shaunavon  
Swift Current  
Val Marie  
Willow Bunch

**Yorkton Sub-Division**

Balcarres  
Canora  
Esterhazy  
Foam Lake  
Ituna

Kamsack  
Kelvington  
Langenburg  
Melville  
Pelly

Punnichy  
Rose Valley  
Sturgis  
Wadena  
Yorkton

**NORTHWEST AND YUKON TERRITORIES****"G" Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA****Central Arctic Sub-Division**

Baker Lake  
Cambridge Bay

Eskimo Point  
Rankin Inlet

Spence Bay

**Eastern Arctic Sub-Division**

Cape Christian  
Frobisher Bay  
Grise Fiord

Lake Harbour  
Pangnirtung  
Pond Inlet

Resolute Bay

**Fort Smith Sub-Division**

Fort Smith  
Hay River  
Liard

Providence  
Rae  
Resolution

Simpson  
Yellowknife



**Western Arctic Sub-Division**

Aklavik	Good Hope	Old Crow
Arctic Red River	Herschel Island	Sachs Harbour
Coppermine	Inuvik	Tuktoyaktuk
Fort McPherson	Norman	

**Yukon Sub-Division**

Carmacks	Haines Junction	Watson Lake
Dawson	Mayo	Whitehorse
Elsa	Teslin	

**NOVA SCOTIA****“H” Division—HEADQUARTERS—HALIFAX****Halifax Sub-Division**

Barrington Passage	Digby	Meteghan River
Bridgetown	Halifax	Sheet Harbour
Bridgewater	Kentville	Shelburne
Chester	Kingston	Windsor
Dartmouth	Liverpool	Yarmouth
	Lunenburg	

**Sydney Sub-Division**

Arichat	Ingonish Beach	Port Hawkesbury
Baddeck	Inverness	Port Hood
Cheticamp	New Waterford	St. Peters
Eskasoni	North Sydney	Sydney
Glace Bay		

**Truro Sub-Division**

Amherst	Parrsboro	Springhill
Antigonish	Pictou	Stewiacke
Guysboro	Pugwash	Tatamagouche
New Glasgow	Sherbrooke	Truro

**NEW BRUNSWICK****“J” Division—HEADQUARTERS—FREDERICTON****Fredericton Sub-Division**

Chipman	Grand Manan	St. George
Doaktown	McAdam	Saint John
East Florenceville	Minto	St. Leonard
Edmundston	Oromocto Town Det.	St. Quentin
Fredericton	Perth	St. Stephen
Gagetown	Plaster Rock	Woodstock
Grand Falls	St. Andrews Town Det.	

**Moncton Sub-Division**

Albert	Dalhousie	Sackville
Bathurst	Jacquet River	Shediac
Buctouche	Moncton	Shippegan
Campbellton	Newcastle	Sussex
Campbellton Town Det.	Petitcodiac	Sussex Town Det.
Caraquet	Port Elgin	Tabusintac
Chatham Town Det.	Richibucto	Tracadie

## ALBERTA

### "K" Division—HEADQUARTERS—EDMONTON

#### Calgary Sub-Division

Banff	Canmore	Hanna
Bassano	Cochrane	High River
Beiseker	Crossfield	Okotoks
Brooks	Drumheller	Oyen
Calgary	Gleichen	Strathmore

#### Edmonton Sub-Division

Andrew	Fort McMurray	Stony Plain
Athabaska	Hinton	Swan Hills
Bonnyville	Jasper	Tofield
Breton	Lac La Biche	Two Hills
Cold Lake	Lamont	Vegreville
Derwent	Leduc	Vermilion
Drayton Valley	Mayerthorpe	Viking
Edmonton	Redwater	Wainwright
Edson	Smoky Lake	Westlock
Evansburg	St. Albert	Whitecourt
Fort Chipewyan	St. Paul	

#### Lethbridge Sub-Division

Barons	Fort Macleod	Picture Butte
Blairmore	Lethbridge	Pincher Creek
Bow Island	Magrath	Taber
Cardston	Manyberries	Vauxhall
Claresholm	Medicine Hat	Vulcan
Coutts	Nanton	Waterton Park
Foremost		

#### Peace River Sub-Division

Beaverlodge	Grande Prairie	McLennan
Fairview	High Level	Peace River
Faust	High Prairie	Slave Lake
Fort Vermilion	Manning	Spirit River
		Valleyview

#### Red Deer Sub-Division

Bashaw	Olds	Stettler
Camrose	Ponoka	Three Hills
Coronation	Provost	Wetaskiwin
Innisfail	Red Deer	
Killam	Rocky Mountain House	

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

### "L" Division—HEADQUARTERS—CHARLOTTETOWN

#### Administered from Charlottetown

Alberton	Charlottetown	Souris
Borden	Montague	Summerside

**ONTARIO**

**“O” Division—HEADQUARTERS—TORONTO**

**London Sub-Division**

Chatham	Muncey	Walpole Island
Kitchener	Ohswegen	Windsor
London	Sarnia	

**Toronto Sub-Division**

Belleville	Hamilton	Orillia
Camp Borden	Malton	Owen Sound
Fort Erie	Niagara Falls	Peterborough
		Toronto Town Station

**“Air” Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA**

Regina	Fort Smith	Prince George
Edmonton	Prince Albert	Inuvik
Frobisher Bay	St. John’s	Whitehorse
Winnipeg	Victoria	Corner Brook
Vancouver	Churchill	Uplands

**“Depot” Division—HEADQUARTERS—REGINA**

Fort Walsh

**Headquarters Division—OTTAWA**

Ramsayville, Ont.



## APPENDIX "B"

### MUNICIPALITIES POLICED BY R.C.M.P.

By Provinces, March 31, 1964.

#### Newfoundland

Corner Brook  
Labrador City

#### Prince Edward Island

Souris

#### New Brunswick

Campbellton  
Chatham  
Dalhousie  
Oromocto  
St. Andrews  
Sussex

#### Nova Scotia

Inverness  
Pictou  
Windsor

#### Manitoba

Beausejour  
Carberry  
Carman  
Charleswood  
Dauphin  
Flin Flon  
Gimli  
Killarney  
Lynn Lake  
Melita  
Minnedosa  
Pinawa  
Portage la Prairie  
Selkirk  
Swan River  
The Pas  
Thompson  
Virden  
Winnipeg Beach

#### Saskatchewan

Assiniboia  
Biggar

Canora

Craik

Eston

Foam Lake

Gravelbourg

Hudson Bay

Humboldt

Indian Head

Kamsack

Kindersley

Lloydminster

Maple Creek

Meadow Lake

Melfort

Melville

Moosomin

Outlook

Radville

Rosetown

Shaunavon

Tisdale

Uranium City

Watrous

Wilkie

Yorkton

#### Alberta

Brooks

Claresholm

Drumheller

Ft. Macleod

Gleichen

Grande Prairie

High River

Innisfail

Nanton

Okotoks

Olds

Peace River

Red Deer

Stettler

St. Albert

St. Paul

Swan Hills

Three Hills

Vegreville

Vermilion

Wetaskiwin

#### British Columbia

Alberni, City of

Armstrong, City of

Burnaby, Dist. of

Chilliwack, City of

Chilliwack, Twp. of

Coquitlam

Courtenay, City of

Cranbrook, City of

Dawson Creek, City of

Duncan, City of

Enderby, City of

Fernie, City of

Grand Forks, City of

Greenwood, City of

Kamloops, City of

Kelowna, City of

Kimberley, City of

Kitimat, Dist. of

Langley, City of

Langley, Twp. of

Maple Ridge, Dist. of

Nanaimo, City of

North Cowichan, Dist. of

North Vancouver, City of

North Vancouver, Dist. of

Penticton, City of

Port Alberni, City of

Port Coquitlam, City of

Powell River, Dist. of

Prince George, City of

Prince Rupert, City of

Revelstoke, City of

Richmond, Twp. of

Rossland, City of

Salmon Arm, Dist. of

Sumas, Dist. of

Summerland, Dist. of

Surrey, Dist. of

Terrace

Trail, City of

Vernon, City of

White Rock, City of

## **APPENDIX "C"**

### **Breaking, Entering and Theft St. Joseph, Manitoba**

One of the more prevalent types of crime encountered by our members in contract provinces is that of Breaking, Entering and Theft, accompanied more often than not by an attack on any strongbox or safe which might be found on the victimized premises. Members of the Force are continually on the alert for information pertaining to the movements of suspected safe-breakers, new methods employed by criminals and, most importantly, methods by which this type of crime can be prevented in the first place.

During routine preventive patrols, known within the Force as Anti Safe-Blowing Patrols, the NCO in charge of our Altona Detachment in southern Manitoba contacted the proprietor of the Co-op Store and Credit Union in the village of St. Joseph and recommended the installation of a burglar alarm. The store-keeper was also advised of the proper course of action to be taken in the event of a break-in.

At 3:15 AM, June 28, 1963, a long-distance telephone call was received at Altona Detachment from the Manager of the St. Joseph Co-op Store who reported that the burglar alarm had just sounded. He was instructed to keep his store under surveillance pending arrival of police and cautioned not to approach the building or expose himself to danger.

Two members from Altona sped to St. Joseph after alerting neighbouring Emerson Detachment who, in turn, notified the NCO in charge at Morris, Manitoba. Road blocks were established at strategic highway points and patrol cars were dispatched toward the scene of the break-in.

The two policemen found both front and rear doors of the Co-op and Credit Union building standing open. At the rear of the premises, one member caught a glimpse of a man standing near an adjacent fence. Upon being challenged, he fired at our member with a revolver. At the same moment, the policeman noticed the shadow of a second suspect behind the same fence. The other policeman, who had been covering the front of the building, arrived at the scene of the shooting armed with a rifle. Two additional revolver shots were fired by the suspects and the police opened fire in return. Both suspects fled and a few moments later the policemen saw a dark coloured automobile drive away from the area without lights. The suspect car was pursued and as the chase reached a point about two miles from the village, the police car began to slowly close in on the suspects. Pursuit continued at high speeds, but the police driver was forced to maintain about a two hundred yard interval because of the dust and stones boiling up from the gravel highway behind the fleeing vehicle. At this point one of the suspects opened fire on the police car with a heavy-calibre rifle.

The suspect car was still travelling without lights and the police driver attempted to follow suit but was forced to turn his headlights back on because of the dust and heavy cloud cover. Rifle fire from the pursued vehicle was returned by the police until they reached the village of Letellier. The suspects doubled back through village streets in Letellier until, still travelling without lights, they succeeded in losing pursuit.



The police car driver realized he had lost his quarry and stopped to listen for the sound of the other car's motor or noises of its tires on the gravel road.

As the chase unfolded, cars and men from neighbouring Detachments, in touch with the situation by radio, set up road blocks and patrols to completely seal off the area.

The two members in the Altona Detachment car were waiting with lights out at the point where they originally lost sight of the fleeing vehicle. Within a few minutes, the policemen saw a car approaching their position at high speed without headlights. When this car reached a point about 25 yards away, the police car's headlights and red flashers were turned on. The approaching vehicle stopped and its occupants were ordered to get out. The driver did not move and a man in the passenger's seat was seen to duck onto the floor in the rear of the vehicle. Both suspects were again ordered to get out of their car and, to avoid the possibility of further pursuit, the policemen punctured both front tires of the suspects' vehicle by rifle fire.

The men surrendered without offering further resistance. A .38 calibre revolver was taken from the pocket of one suspect and a cocked and loaded .38 was located in the rear of the vehicle together with a .44 Ruger semi-automatic rifle and extra ammunition. The rear window of their car had been smashed out, indicating they intended to resist arrest at all costs.

The two subjects were identified as Raymond William HALDANE and Edward Francis WELSH. Both were from the United States and had extensive criminal records for Breaking and Entering, Safe-breaking and similar offences. WELSH had received a bullet wound in his upper left arm during the exchange of gunfire but his injury was not serious. Evidence located inside the Co-op and Credit Union building in St. Joseph definitely connected HALDANE and WELSH with this offence. Four electric detonators and a quantity of dynamite located in the back seat of their car indicated they may have been connected with several breaking and entering offences which had been reported to police in the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan as well as in the State of North Dakota, U.S.A.

On August 6, 1963, HALDANE and WELSH pleaded guilty to charges of breaking and entering with intent, possession of safe-breaking tools, possession of explosives and shooting with intent to endanger life. Each man was sentenced by Magistrate G. Cousley in Provincial Police Court, Winnipeg, Manitoba, to a total of seven years in the Manitoba Penitentiary.

Both members of the Altona Detachment patrol were subsequently commended by the Commissioner for bravery and perseverance during the apprehension of these two criminals.

## **MURDER**

### **Enderby, British Columbia**

During the evening of October 7, 1963, the Dogmaster at Kamloops, British Columbia, received a call from Enderby Detachment, requesting the assistance of Police Service Dog "Klia". A resident of the Mable Lake area had reported that his twin fourteen year old daughters had not arrived home after leaving their school bus about one mile from their residence. The Dogmaster arrived with "Klia" at 11:20 PM and the dog was immediately put to work on the roadway leading to the girls' home where a series of scuff marks had been found on the roadside by the missing girls' father. At 11:45 PM the dog indicated scent on some leaves near the scuff marks and upon examining the area the Dogmaster found a few spots of blood.



The dog moved on and located other minute blood spots and a pair of girl's shoes, some school books and parts of the broken forestock of a rifle.

After working the trail for approximately one hour, the dog started digging at the side of a rotten log and pulled out another girl's shoe. When the leaves and other debris surrounding the log were scraped away, members found another shoe, more school books and a girl's coat. At 2:10 AM, the dog led his master to the brutally beaten and stabbed body of one of the missing girls.

At daybreak the search resumed and members located the bolt and more broken pieces from the forestock of a rifle near the edge of the road leading to the two girls' home. The next find was made by the dog, about 60 feet from where he had located the buried coat, shoes and school books. This time he dug out the broken butt of a rifle smeared with what appeared to be blood stains.

About the same time, a man walked out of the bush and into a mill yard about one mile from the point where the first body had been located. This man, identified as Lawrence Herman HAASE, was taken into custody and held as a possible suspect.

Police Service Dog "Klia" was taken to the mill yard and the Dogmaster started him backtracking from the point where HAASE had come out of the bush. After travelling about a quarter of a mile, the dog started to paw at the side of a log and when the Dogmaster reached under it, he found a flashlight which was in working order. "Klia" continued tracking and twice led his master down to the edge of a river and back into the bush. After another quarter of a mile had been covered, "Klia" again commenced to dig between two rotten logs and when the Dogmaster moved the leaves and bark, he found a man's bloodstained shirt. The track continued up a steep hillside and led directly to a camp fire still burning in a wood lot. Nearby some boughs had been arranged as if they had been used as a bed.

While the dog was working the track, the suspect made several statements to police and as a result, the murdered body of the second girl was located by other members. A careful search of the area by members of the Force and civilian volunteers failed to locate the missing rifle barrel. All searchers were then taken out of the area and the dog and his master continued the search alone. After four days of continual searching, the Dogmaster noticed "Klia" sniffing and pawing at the end of a hollow log. Upon tearing the log apart, the Dogmaster located a .22 calibre rifle barrel.

HAASE was charged with Capital Murder in the death of one of the fourteen year old victims. During the trial which followed, the Dogmaster testified as to "Klia's" action in digging up buried evidence at the murder scene and backtracking HAASE's trail from the point where he came out of the bush. During his instruction to the jury, Judge A. H. McLean, stated that to his knowledge, this marked the first time in a Canadian Court where the total evidence of a Dogmaster and his police service dog was accepted.

On March 6, 1964, HAASE was convicted of Capital Murder and sentenced to hang.

At the time, "Klia" was only 13½ months old.

### **Medical Assistance to Eskimo Mother Grise Fiord, Northwest Territories**

At 6:00 o'clock in the morning, January 24, 1964, the wife of a special constable of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police stationed at Grise Fiord, Northwest Territories gave birth to a baby girl without benefit of medical attention. The baby was born with a cleft palate and hare-lip.

Members of Grise Fiord Detachment were notified of the event by the baby's father, who also advised that his wife was not responding. Members proceeded immediately to the special constable's residence where an examination of the patient was carried out. It was noted that there had been no expulsion of the placenta and medical advice was sought through radio contact with Thule, Greenland.

Almost three hours after the birth, radio contact was finally established with a United States Army Airforce doctor at Thule. During this time the patient lost consciousness and was hemorrhaging badly. The doctor confirmed the diagnosis of retained placenta and advised that its removal would be imperative if the patient was to survive. He also reported that it would be impossible to dispatch an aircraft from Thule due to weather conditions, however, he promised to contact Canadian authorities at Goose Bay, Labrador, in the event an evacuation of the patient could be attempted from that point.

After removing the patient from her home to the RCMP Detachment where constant radio contact could be maintained with the doctor, everything possible was done to encourage the natural expulsion of the placenta but without success. The patient's condition remained precarious. On several occasions it was impossible to obtain a pulse and stimulants were administered. The patient responded to the stimulants, however, it was obvious that her condition would not permit her to await the arrival of medical assistance. Upon advice from the doctor, and after the method of removing the placenta had been explained over the radio, the following thirty minutes were spent in removing the placenta from the uterine wall.

By 5:00 o'clock that afternoon the patient was responding steadily. During this time the baby girl, who was healthy and normal other than for the cleft palate and hare-lip, was cared for by the local teacher's wife and the Eskimo women of the settlement. Due to its malformations, the baby was unable to feed naturally and was fed throughout the day with a sugar and water solution from an eye dropper.

Shortly after midnight an RCAF aircraft from Winnipeg landed on the sea ice in front of Grise Fiord on an airstrip which had been marked out by lanterns. A doctor who accompanied the aircraft immediately took charge of the patient and after a blood transfusion her condition improved noticeably. At 5:00 AM, January 25, the patient and her infant child left Grise Fiord aboard the aircraft which travelled to Thule, Greenland, and then continued to Winnipeg.

Following a short stay in hospital, the mother returned to Grise Fiord and was reunited with her family. The infant remained in a Winnipeg hospital where she was to undergo treatment for her deformities.

### **Inter City Shoplifting and Smuggling Operation Detroit, Michigan - Windsor, Ontario**

On November 30, 1963, a well dressed, middle aged man and his two daughters, aged 13 and 10 years, proceeded to Detroit, Michigan, on a routine "business" venture. As they travelled toward the Michigan Metropolis, the man may have reflected with some satisfaction upon his fifty odd years of life. He had managed to survive most of his adult existence without having obtained lawful employment and his present financial position was excellent. It was true that he had a lengthy criminal record, dating back for some thirty years, and had spent a considerable amount of time in prison during the 1930s and 1940s for various offences ranging from armed robbery to arson, nevertheless, during the past twelve years he had managed to avoid confinement and all in all, life was currently treating him well. His sense of well-being



was undoubtedly shaken later in the day, however, for both he and his daughters were arrested by the Madison Heights Michigan Police Department and charged with shoplifting. Employees of a large chain store had observed this individual shoving cartons of cigarettes behind the waistband of his daughters' skirts. Police were called and the subjects were searched after they left the store. Seventeen cartons of cigarettes were found concealed in the clothing worn by the two young girls.

All three refused to answer questions and gave fictitious names and addresses to the police. A cash bond of \$1,000.00 was posted by the man, who gave his name as Smith, and he was released from custody. The girls were turned over to juvenile authorities and during a conversation with a social worker the younger of the two admitted she was attending school in Windsor, Ontario. A photograph of "Smith" was taken to the RCMP Detachment at Windsor by the American Police and "Smith" was identified by members of the Force as George Nelson NUNES, an American who had a notorious record for shoplifting. Subsequent investigation established that NUNES and family had illegally entered Canada during July, 1963, and purchased a substantial residence in the Windsor suburb of Sandwich West, where they were currently residing.

A watch was maintained on the NUNES' home by Windsor Detachment members and when he returned on December 4th, 1963, a search was made of his residence under authority of the Customs Act.

Smuggled goods valued at approximately \$13,000.00 were found concealed throughout the house. The goods included 85,000 U.S. cigarettes, nine gallons of alcoholic beverages, cigars, men's suits, women's clothing, TV sets, electrical appliances of all descriptions, groceries and other items. Two automobiles, a 1963 Chevrolet and a 1961 Oldsmobile, both owned by NUNES, but registered fictitiously, were also placed under seizure making the overall value of goods seized approximately \$20,000.00.

NUNES and his wife were both convicted in Magistrate's Court at Windsor, under Section 203 of the Customs Act. NUNES received a sentence of twelve months in jail and his wife was assessed a fine of \$300.00.















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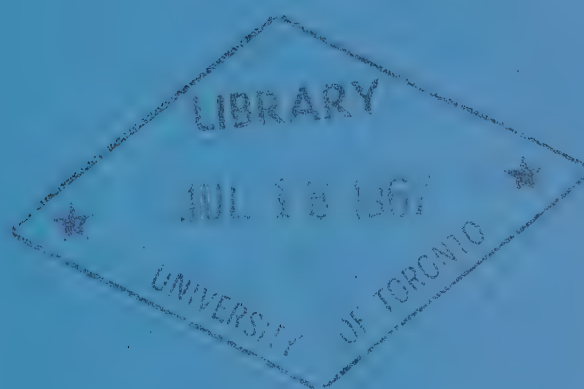
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*Report of the*

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# ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE



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*(Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1965)*

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*Report of the*

# ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

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*Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1965*

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ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.  
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To His Excellency The Rt. Hon. Roland Michener,  
Governor General of Canada

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to submit to Your Excellency the Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1965.

Respectfully submitted,

L. T. PENNELL

*Solicitor General and Minister in Control of the  
Royal Canadian Mounted Police*





## ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

To: The Honourable L. T. Pennell, P.C., Q.C., Solicitor General and Minister  
in Control of the R.C.M. Police.

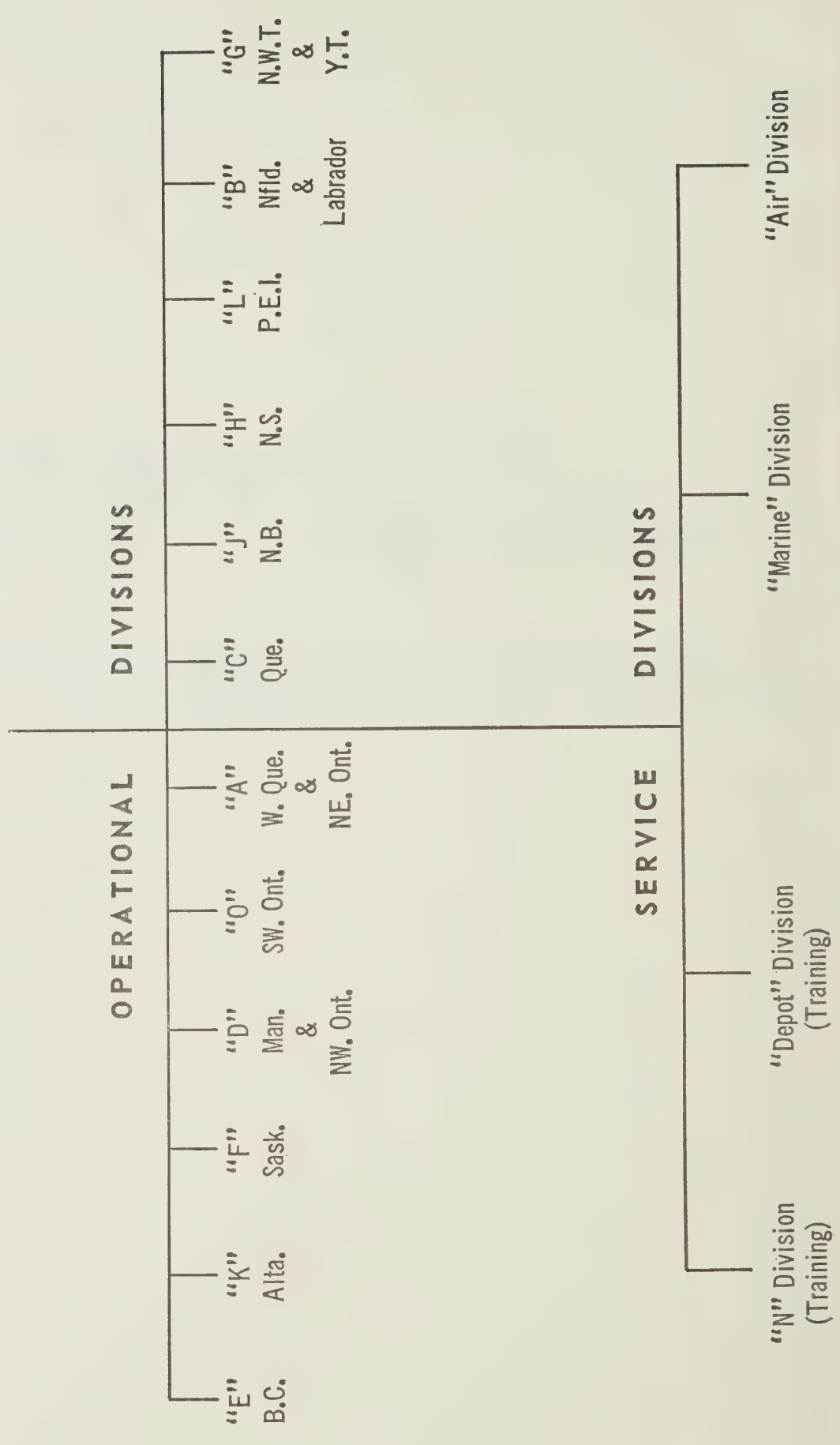
SIR:

I have the honour to submit the following Annual Report of the Royal  
Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1965.

# ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

## ORGANIZATION

### HEADQUARTERS DIVISION





# Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police

## Organization

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police is divided into 17 divisions, designated either alphabetically or by name. The territory included in each division is shown on the chart on page 8.

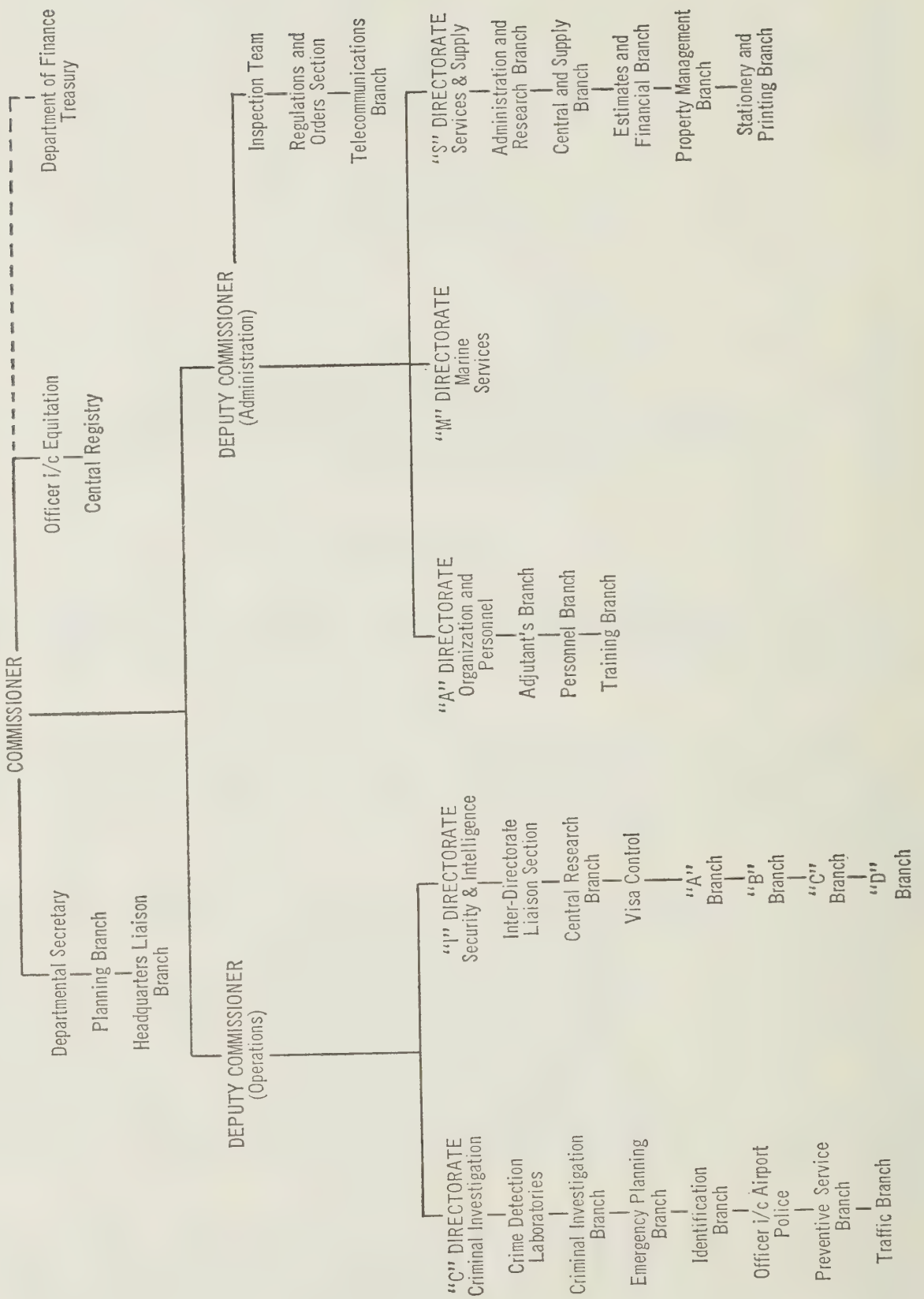
The Headquarters of the Force, located at Ottawa, consists of the Office of the Commissioner, a Treasury Office, one Deputy Commissioner in charge of operations, one Deputy Commissioner in charge of administration, and five Directorates as shown on page 10.

Twelve operational divisions are responsible for the police work carried out by the Force across Canada. Each has a Headquarters within its boundaries, with the exception of "G" Division located at Ottawa. There are four service divisions, "Air" and "Marine" which provide invaluable support for the land force, and two training divisions which provide facilities for training recruits, advanced training courses for members, Police College classes—which are available to other police forces—and the training of Musical and Exhibition Rides. The "Marine" Division Headquarters is located in Ottawa and operates 36 ships on both coasts and inland waters. "Air" Division Headquarters, also in Ottawa, operates 20 aircraft out of 15 detachments at various points across Canada.

The land divisions, divided into 41 sub-divisions, come under the control of their respective headquarters. The sub-divisions, in turn, are divided into 633 detachments, shown in Appendix "A". In addition, one detachment at Ramsayville, Ontario, is administered from Headquarters in Ottawa, and is used for training Police Service Dogs; another one at Fort Walsh, Sask., is maintained for breeding and raising horses, and it is administered by "Depot" Division, Regina.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS ORGANIZATION



The following is a list of permanent detachments opened and closed during the fiscal year:

<i>Detachments Opened</i>	<i>Division</i>	<i>Detachments Closed</i>	<i>Division</i>
Montmartre . . . . .	"F"	Lamont . . . . .	"B"
Fort Saskatchewan . . . . .	"K"	Camp Borden . . . . .	"O"
Pine Point . . . . .	"G"	Granby . . . . .	"C"
Pierceland . . . . .	"F"	Rockcliffe Air . . . . .	"Air"
St. Hyacinthe . . . . .	"C"	Herschel Island . . . . .	"G"
Uplands Air . . . . .	"Air"	West St. Modeste . . . . .	"B"
Turtleford . . . . .	"F"	Natal . . . . .	"E"
Igloolik . . . . .	"G"		
Forteau . . . . .	"B"		
Sparwood . . . . .	"E"		

### **Jurisdiction**

The R.C.M. Police is employed in such places within or outside Canada as prescribed by the Governor in Council and is responsible for the enforcement of laws made by or under the authority of the Parliament of Canada.

The Force is required to maintain law and order in the Yukon and Northwest Territories and in such national parks and other areas that are designated from time to time by the Minister and to assist other Government Departments as the Minister may direct.

The R.C.M. Police is also responsible to maintain and operate such security and intelligence services of Canada and in addition, to guard and protect such buildings, installations, dock yards and other properties of Her Majesty in right of Canada as designated by the Minister.

In addition to these federal duties, the Force is responsible to maintain law and order in those provinces and municipalities with which the Minister has entered into an arrangement under Section 20 of the R.C.M. Police Act and to carry out such other duties as may be specified in those arrangements.

### **Provincial Agreements**

The Force acts as provincial police in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. These arrangements have been in effect since 1928 in Saskatchewan, 1932 in Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and 1950 in British Columbia and Newfoundland. The R.C.M. Police is employed in these eight provinces in administering justice, enforcing the laws of the provincial legislatures and carrying out other duties agreed to by the parties concerned.

### **Municipal Agreements**

The R.C.M. Police had 126 cities, municipal districts and towns under contract in provinces where there were policing agreements. See Appendix "B".

Under the terms of agreements, municipalities are charged at a per annum rate based on the per capita cost of maintaining and operating the Force.

Municipalities under contract provide furnished office and jail cell accommodation and garage facilities when required or pay to the Government of Canada a reasonable amount for the use of these facilities. Municipalities also pay police car mileage at the rate of nine cents for each mile travelled in excess of 3,100 per annum.



## Crime

Investigations by the Force for the past fiscal year increased by 16.75% to a total of 486,982. This increase is in line with that of previous years. In addition to these investigations, the Force dealt with 58,477 complaints which proved to be unfounded and rendered assistance to Federal, Provincial, Municipal and Foreign Authorities, as well as general public on 545,552 occasions. Criminal Code investigations increased by 26.33% to a total of 129,116. Offences involving property such as theft, safebreaking and entering increased by 38.30%, whereas offences against the person increased by 76.37%. Incidence of murder, attempted murder and manslaughter reduced from 149 to 92.

### Crime Conditions in Doukhobor Communities

The Doukhobor situation has been relatively quiet during the past year. There have been only six depredations known or suspected to have been caused by Svobodniks or their sympathizers.

- (a) On April 18, 1964 a metal lunch box containing a bomb with timing device was located outside Matsqui Police Office. It was destroyed by Army Demolition Corps.
- (b) On May 14, 1964 a small fire was extinguished in the hallway of an apartment building in Vancouver outside a Svobodnik woman's door. There was only slight damage.
- (c) On June 14, 1964 a wooden building, the property of Agassiz-Harrison Cross Country Trap Club, situated about 200 yards from the Svobodnik encampment was slightly damaged by fire.
- (d) On October 18 a power pole located three-quarters of a mile from Mountain Prison was damaged by a time bomb. Power to the prison was not disrupted.
- (e) On November 18 fire slightly damaged a wooden shelter on Agassiz-Harrison Rod and Gun Club property. Suspect was questioned and later released.
- (f) On January 1, 1965 a CPR crossing signal relay case at Dewdney, B.C., was destroyed by a charge of high explosives. Damage estimated at \$4,000. Svobodniks suspected; however, no material evidence to support this suspicion.

On July 16, 1964 a group of Orthodox Doukhobors from British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba staged a protest march on the Suffield Experimental Station, Alberta in protest against the test blast of 500 tons of T.N.T. The demonstration was without incident.

On August 18 two officials from the Unemployment Insurance Commission visited the Doukhobor campsite at Agassiz with a view to explaining Social Insurance Registration, as the Svobodniki were still refusing to register. No immediate

result was attained. During February and March, 13 Svobodniki were charged with failing to register under the Act. Ten registered prior to proceedings and the charges were withdrawn. In the other three cases, sentence was suspended for six months with bond of \$200. Although the court proceedings were well attended, everything was quite orderly with no demonstrations. As a result of the action taken, most Svobodniki are now registering without protest.

Following the death of Fanny (Mrs. Florence) Storgoff on September 11, who had inspired leadership of the sect in the absence of Sorokin, a committee of 13 women was formed in an effort to gain leadership.

It is difficult to obtain an exact figure on the population status of the Svobodniki as they are continually on the move seeking employment where opportunities exist. The following figures are estimated as of December 1964:

Vancouver.....	300
Agassiz.....	380
Okanagan.....	150
Kootenays.....	1,500

Seventy-one of the 78 prisoners have now asked to be assigned routine prison work. This is on their own initiative and no doubt stems from the fact they were told it was essential they take part in routine prison work, if they wished to qualify for parole at some later date.

National Crime — Royal Canadian Mounted Police Jurisdiction

PROVINCE	CRIMINAL CODE								FEDERAL STATUTES			PROVINCIAL STATUTES				Municipal By-Law Offences	Total Offences
	Murder, Att. Murder, Manslaughter	Sex Offences	Offences Against Person	Offences Against Property	Counterfeiting	Driving Intoxicated & Impaired	Other Driving Offences	Other Criminal Code Offences	Narcotic Control Act	Food and Drug Act	Other Federal Statute Offences	Traffic Offences	Liquor Offences	Other Provincial Statute Offences			
British Columbia	37	408	4429	22206	39	3323	2481	17662	260	16	4940	103200	21284	6523	3600	190408	
Alberta	7	144	705	6333	25	740	1033	2960	26	6	4382	40141	11506	2387	4293	74688	
Saskatchewan	13	105	1410	6979	5	989	635	4478	15	13	1340	31019	8578	1942	3014	60535	
Manitoba	16	96	1216	5000	12	792	647	4360	70	45	3121	15066	7559	1601	952	40553	
Ontario			21	90	277			130	112	22	7432	74		2		8160	
Quebec			3	12	2150			96	109	20	5863					8253	
New Brunswick	2	82	888	3819	3	540	379	3248	1	2	490	18136	5853	532	43	34018	
Nova Scotia	8	131	1662	5044		774	785	4728	14	2	532	11124	4542	870	267	30483	
Prince Edward Island		7	127	616	3	437	103	634			238	2563	1452	347		6527	
Newfoundland	7	106	714	4546	7	497	392	2929	2	1	1001	10120	1062	2045	800	24229	
Yukon and Northwest Territories	2	42	769	1383	2	168	47	1421	2		292	938	3408	421	233	9128	
Total Offences	92	1121	11944	56028	2523	8260	6502	42646	611	127	29631	232381	65244	16670	13202	486982	



The school attendance record of the Svobodniki children remains good in all areas. Eighty-five children are attending schools at Agassiz and 38 are attending fifteen different schools in the Vancouver area.

The Svobodniki situation has been relatively quiet the past year and there is nothing to indicate that the present favorable trend will change, especially in view of the attitude of the inmates and the present attitude of the Svobodniki toward registering for Social Insurance.

### **Counterfeiting**

During the fiscal year 1964-65, a total of \$234,189 in counterfeit Bank of Canada notes was seized during investigations. In addition, \$21,750 in counterfeit U.S. paper money was placed under seizure.

A new series counterfeit \$20 Bank of Canada notes appeared in Ontario and Quebec during July 1964 that has subsequently been circulated extensively. A multiple number of persons have been prosecuted for possessing or uttering the notes and \$174,000 in these notes have been seized. Investigation is continuing to identify the persons responsible for printing the series.

On February 12, 1965 some seven million counterfeit Canadian 4¢ postage stamps were seized at Chomedey, Quebec, as a result of a combined investigation conducted with the Post Office Department and the Montreal City Police. Equipment used in printing the stamps was also seized and the persons responsible are undergoing trial.

### **Federal Statutes**

During the fiscal year under review, the Force investigated 30,369 Federal Statute offences and an additional 7,474 federal investigations proved to be unfounded. The Preventive Service Branch is responsible for Headquarters Administration of the following Federal Statutes:

Customs Act  
Excise Act  
Income Tax Act  
Canada Shipping Act  
Estate Tax Act

There has been no significant change in enforcement measures or procedures in Customs and Excise Act cases as conditions showed no appreciable change during the year. Some administrative changes were made to ensure direct supervision of Preventive Service work by Section NCOs within divisions. Co-operation continues to be good with officials of other Government Departments and foreign enforcement agencies with whom contact is maintained.

Customs

Province Division	Nfld. "B"	P.E.I. "L"	N.S. "H"	N.B. "J"	P.Q. "C"	Ont. Que. "A"	Ont. "O"	Man. Ont. "D"	Sask. "F"	Alta. "K"	B.C. "E"	NWT "G"	Total
Vessels.....	17	1	36	9	29	20	74	23			44		253
Vehicles.....	20		3	40	73	24	186	46	37	47	95	2	573
Asst. Liquor.....	86		180	30	114		49	28			151	4	642
Cigarettes.....	260		257	171	225		172	37			382	½	1,504
SEIZURES.....	63	3	51	100	204	82	541	104	50	64	240	8	1,510

NOTE: Liquor shown in gallons  
Cigarettes shown in cartons (200 cigarettes per carton)

Customs Act

1510 Customs seizures were effected during the year. In addition, there were 658 minor cases involving goods valued at \$20 or less which were turned over to the Collectors of Customs in lieu of seizure.

Summary of Seizures under the Customs Act

	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65
Seizures.....	2,499	1,598	1,565	1,856	1,510
*Cigarettes.....	4,702	8,153	1,882	2,217	1,504
Vehicles.....	869	686	624	724	573
Vessels.....	367	365	238	195	253

\*Cigarettes shown by cartons (200 cigarettes per carton)

There were no large cigarette seizures, indicating a decline in the illegal traffic of this commodity. Goods seized during the year were for the most part, smuggled for personal use and included a variety of items such as jewellery, clothing, automobile parts and electronic equipment.

During September 1964, watches and jewellery to the value of approximately \$10,000 were seized in Winnipeg. Investigation resulted in an additional seizure in Montreal of jewellery valued at approximately \$60,000. Prosecution "for possession of goods unlawfully imported" resulted in fines totalling \$1,100 being imposed against two men and a woman involved. These persons had travelled from Australia to Europe and Asia, where they purchased the goods subsequently smuggled into Canada for resale.

Investigation of a car-theft smuggling ring in Alberta resulted in the seizure of a number of U.S. manufactured vehicles which had been equipped with false serial number plates and registered in Canada. The persons involved were prosecuted under the Criminal Code and, in some instances, the Customs Act.

In December 1964, a man who lived in the United States was arrested in Toronto when he was discovered in the process of transferring 404 transistor radios from his truck to a Canadian vehicle. The radios, valued at nearly \$5000, had been smuggled from the United States, hidden in steel barrels and covered by meat products. Investigation led to other seizures involving approximately 1,100 tran-

sistor radios. Fines totalling \$1,500 were imposed by the Court against the American and a local business man, who was also involved in the scheme. An audit conducted by the Customs Investigation Service resulted in a “demand” being made against the Canadian firm for approximately \$20,000.

Excise

Province Division	Nfld. "B"	P.E.I. "L"	N.S. "H"	N.B. "J"	P.Q. "C"	Ont. Que. "A"	Ont. "O"	Man. Ont. "D"	Sask. "F"	Alta. "K"	B.C. "E"	NWT "G"	Total
Vehicles.....			2		61	7	6	4	5	8	1		94
Beer and Wash...	23	227	449	5	31,297	91	764	5,747	1,813	287	225		40,928
Spirits.....	1	9	32		6,467	135	200	177	106	87	72		7,286
Stills, Complete..	4	6	27	1	44	16	46	22	30	25	17		238
Stills, Parts.....	1	3	3		4	4	21	7	5	5	7		60
Tobacco.....					822		5			¾			828
Seizures.....	6	19	42	2	176	36	104	54	64	39	40		582
Minor Cases.....					36	28	26						90

NOTE: Liquor shown in gallons  
Tobacco shown in pounds

Excise Act

Six hundred and seventy-two Excise seizures were made during the year. Ninety of them, which involved small amounts of spirits, were referred to municipal or provincial authorities for attention under the Ontario or Quebec Liquor Acts.

Many hours of investigation were required to keep enforcement at a satisfactory level as the methods and techniques of the illicit operators have continued to improve from year to year. The majority of stills seized in Western Canada, Ontario and the Maritime Provinces were of the smaller variety while the large commercial operations were, with few exceptions, confined to Quebec. In that Province, a total of 31,297 gallons of wash and 6,467 gallons of spirits was seized. Large capacity stills and other information confirms the existence of organized gangs operating in violation of the Excise Act in Quebec. Forty-four stills were seized in that Province, of which 13 were classified as commercial type operations with an estimated daily capacity of 50 to 340 gallons of highly over-proof spirits. Spirits found at a typical large still proved, on analysis, to be 167.8% proof spirits or 95.7% by volume ethyl alcohol. The daily revenue loss on this still, based on the current rate of Excise duty of \$13 per proof gallon, amounted to over \$7,400 for each 24-hour operating period.

A large illicit still, having a potential daily capacity of 150 gallons of spirits, was seized in Manitoba during November 1964. Three thousand gallons of wash, 4,000 pounds of sugar and a truck were also seized and court fines totalling \$1,050 were imposed against the two men involved.



## Summary of Seizures under the Excise Act

	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65
Seizures.....	679	602	878	758	672
Stills.....	187	242	271	280	238
Spirits (Gals).....	6,163	4,410	5,304	8,040	7,286
Tobacco (lbs).....	35,123	501	4,202	1,315	828

**Income Tax Act and Estate Tax Act**

We have continued to assist the Department of National Revenue, Taxation Division, in prosecutions for failure to file returns, comply with demands, supply information on request and in some instances, failure to deduct or remit. To ensure maintenance of the peace, members of the Force assisted the Special Investigation Branch, Taxation Division, during searches for documentary or other evidence where a violation was suspected. Several investigations were conducted with respect to the fraudulent filing of returns. We assisted the Taxation Division in prosecutions under the Estate Tax Act as and when required.

**Canada Shipping Act—Small Vessel Regulations**

Enforcement of the Small Vessel Regulations has continued to receive a great deal of attention during the boating season. The rate of increase in the number of new licences issued for pleasure craft (approximately 50,000 each year) has been maintained during the year under review, and continued enforcement on the basis of education, warning, detention and prosecution has proven effective.

**Narcotic Control Act**

During 1964 narcotic addiction and the trafficking in narcotic drugs continued to be serious social and criminal problems with activity centred mainly in Vancouver, Toronto and Montreal. Heroin was the main drug of addiction, but the abuse of marihuana gained marked prominence during the period November 1964 to March 31, 1965. Enforcement has caused a drop in the active addict population and a definite disruption in heroin supplies.

Figures released by the Division of Narcotic Control revealed that there were 2,947 criminal addicts in Canada known to have been addicted during the last ten years. Our drug personnel estimate that there are approximately 449 active addicts in Vancouver, 115 in Toronto and 75 in Montreal. In addition, there were small numbers of addicts in other large cities across Canada who did not rely entirely on the illicit market for their drug supply but who were continually addicted to narcotic drugs obtained legally and illegally from legal sources or who resorted to the use of controlled drugs in the absence of heroin. Seventy-one new addicts were encountered during the past year.

Heroin was regularly available in Vancouver and Montreal, but in Toronto the supply was only intermittent. The price of heroin remained high at \$15 per one-grain capsule in Vancouver and Toronto, and at \$5 in Montreal.

The Toronto market lacked an organized supply and was serviced mainly by individual addict-peddlers transporting small quantities from Montreal. This practice was often disrupted by arrests of couriers in Montreal or Toronto. A most unusual case in Toronto involved a licenced pharmacist and his wife who trafficked

in morphine and heroin diverted from legal sources. These drugs were put up in capsule form and at the time of arrest, 798 such capsules were seized. Another case involved the sale of morphine stolen by an employee from a licenced drug firm. On June 3, 1964, Jorge MIRANDA arrived in Toronto from New York and was arrested while attempting to dispose of one ounce of heroin. He is now serving seven years for importing a narcotic.

Vancouver was supplied by sources in Montreal, Hong Kong and Mexico. Montreal has always supplied good quality white heroin and distribution of this drug is generally well organized. On September 10, 1964 John B. CAMPBELL and Stewart JACOBS were arrested while "planting" heroin in lots of 100 capsules. A total of 1,000 capsules was seized. This seizure completely disrupted the supply of white heroin and as of March 31, 1965, it was not available in Vancouver.

White heroin has always been the choice of addicts, although there has always been a supply of a poor-quality heroin suspected to originate in Hong Kong, and a fairly good quality heroin probably originating in Mexico. Generally speaking, the Hong Kong sources were not well organized and seldom active for periods long enough to enable development of prosecution evidence; nevertheless, Thomas DONG and Hung Chieu LEE are presently serving six and five year sentences for possessing substantial quantities of heroin for the purpose of trafficking. Luey Kim LOI is presently charged with importing four ounces of heroin sent to him from Hong Kong through the regular mails.

Narcotic Control Act  
Summary of Arrests 1964-1965

Division	Poss'n	Poss Purp Traffick	Traffick	Import	Conspiracy	Total
"A".....			1			1
"C".....	15	10				25
"D".....	3		2			5
"E".....	250	16	3	2		271
"F".....	3					3
"K".....	11	1				12
"O" .....	71	3	4	1	10	89
Total.....	353	30	10	3	10	406
"A".....	6					6
"C".....	15	1				16
"E".....	14	2			6	22
"K".....	3					3
"O".....	24	4	2	1		31
Total.....	62	7	2	1	6	78
Total Arrests.....	415	37	12	4	16	484

Opiate Like Drugs

Marihuana

Mexico has continued to be a regular supply of brown heroin for the Vancouver market. During the past year, United States authorities arrested 16 Canadians in



possession of heroin while in transit from Mexico to Vancouver. One significant case worthy of mention pertains to Joseph Roy TRAVIS who was arrested on February 12, 1965 at Yuba City, California. Travis, who is a non-addict and holds a private pilot's licence, was arrested while transporting 19 ounces of brown heroin from Mexico to Vancouver in a rented aircraft. Investigation in Vancouver revealed that he was the owner of a 37-foot cabin cruiser which he used for preparing the heroin for the illicit market. Travis has since been sentenced to a 17-year jail term in the U.S.A. as a result of his drug activity. His accomplice, Dennis KELLY, was arrested simultaneously in Vancouver when found in possession of three-quarters of an ounce of heroin and drug trafficking paraphernalia.

On February 9, 1965 Joseph GRAVEL was arrested in Montreal after selling a total of 150 capsules of heroin to an undercover member of the Force. His case is still before the court, but his arrest has had a definite effect on supplies of good quality white heroin in Canada.

Narcotic Control Act  
Summary of Seizures 1964-1965

Divisions	"A"	"C"	"D"	"E"	"K"	"O"	Totals
HEROIN							
Capsules.....		734	4	2,375		409	3,522
Bulk in ozs.....		9,856		9¼		2	9,867¼
MORPHINE							
Tablets.....		103					103
C.C.s.....						30	30
Capsules.....						810	810
CODEINE							
Tablets.....			17		6½		23½
METHADONE							
Tablets.....				64			64
DEMEROL							
Tablets.....					302	20	322
C.C.s.....						60	60
ALVODINE							
Tablets.....						100	100
LERITINE							
C.C.s.....						30	30
OPIUM POPPIES							
Pods.....				30	30		60
COCAINE							
Ounces.....		1					1
MARIHUANA							
Ounces.....	19	9		26		62	116
Cigs.....		19		38	1	15	73

On March 24, 1965, twenty-eight kilograms of heroin were seized in Montreal. Four employees of Air France and one Canadian have been charged in connection with this importation. It will be recalled that in February 1964, 140 pounds of heroin were seized from a diplomat while transporting it from France to New York via Montreal. Another 76 pounds were seized from Michel CARON, a Canadian, at Laredo, Texas, in October 1963. It is generally agreed by international narcotic enforcement bodies that heroin is illicitly manufactured in France, and distributed by an organized syndicate involving principals from France, U.S.A., Mexico and Canada.



Enforcement by the Force and several municipal police departments is illustrated in the charts showing the number of persons arrested and the quantities of drugs seized. Because of the high cost of drugs and the irregular supplies, addicts resorted to diverse methods of obtaining drugs. These included thefts, forgery of medical prescriptions and simulation of medical conditions requiring narcotic medication. Numerous addicts attended drug treatment clinics in Vancouver and Toronto, particularly in time of acute shortage; others submitted themselves to ambulatory treatment by private physicians.

It will be noted in the Summary of Arrests chart that marihuana was encountered in seventy-eight cases. The most disturbing aspect of the marihuana problem is that violators are often persons of intellectual note who display an outright disregard for the laws of Canada.

A major achievement of International Control was realized with the ratification of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs. On December 13, 1964, the Convention was ratified by forty-three participating Governments and became an International Pact which will guide in the control of opium production, drug manufacture and marketing, treatment and enforcement. Many countries who did not sign, will abide by the provisions of the Convention. Canada was one of the original signatories, and it is in this Convention that lies our hope for eventual control of the narcotic traffic and addiction itself.

### **Citizenship and Immigration**

The illegal entry, misrepresentation and fraudulent practices of persons attempting to gain entry into Canada are continually being investigated on behalf of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration. Concentration is also being placed on individuals who, through illegal acts, endeavour to aid and abet these ineligible immigrants. Fraudulently obtained Canadian passports and the agents behind these illegal operations are also being closely checked to prevent the entry to Canada of undesirables by this means.

Foreign criminals coming to Canada, both as immigrants and non-immigrants, are a continual source of concern, and liaison is maintained with foreign law enforcement agencies to combat the situation. With the co-operation of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, every move is being made to reject these individuals on entry, or deport them, if possible, after entry.

With the termination of the amnesty to Chinese on September 1, 1964, Immigration offences by persons of this race, committed after that date, are dealt with in the same manner as other Immigration Act offences. Ship deserters arrested by the Force and those that aid and abet them are continuing to be prosecuted together with others committing offences against the Act.

### **Provincial and Municipal Laws**

A total of 314,295 Provincial Statute offences were investigated during the fiscal year, an increase of 14.39 % over the previous year. Provincial traffic offences again accounted for the bulk of this total—232,381. Provincial Liquor Act investigations totalled 65,244 and the remaining 16,670 offences were under various classifications of Provincial Statutes. Of the total investigations, 251,596 charges were laid. In addition to these figures, the Force investigated 84,044 motor vehicle accidents.

### **Municipal By-Laws**

A total of 13,202 Municipal By-Law offences were investigated within the 121 municipal contract areas policed by the Force. Charges were laid in 78 % of these cases and an additional 337 investigations proved to be unfounded.

Summary of Highway Traffic Accidents

Province	Fatal		Non-Fatal		Total	
	1963/64	1964/65	1963/64	1964/65	1963/64	1964/65
B.C.....	245	280	18,848	22,492	19,093	22,772
Alberta.....	213	229	9,656	10,334	9,869	10,563
Saskatchewan.....	150	153	8,488	9,105	8,638	9,258
Manitoba.....	102	115	4,647	5,436	4,749	5,551
Ontario.....	4	1	259	216	263	217
Quebec.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick.....	117	142	4,410	4,979	4,527	5,121
Nova Scotia.....	132	138	6,194	6,384	6,326	6,522
Prince Edward Island.....	25	27	1,065	1,034	1,090	1,061
Newfoundland.....	62	61	4,206	4,524	4,268	4,585
N.W.T. & Y.T.....	16	7	522	630	538	637
Total.....	1,066	1,153	58,295	65,134	59,361	66,287

Parking Violations

Parking violations continue to consume many man hours, and this year 171,206 cases were handled under Federal, Provincial and Municipal laws. This is an increase of 19.61 % over the previous year.

Other Duties and Services

Federal Government Property and Security Arrangements

Protective security measures were provided by uniformed and plain clothes personnel for a number of distinguished visitors to Canada, including Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, The Princess Royal, Princess Beatrix of the Netherlands, Prime Minister Wilson of Great Britain, the Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, Chancellor Erhard of Germany, U Thant, Secretary General of the United Nations.

The Force was responsible for security arrangements at 48 Federal Government properties located in various cities across Canada, thus providing more than 300,000 hours of employment for the Canadian and British Columbia Corps of Commissionaires.

Northern Work

The R.C.M. Police is responsible for the enforcement of Federal, Territorial, and Municipal Laws, as well as the Criminal Code in the Yukon, Northwest Territories, parts of Northern British Columbia, and a small part of Northern Alberta. In addition, in September 1962, "G" Division took over the enforcement of Federal Statutes in that part of Quebec north of the 55th parallel.

There has been a slight rise in crime over the previous year. Criminal Code files account for the greater part of this increase, followed by Federal Statutes, and Territorial Ordinances. Fort Smith, Western Arctic, and Yukon Sub-Divisions showed a marked increase in Criminal Code cases.



Only one murder however was handled during the year. It occurred in Fort Smith Sub-Division. A charge of non-capital murder was laid against the accused. At his trial, he was convicted on a reduced charge of manslaughter.

Federal Statutes infractions showed an increase, particularly Customs, Juvenile Delinquents, Immigrations, Aeronautic, Citizenship and Parole Acts.

There was a 10 per cent increase in territorial cases during the past year which was attributable to both the Motor Vehicle and Liquor Ordinances.

On the rise also were the number of motor vehicles entering and leaving the Yukon Territory, with a total of 51,407 for the fiscal year.

Detachment guardrooms continue to operate as territorial jails; however, tenders have been called for the construction of jails at Whitehorse and Yellowknife. When built, these jails will provide more suitable accommodation for prisoners serving time in the Territories and will relieve our detachments of the responsibility of handling an ever-increasing number of prisoners.

We continue to render assistance to other government departments (Federal, Territorial, B.C. and Alberta) with the volume of such work varying according to location. The overall volume of such assistance is diminishing as the staffs of other government departments steadily expand their areas of operation. Close liaison and good co-operation exists between our members and other government department personnel.

Patrol Mileage for the year was as follows:

Dog Team.....	41,840
Boat.....	101,089
Foot Patrols.....	45,088
RCMP Aircraft.....	194,726
RCAF and public aircraft.....	499,568
Automobile, trucks and jeeps.....	780,023
Railway.....	50,280
Snowmobile and Ski-Doo.....	23,771
Total.....	1,736,385

Mileage travelled shows an increase of 344,000 miles over last year. Each category listed above marks an increase with the exception of dog team which was down 4,700 miles. This decrease, however, was reflected in a corresponding increase in snowmobile and ski-doo travel which was up 12,600 miles over the previous year.

Aircraft and motor vehicles account for the largest portion of our travel in the North. The ski-doo's, recently taken into use, are giving good service and appear to be well suited for short local patrols. However some difficulty continues to be experienced when they are subjected to extremes of temperature. Then they suffer from frequent engine trouble and breakage of parts, such as drive belts and tracks.

In spite of this mechanical transport special emphasis is still retained on our police dog teams. They are required on patrols over 40 miles where ski-doo's are not normally used unless two members travel together. Our dog patrols perform many essential services, such as visiting Eskimo and Indian camps to check on the health and welfare of the natives, deal with complaints, record vital statistics, game conditions, administer relief and family allowances, and to enforce the various Federal Statutes and Territorial Ordinances.



## **Sleigh Dogs**

There were 245 sleigh dogs in "G" Division on March 31st, 1965, an increase of 36 throughout the year. Of these 163 were Siberian Husky stock; the remainder native dogs.

The increase in sleigh dogs is reflected in the Siberian Husky which from all indications of our breeding program, will eventually replace the old type Arctic sled dogs now in use in the Eastern Arctic Sub-Division.

When this objective has been reached, it is proposed that the breeding station be closed and each detachment will then be responsible for raising Siberian Husky replacements from the stock on hand as and when required.

## **National Police Services**

### **Identification Work**

The Identification Branch, located at Headquarters Ottawa, provides assistance to field Divisions of this Force, to other police departments and penal institutions across Canada, and internationally. This Branch is divided into eleven sections, each handling one particular phase of criminal identification work.

There are 39 field Identifications Sections, and plans are being completed for two further units, one each in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, as soon as additional men and facilities become available.

A marked increase was shown in the volume of work handled in the Identification Branch during the year and many hours of overtime were required by civil staff and regular members. A lack of office space, together with the shortage in civilian staff last year further complicated our operations with the result that it was difficult to keep abreast of day to day requirements. Additional working area has now been provided by the completion of a new wing at our Headquarters Building and this will greatly relieve the past lack of space.

The Crime Index and Fraudulent Cheque Section added over the past 5,111 criminals to their indices, bringing the total recorded to 51,000. The Crime Index Section handled 14,735 cases; 22,369 cards were prepared for various indices which shows an increase of 55.37 per cent. Confirmed identifications were made in 4,459 criminal cases.

During the year studies and reviews of the complexities of Crime Index were conducted, with the need in mind to formulate a working plan for future electronic data processing operations.

The Wanted Persons Unit has been streamlined to publish Wanted and Missing Persons Cards at least tri-weekly until such time as staff and equipment permit daily publication.

Revision of the Tire Tread Identification Book has been completed and it is in the process of being printed. The book will be distributed to Identification Sections of the Force, Ontario and Quebec Provincial Police forces and large municipal police departments.

Criminal Identification Books and Surveillance Books are to be replaced with Criminal Identification Cards. Under this system Gazette type index cards are printed bearing a colour code indicating the type of crime specialized in by the person described thereon. The cards will be published and distributed in duplicate sets to selected detachments of the Force, Provincial and Municipal Police Departments. Amendments will be distributed weekly under the control of the Identification Branch.

Our Motion Picture Unit completed the final phases in the production of a film on riot gas. The riot gas film and a film on fingerprints were catalogued and distri-

## Summary of Identification Work

Section and Nature of Work	1963-64	1964-65
<b>CRIME INDEX &amp; FRAUDULENT CHEQUES</b>		
Criminal Cases Reported.....	4,976	4,459
Suggested Identifications.....	5,874	6,312
Confirmed Identifications.....	994	1,222
Wanted Persons Reported.....	2,119	2,356
Wanted Persons Located.....	1,993	1,861
Criminals Added to Method Index.....	5,077	5,111
Additional Information to Method Index.....	4,141	7,487
<i>Interpol</i>		
Assistance to Foreign Countries.....		
Identifications.....	16	31
General Information.....	488	421
Assistance by Foreign Countries		
Identifications.....	43	57
General Information.....	345	342
Fraudulent Cheques		
Total Exhibits Received.....	11,587	12,820
Known Authors.....	4,873	5,105
Unknown Authors.....	6,690	7,715
Identifications.....	3,663	4,776
Anonymous Letters.....	110	67
Identifications.....	9	0
<b>CRIMINAL RECORDS</b>		
Identified Fingerprints Processed.....	91,307	102,914
Requests for Criminal Records.....	13,907	15,959
Requests for Photographs.....	3,899	3,959
<b>FINGERPRINT</b>		
Criminal Fingerprints Received.....	135,740	149,289
Non-Criminal Fingerprints Received.....	129,895	136,716
Total Fingerprints Received.....	265,635	286,005
Identifications, Criminal.....	91,307	102,914
Identifications, Non-Criminal.....	8,357	9,971
Total Identifications.....	99,664	112,885
<b>FIREARM REGISTRATION</b>		
Active Firearm Records.....	468,937	482,038
First Registrations.....	15,200	15,449
Re-registrations.....	18,801	19,538
Cancelled Registration.....	1,834	2,348
Identifications.....	2,014	2,238
<b>PAROLE</b>		
Paroled.....	1,451	1,841
Total on Parole.....	2,920	3,213
Sentences Completed on Parole.....	1,309	1,159
Revocations.....	133	120
Forfeitures.....	106	93
<b>PHOTOGRAPHIC</b>		
Negatives.....	11,501	13,526
Prints and Enlargements.....	117,789	126,031
Line and Half-Tone Negatives.....	1,978	2,413
Mounts.....	17,018	14,823
Photostats and Xerox Copies.....	252,481	284,064
Roll Films Developed.....	595	544
<b>R.C.M.P. GAZETTE</b>		
Monthly Magazine Circulation.....	1,672	1,745
Weekly Index Cards Circulation (West).....	428	423
Weekly Index Cards Circulation (East).....	491	449
Total Index Cards Distributed.....	4,385,578	4,120,367
Special Wanted Circulars.....	21	30
<b>REGISTRY</b>		
Active Criminal Record Files.....	790,614	816,050
Index Cards Prepared.....	120,571	130,127
Outgoing Mail.....	702,058	741,264



## Summary of Identification Work (Continued)

Section and Nature of Work	1963-64	1964-65
<b>*SCENES OF CRIME</b>		
Fingerprint Examinations		
At Scene.....	174	105
In Office.....	367	337
Criminal Impressions Identified.....	297	263
Non-Criminal Impressions Identified.....	356	340
Evidence Presented in Court		
Fingerprint.....	23	16
Photographic.....	21	17
Plan Drawing.....	—	—
Physical.....	3	3
Photography		
At Scene.....	166	136
In Office.....	287	242
Facial Identification Kit		
Cases When Used.....	4	3
Identifications Effected.....	—	—
<b>SINGLE FINGERPRINT</b>		
Fingerprints Filed in System.....	53,128	56,224
Impressions Identified.....	221	266
Persons Identified (Criminal).....	83	81
<b>R.C.M.P. QUARTERLY</b>		
Circulation.....	17,175	18,300

\*Statistics for Field Sections Not Included

buted to various divisions. Research and scripting were completed on a film entitled "In Your Custody." This production was temporarily halted in order to produce a Recruiting TV Clip.

In 1949 the Force was authorized to act as the Interpol representative for Canada with our National Central Bureau at Headquarters Division, Ottawa. Delegates from the Force have attended General Assembly Sessions held in various member countries throughout the world.

Our association with Interpol facilitates international police cooperation and this service is available to each requesting police department in Canada. We maintain instant radio contact with the Headquarters of the General Secretariat, Interpol, Paris. During the year under review, we exchanged correspondence, circulars and radio communications on more than 1,300 separate matters of international police interest.

### Crime Detection Laboratories

Laboratory facilities are in operation in Regina, Saskatchewan, Ottawa, Ontario, Sackville, New Brunswick and Vancouver, British Columbia. The volume of case work received and performed at all Laboratories during the year showed an increase of 482 or 19.6 per cent over the previous period. The number of separate examinations performed by the various Sections of the Laboratories showed an increase of 689 examinations or 15.8 per cent over last year. The number of cases received at the Ottawa, Regina and Sackville Laboratories showed a small increase. The major increase in case work occurred at our Vancouver laboratory where 545 cases were processed.



**Publications**

The **R.C.M. Police Gazette** continues to show a small increase in circulation from year to year. This publication contains articles on such topics as fraudulent cheque passers, traffic, identification matters, recent cases and general information on a variety of subjects of interest to police departments.

A number of Special Wanted Notices were published during the year as well as the usual weekly card index roster containing photographs and descriptions of wanted or missing persons.

The **R.C.M. Police Quarterly** contains items of historic and general interest, notes and comments about day to day events and happenings within the Force, as well as instructional and educational articles.

**Work Performed by the Laboratories**

	Ottawa	Regina	Sackville	Vancouver	Total
Cases Received.....	826	1,066	501	545	2,938
<i>Examinations:</i>					
Serological Examinations.....	29	141	62	98	330
Toxicological Examinations.....	8	65	60	1	134
Firearms Examinations.....	5	46	13	107	171
Bullet & Cartridge Case Examinations.....	208	177	39	136	560
Short and Powder Tests.....	4	27	7	17	55
Ballistics.....	1	9	0	0	10
Tool Impressions.....	7	28	16	18	69
Restoration of Serial Numbers.....	12	6	4	6	28
Hair, Fibre & Textile Examinations.....	44	99	16	56	215
Chemical Examinations.....	59	317	82	95	553
Blood Alcohol.....	42	238	85	8	373
Physical Examinations.....	59	224	83	34	400
Writings.....	428	197	136	203	964
Document, Chemical.....	6	6	9	0	21
Document, Physical.....	216	27	23	34	300
Spectrographic.....	20	94	81	0	195
X-Ray Diffraction.....	11	38	16	0	65
Infra-Red Spectrophotometry.....	3	90	74	1	168
Ultra-Violet Spectrophotometry.....	0	76	53	1	130
Vapourphase Chromatography.....	43	255	8	0	306
Total Examinations.....					5,047

**Telecommunications**

The Telex Teleprinter System continues to provide rapid, reliable, and economical communication between the following 40 RCMP stations throughout Canada:

Brandon	Lethbridge	Quebec City
Calgary	London	Red Deer
Charlottetown	Moncton	Regina
Chilliwack	Montreal	Saskatoon
Corner Brook	Nelson	St. John's
Cranbrook	New Westminster	Swift Current
Dauphin	North Battleford	Sydney
Dawson Creek	Ottawa	Toronto
Edmonton	Peace River	Truro
Fort Smith	Penticton	Vancouver
Fredericton	Prince Albert	Victoria
Halifax	Prince George	Whitehorse
Kamloops	Prince Rupert	Winnipeg
		Yorkton

The high frequency radiotelephone point-to-point system installed in the Western and Central Arctic has proven very reliable and provides a valuable link between Detachments in these remote areas. This network has now been expanded to the Eastern Arctic during the past year, where the following detachments are now equipped: Resolute, Grise Fiord, Pond Inlet, Igloolik, Cape Christian, Pangnirtung, Lake Harbour, and Sub-Division Headquarters at Frobisher Bay. In addition to the foregoing, HF equipment is also installed at Fort Smith Sub-Division Headquarters and Fort Liard Detachment. These circuits are all consistently used by police personnel in carrying out their investigations and have played an important role in our northern operations.

Considerable conversion and expansion has taken place in our VHF/FM mobile radio networks, thereby providing Divisions and Sub-Division personnel with a very efficient network. During the fiscal year our conversion program was extended to the Dauphin Sub-Division area. At the present time, our network throughout the Force consists of the following equipment:

Division	Radio Equipped Detachments, HQS and Repeaters	Equipped Trucks, Cars and Motorcycles	Hand Carried Portables and Miniatures
"A".....	8	53	7
"B".....	28	70	6
"C".....	22	94	28
"D".....	62	153	8
"E".....	138	403	40
"F".....	121	210	17
"G".....	14	18	2
"H".....	56	129	14
"J".....	51	106	10
"K".....	100	247	22
"L".....	6	28	3
"O".....	15	54	19
"HQ".....	2	12	5
"AIR".....	0	1	12
"DEPOT".....	1	8	0

**"Marine" Division**

During the year the "Marine" Division operated 35 vessels ranging in size from 26 to 180 feet which carried one to 36-man crews.

In addition to the tabled mileage a total of 24,284 miles was patrolled by the skiffs attached to these boats in the enforcement of the Canada Shipping Act, Small Boat Regulations and Migratory Bird Convention Act.

All patrol boats, with the exception of the Commissioner Class Ship *Wood*, Fort Class Ships *Fort Steele* and *Blue Heron* and Detachment Class Boat *Burin*, are continuously on command to various Land Divisions and are under their direction and control in the providing of their various police functions. The operational period is dictated by ice conditions in the inland waters and only those

## Commissioner Class Ship

NAME	PORT	MILEAGE
<i>Wood</i> .....	Halifax, N.S.....	17,398

## Fort Class Ships

M/L <i>Fort Steele</i> .....	Halifax, N.S.....	11,654
M/L <i>Blue Heron</i> .....	Halifax, N.S.....	11,169
M/L <i>Victoria</i> .....	Esquimalt, B.C.....	10,842

## Detachment Class

P/B <i>Acadian</i> .....	Fortune, Nfld.....	7,935
P/B <i>Adversus</i> .....	Halifax, N.S.....	5,510
P/B <i>Burin</i> .....	Halifax, N.S.....	3,279
P/B <i>Captor</i> .....	Bagotville, P.Q. ....	2,673
P/B <i>Detector</i> .....	Saint John, N.B.....	4,578
P/B <i>Interceptor</i> .....	North Sydney, N.S.....	7,957
P/B <i>Beaver</i> .....	Fort William, Ont.....	5,042
P/B <i>Carnduff 11</i> .....	Sault Ste-Marie, Ont.....	4,979
P/B <i>Chilcoot 11</i> .....	Windsor, Ont.....	5,200
P/B <i>Cutknife 11</i> .....	Kingston, Ont.....	5,308
P/B <i>Fort Erie</i> .....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	6,496
P/B <i>Moosomin 11</i> .....	Montreal, P.Q.....	4,783
P/B <i>Shaunavon 11</i> .....	Toronto, Ont.....	3,059
P/B <i>Tagish 11</i> .....	Sarnia, Ont.....	6,032
P/B <i>Alert</i> .....	Alert Bay, B.C.....	12,246
P/B <i>Ganges</i> .....	Port Alberni, B.C.....	6,759
P/B <i>Little Bow 11</i> .....	Powell River, B.C.....	8,084
P/B <i>Masset</i> .....	Campbell River, B.C.....	7,723
P/B <i>Nanaimo</i> .....	Prince Rupert, B.C.....	10,030
P/B <i>Sidney</i> .....	Ganges, B.C.....	8,468
P/B <i>Tahsis</i> .....	Tahsis, B.C.....	7,375
P/B <i>Tofino</i> .....	Ocean Falls, B.C.....	10,024
P/B <i>Westview</i> .....	Gibsons, B.C.....	8,264

## Motor Boats

M/B <i>Advance</i> .....	Vancouver, B.C.....	5,208
M/B <i>Fort Frances 11</i> .....	Fort Frances, Ont.....	6,938
M/B <i>Kenora 111</i> .....	Kenora, Ont.....	9,086
M/B <i>Sorel</i> .....	Lachine, P.Q.....	4,634
M/B <i>Valleyfield</i> .....	Valleyfield, P.Q.....	5,252
M/B <i>Fort St. James</i> .....	Fort St. James, B.C.....	2,005
M/B <i>Fraser</i> .....	Vancouver, B.C.....	5,181
M/B <i>Port Alice</i> .....	Port Alice, B.C.....	2,438

Total Mileage.....		243,609
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vessels stationed on the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts continue patrols for the full year. During the non-navigational season the crew members of the boats stationed inland are for the most part employed at their home ports on regular Land Force detachment duties with a few members returning to Marine Depot Sub-Division Headquarters at Halifax for relief purposes and to assist on the various ships undergoing annual refit.

The *Wood*, *Fort Steele* and *Blue Heron* patrolled out of Halifax with one ship continuously on patrol, during navigational season, of the lower and upper Gulf of St. Lawrence, Saguenay River area and the St. Lawrence River to Quebec City. Continuous patrols were also maintained throughout the greater part of the year off the south coast of Newfoundland adjacent to the French Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.



Our boats transported supplies, machinery and personnel to coastal detachments in Newfoundland and Labrador.

During the year our vessels on the east coast checked 1,231 boats under the Small Vessel Regulations, attended 18 regattas, searched 224 ships under the Customs Act, assisted on different occasions 13 boats in distress, and conveyed 34 patients to hospital.

Transportation and assistance was given to local detachment members in conducting investigations at points accessible only by water.

The 13 patrol boats stationed on inland waters on command to "A", "C", "D", and "O" Divisions continue to provide assistance to the general public as well as the local and provincial police forces, U.S. Coast Guard and U.S. Border Patrol. In the past year 10,041 boats were checked under the Canada Shipping Act resulting in 104 prosecutions; 203 seizures were made in the searching of 1,277 ships under the Customs Act, and 47 prosecutions resulted from innumerable M.B.C. Act patrols.

The 14 patrol vessels stationed along the Pacific Coast act as floating detachments with the crew members enforcing the Federal and Provincial statutes in the coastal areas not serviced by roads and, therefore, not normally visited by regular detachment members.

One thousand eight hundred and forty-nine general investigations were conducted, and 5,296 vessels were checked with 51 prosecutions instituted under the Canada Shipping Act. Assistance was given to the Rescue Coordination Centre on 128 occasions. Under the Customs Act, 178 vessels were boarded and 76 seizures made.

### **"Air" Division**

The "Air" Division is a service division consisting of 15 detachments strategically located to best serve the operational divisions in their law enforcement and other contractual duties. A complement of 18 aircraft of the following type, was in use during the year: 5 Beechcraft D18s, 5 DHC3 Otters, 7 DHC2 Beaver and 1 Grumman Goose.

These aircraft are used to provide transportation where alternative service is not readily or immediately available, and also in emergencies where time is of the essence. Air patrols made in the course of enforcing the Customs and Excise Act and Migratory Birds Convention Act, together with air surveillance of travelling criminals, traffic surveys, locating lost persons, photographing scenes of crime and directing ground forces in the apprehension of armed and dangerous offenders, were conducted with gratifying results.

"Air" Division Detachments are located at the following places:

Churchill, Man.	Regina, Sask.
Edmonton, Alta.	St. John's, Nfld.
Fort Smith, N.W.T.	Stephenville, Nfld.
Frobisher Bay, N.W.T.	Vancouver, B.C.
Inuvik, N.W.T.	Victoria, B.C.
Ottawa, Ont.	Whitehorse, Y.T.
Prince Albert, Sask.	Winnipeg, Man.
Prince George, B.C.	

During the year under review 1,213,581 patrol miles were covered, and 2,220,971 passenger miles flown in 10,337.25 flying hours.

**Police Service Dogs**

During the period under review, the Police Service Dog Section answered 1,480 calls for assistance. This is an increase of 97 calls over the previous year. The following is a breakdown of calls received:

**Contributing to Successful Investigations**

	1963/64	1964/65	
Tracking criminals.....	119	117	— 2
Lost and missing persons.....	27	37	10
Searching for articles.....	64	85	21
Excise and liquor.....	29	43	14
Others.....	4	0	— 4
Total.....	243	282	39

**Total Cases**

	1963/64	1964/65	
Tracking criminals.....	464	418	—46
Lost and missing persons.....	197	225	28
Searching for articles.....	212	217	5
Excise and liquor.....	481	591	110
Others.....	29	29	—
Total.....	1,383	1,480	97

Various modes of transportation including police car, private car, boat, aircraft and snowmobile were utilized over the past year, and a total of 173,830 miles was logged by this Section.

The following is the distribution by province of Police Service Dogs:

British Columbia.....	4
Alberta.....	4
Saskatchewan.....	3
Manitoba.....	3
New Brunswick.....	1
Nova Scotia.....	2
Newfoundland.....	2

## Administration

### Strength

The total strength of the Force on March 31, 1965 was 8,974 made up of the following classes of personnel:

(1) <i>Regular Member Strength:</i>		
Officers.....	177	
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables....	6,586	
Marine Constables.....	121	
Special Constables.....	207	
	<hr/>	7,091
(2) <i>Other than Regular Member Strength—</i>		
Special Constables.....	28	
Civilian Members.....	299	
Civilian Employees.....	126	
	<hr/>	453
(3) <i>Civil Servants.....</i>	1,430	
	<hr/>	1,430
Total.....		8,974

There was an increase of 181 regular members, 76 Civil Servants, and 44 civilian members over the past year. The strength was decreased by four Special Constables and 25 Civilian Employees which gives an overall increase in the total strength of the Force of 272. The Reserve Force strength stands at 175, a decrease of five.



## Strength Recapitulation by Divisions and Provinces

	Commissioner	Deputy Commissioner	Assistant Commissioners	Chief Superintendents	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Corps Sergeant-Major	Sergeants-Major	Staff Sergeants-Major	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Marine Constables	Special Constables	Civilian Members	Civilian Employees	TOTALS	Saddle Horses	Police Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Aeroplanes	Motor Cars	Motor Trucks	Motorcycles	Snow Sedans	Boats (Inboard)
	1	2	4	3	14	30	10		1	4	73	126	187	194		43	150	46	888		3			11	7	1		10
"HQ" Division, Ont. "B" Division, Nfld. "L" Division, P.E.I. "H" Division, N.S. "J" Division, N.B. "C" Division, Que. "A" Division, Ont. "N" Division, Ont. "O" Division, Ont. "D" Division, Man. "F" Division, Sask. "Depot" Division, Sask. "K" Division, Alta. "E" Division, B.C. "G" Div. N.W. Terr and Yukon Terr. "Marine" Division "Air" Division				2	1	4			1	1	8	543	1,411	4,283	121	207	299	126	7,516	231	22	249	20	1,779	196	27	13	
				3	14	30	7		1	4	67	108	154	161		43	140	45	775		3			11	7	1		
				2		4			1	1	8	25	62	211	2	6	4	2	328		2		1		90	9		
				1	1				1		2	4	13	40				1	62					24	3	1		
				1	1	4	2		1		22	31	77	246	60	1	9	3	461		2			127	2	2		
				1	1	4	1		1		11	18	69	167	5	3	8	2	290		1		1	102	10			
				1	3	5	1		1		20	37	84	309	1	33	21	8	512					150	2			
			1	2	3	3	1		3	1	41	73	165	613	25	33	33	21	1,028	69	3		5	219	8	9	1	
				3	3	12	2		1	1	18	27	104	293		7	12	1	475				2	147	17	5		
				4	4	10	1		1	1	37	55	170	613		8	33	35	969	162	3		2	244	27	2	1	
				4	4	10	2				34	43	180	505		16	19	3	818		4		2	269	29	7		
				9	9	10	2		1	1	63	111	285	1,012	28	27	19	4	1,572		4		3	380	58			
				1		1	3				3	5	20	69		23	1	1		124		4	225	3	5	15		
						1	1				2	2	2	13	31		7			57			24	1	11	9		
								1			1	4		15	13					35								
						1	1	1																				
						91	22	1	11	8	329	543	1,411	4,283	121	207	299	126	7,516	231	22	249	20	1,779	196	27	13	63
						22	7		1	3	67	108	154	161		43	140	45	775		3			11	7	1		
						4			1	1	8	25	62	211	2	6	4	2	328		2		1		90	9		
									1		2	4	13	40				1	62					24	3	1		
						7	2		1		22	31	77	246	60	1	9	3	461		2			127	2	2		
						5	1		1		11	18	69	167	5	3	8	2	290		1		1	102	10			
						3	1		1		20	37	84	309	1	33	21	8	512					150	2			
						3	2		3	1	41	73	165	613	25	33	33	21	1,028	69	3		5	219	8	9	1	
						6	1		1	1	18	27	104	293		7	12	1	475				2	147	17	5		
						10	1		1	1	37	55	170	613		8	33	35	969	162	3		2	244	27	2	1	
						10	2				34	43	180	505		16	19	3	818		4		2	269	29	7		
						1	3		1	1	63	111	285	1,012	28	27	19	4	1,572		4		3	380	58			
						1					3	5	20	69		23		1	124			225	3	5	15			
											2	2	13	31		7	1		57			24	1	11	9			
							1				1	4	15	13					35									
						1	1	1																				
						91	22	1	11	8	329	543	1,411	4,283	121	207	299	126	7,516	231	22	249	20	1,779	196	27	13	63
						22	7		1	3	67	108	154	161		43	140	45	775		3			11	7	1		
						4			1	1	8	25	62	211	2	6	4	2	328		2		1		90	9		
									1		2	4	13	40				1	62					24	3	1		
						7	2		1		22	31	77	246	60	1	9	3	461		2			127	2	2		
						5	1		1		11	18	69	167	5	3	8	2	290		1		1	102	10			
						3	1		1		20	37	84	309	1	33	21	8	512					150	2			
						3	2		3	1	41	73	165	613	25	33	33	21	1,028	69	3		5	219	8	9	1	
						6	1		1	1	18	27	104	293		7	12	1	475				2	147	17	5		
						10	1		1	1	37	55	170	613		8	33	35	969	162	3		2	244	27	2	1	
						10	2				34	43	180	505		16	19	3	818		4		2	269	29	7		
						1	3		1	1	63	111	285	1,012	28	27	19	4	1,572		4		3	380	58			
						1					3	5	20	69		23		1	124			225	3	5	15			
											2	2	13	31		7	1		57			24	1	11	9			
							1				1	4	15	13					35									
						1	1	1																				
						91	22	1	11	8	329	543	1,411	4,283	121	207	299	126	7,516	231	22	249	20	1,779	196	27	13	63
						22	7		1	3	67	108	154	161		43	140	45	775		3			11	7	1		
						4			1	1	8	25	62	211	2	6	4	2	328		2		1		90	9		
									1		2	4	13	40				1	62					24	3	1		
						7	2		1		22	31	77	246	60	1	9	3	461		2			127	2	2		
						5	1		1		11	18	69	167	5	3	8	2	290		1		1	102	10			
						3	1		1		20	37	84	309	1	33	21	8	512					150	2			
						3	2		3	1	41	73	165	613	25	33	33	21	1,028	69	3		5	219	8	9	1	
						6	1		1	1	18	27	104	293		7	12	1	475				2	147	17	5		
						10	1		1	1	37	55	170	613		8	33	35	969	162	3		2	244	27	2	1	
						10	2				34	43	180	505		16	19	3	818		4		2	269	29	7		
						1	3		1	1	63	111	285	1,012	28	27	19	4	1,572		4		3	380	58			
						1					3	5	20	69		23		1	124			225	3	5	15			
											2	2	13	31		7	1		57			24	1	11	9			
							1				1	4	15	13					35									
						1	1	1																				
						91	22	1	11	8	329	543	1,411	4,283	121	207	299	126	7,516	231	22	249	20	1,779	196	27	13	63
						22	7		1	3	67	108	154	161		43	140	45	775		3			11	7	1		
						4			1	1	8	25	62	211	2	6	4	2	328		2		1		90	9		
									1		2	4	13	40				1	62					24	3	1		
						7	2		1		22	31	77	246	60	1	9	3	461		2			127	2	2		
						5	1		1		11	18	69	167	5	3	8	2	290		1		1	102	10			
						3	1		1		20	37	84	309	1	33	21	8	512					150	2			
						3	2		3	1	41	73	165	613	25	33	33	21	1,028	69	3		5	219	8	9	1	
						6	1		1	1	18	27	104	293		7	12	1	475				2	147	17	5		
			</																									

## Establishment

Establishment review proceedings during 1963 provided an increase of 256 uniform and 35 supporting staff positions to be effective on April 1, 1964. This gave an overall establishment of 9,130 positions to commence the fiscal year.

Early in the year a supplementary increase of 95 positions was granted as the result of extra duties taken on by the Force in the interim, after the normal establishment review proceedings had been completed. This increase was also to be effective on April 1.

In the meantime work was going ahead to provide for the 1965-66 establishment. Original requests, as submitted from throughout the Force, amounted to 508 uniform and 110 supporting staff positions. These requests were processed through the regular review and following amendments, were presented to Treasury Board. The final outcome of all examinations was an increase of 280 uniform and 51 supporting staff positions, effective April 1, 1965. This is an overall increase of approximately 3½ per cent.

The breakdown of the increase and wastage for the year appears hereunder:

	Officers	N.C.O.s & Constables	Marine Csts.	Special Csts.	Civilian Members	Reserve Csts.
<i>Increases</i>						
Engaged.....	—	570	15	25	61	—
Ex-members re-engaged.....	—	11	—	—	—	—
TOTALS.....	—	581	15	25	61	—
<i>Wastage</i>						
Pensioned.....	2	108	1	3	1	—
Died.....	1	10	1	—	—	1
Time Expired.....	—	14	3	1	4	5
Invalided to Pension.....	1	5	—	—	1	—
Purchased.....	—	143	3	8	4	—
Resigned.....	—	—	—	3	—	1
Unsuitable.....	—	19	1	1	—	—
Dismissed.....	2	23	—	1	1	—
Service no longer required....	—	—	—	1	—	—
Over Age Limit.....	—	—	—	1	—	—
Free Discharge.....	—	2	—	1	4	—
Invalided.....	—	5	—	1	—	—
TOTALS.....	6	329	9	21	15	7

Promotions affecting commissioned ranks took place as follows:

2 Chief Superintendents	to	Assistant Commissioners
5 Superintendents	to	Chief Superintendents
8 Inspectors	to	Superintendents
10 Sub-Inspectors	to	Inspectors
3 Staff Sergeants	to	Sub-Inspectors
1 Sergeant	to	Sub-Inspector

## Training

The following is a recapitulation of the overall training in the Force for the fiscal year 1964-65:

### 1. REGULAR TRAINING

#### (a) Recruits:

Recruits in training on April 1, 1964.....	256
Recruits commenced training during fiscal year 1964-65...	578

Recruits completed training and posted to field duty during fiscal year 1964-65 . . . . .	512
Recruits discharged 1964-65 . . . . .	34
Recruits in training on March 31, 1965 . . . . .	282

(b) *In-Service Personnel:*

Canadian Police College Graduates . . . . .	51
Advanced Training . . . . .	255
Training—New Dogmasters . . . . .	4
Dogmasters Refresher Training . . . . .	18
Dogmasters Re-Trained . . . . .	3
Dogmasters Trained for Royal Visit . . . . .	3

2. SPECIALIZED TRAINING

Air Brake Course . . . . .	9
Cipher Courses . . . . .	43
Civil Service Admin. Courses . . . . .	12
Crime Index Conference . . . . .	5
Dogmaster Course for Gloucester P.D. . . . .	1
Electronics Training, Vanc. Voc. Inst. . . . .	2
EMO and Civil Defence Training . . . . .	18
Fall Climbing and Rescue School . . . . .	7
Fire Investigation Training . . . . .	5
Fleet Maintenance Course . . . . .	2
French Language Training Course (CSC) . . . . .	2
Gas Training . . . . .	19
Identification Branch Training . . . . .	59
Laboratory Training . . . . .	1
Marine Division Courses (Navigation and Engineering) . .	2
Marine Recruit Training . . . . .	15
Medico-Legal Seminar . . . . .	1
Migratory Birds Convention Act Course . . . . .	26
Motorcycle Training . . . . .	29
Ninth Canadian Textile Seminar . . . . .	1
Officers' Indoctrination Course . . . . .	12
Preventive Service . . . . .	11
Race Track Supervision . . . . .	45
Radar Speed Meter Training . . . . .	77
Radio Technicians' Training . . . . .	5
Security and Intelligence Training . . . . .	93
School of Instructional Technique, RCAF . . . . .	3
Traffic Training . . . . .	18
Winter Ski and Rescue School . . . . .	6

3. UNIVERSITY TRAINING

*Final Year Students—1964-65:*

Science . . . . .	1
Arts . . . . .	5
Law . . . . .	2
Commerce . . . . .	1



*Full-time Attendance:*

Science.....	1
Arts.....	9
Law.....	3
Commerce.....	1

**First Aid Training**

During the past year, 111 classes were held with 1,247 awards being presented. At the present time the Force has 121 qualified instructors.

The following members were admitted to or recognized by the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem:

*Commander Brother*

Comm'r. G. B. McClellan  
A/Comm'r. E. H. Perlson

*Officer Brother*

D/Comm'r. M. F. A. Lindsay  
C/Supt. F. S. Spalding

*Serving Brother*

12937 S/Sgt. P.A. Anderson  
15075 S/Sgt. R. J. Mills  
17873 Cpl. R. S. Pilot

**Band**

The strength of the Band at the end of the fiscal year was 36 members, a decrease of seven from the previous year.

The Band fulfilled 137 engagements during the year, as follows:

Concerts.....	68	Dances.....	15
Parades.....	10	Miscellaneous.....	23
Marching Ceremonies...	21		

Some noteworthy engagements performed by the Band during 1964-65 were at the first National Prayer Breakfast, the Canadian National Exhibition Bandshell, Toronto, the Third World Congress of the Republic Relations Society, and in the United States, the Parade Grand Haven, Michigan, in honor of the U.S. Coast Guard Celebrations, and the Marching Ceremony and Concert at the Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, New York. The Band also appeared with the Musical Ride at the Ottawa Winter Fair.

**Health**

The Department of Veterans' Affairs continued to look after the medical, dental and hospital requirements of the Force. This past year there was a total of 30,567½ days lost through sickness of regular members and 1,723 days by civilian members. The number of cases treated in all Divisions was 18,347.

### Discipline

A number of minor breaches of regulations and a few of a more serious nature occurred during the year but, on the whole, a high standard of discipline was maintained.

### Appointments

The following Officers were appointed Honourary Aides-de-Camp to His Excellency, the Governor General, effective on the dates shown:

Supt. Maurice Theodore LABERGE.....	1 March 1964
Insp. Robin Peter HARRISON.....	27 August 1964
S/Insp. James Manford NELSON.....	27 August 1964
Insp. Joseph Aurel Peter George PAQUETTE.....	15 July 1964
Supt. Henry Christopher FORBES, M.B.E.....	20 January 1965

### Personnel Branch

Interviews conducted by Field Officers of the Personnel Branch were as follows:

Applicants Interviewed.....	842
Referral Reports.....	975
Annual Follow-Up Interviews.....	4,631
Recruit Training Follow-Up Interviews.....	556
Marine Constables and Marine Constable Applicants.....	63
Other Special Interviews (Civilian Members or Special Constable Applicants).....	109
	<hr/>
TOTAL.....	7,176
Engaged.....	570
Re-engaged.....	11

There was an overall increase of 323 interviews conducted over the previous period. This was reflected mainly in an increase of 298 Referral Reports dealing with interviews of regular members for special duties, follow-up interviews on recruits completing training, and Marine and Civilian interviews.

Applicant interviews were down 8 per cent over last year. This may be attributable in part to the raising of the minimum education standard to Grade 11, the height to 5'9'', and a lack of interest in young men to follow a law enforcement career.

### Commendations

The Commissioner extended his personal commendation to the undermentioned members of the Force:

Sgt. J. D. Routledge, D.F.C., Cst. W. L. Giesbrecht, and Cst. L. R. Lowe, of "E" Division for bravery and determination to a marked degree in apprehending a person who had threatened the life of a member of the Force at West Grand Forks, B.C. on October 15, 1963.

Cst. R. C. Currie, and Cst. T. C. Smith of "G" Division for the manner in which emergency medical attention was rendered a critically ill person at Grise Fiord, N.W.T. on January 24, 1964.

S/Sgt. W. Murdoch, and Sgt. E. H. Fleetwood, of "E" Division, for bravery to a marked degree during the attempted apprehension of a mentally deranged person at the Courtenay District of British Columbia on January 22, 1964.



2/Cst. C. L. Fraser, of "B" Division, for bravery to a marked degree when he rescued a four-year-old child from the icy waters of Lewisporte Harbour, Newfoundland, on April 8, 1964.

Cpl. J. G. Russell, of "D" Division, for outstanding bravery and perseverance in disarming and effecting the arrest of an adult male person under dangerous circumstances at Vogar, Manitoba, on August 25, 1963.

2/Cst. P. R. Horn, of "E" Division, for bravery to a marked degree when he rescued an unconscious infant from the burning basement of a dwelling at White Rock, B.C. on May 18, 1964.

Cst. E. R. Holland, and 3/Cst. E. J. Saler, of "F" Division, for bravery to a marked degree in disarming and effecting the arrest of an armed male person under dangerous circumstances at Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask., on July 9, 1964.

Cpl. K. G. Kerr, of "H" Division, for bravery to a marked degree in disarming and effecting the arrest of an armed male person under dangerous circumstances at Bridgewater, N.S. on September 21, 1964.

Cpl. J. B. Urquhart, of "E" Division, for bravery to a marked degree when disarming an intoxicated male person at South Wellington, B.C. on October 31, 1964.

Cst. S. B. MacDonald, of "E" Division, for bravery to a marked degree when without consideration for his personal safety, he removed a male person from the vicinity of an automobile which was about to be struck by a fast moving train at Deroche, B.C. on November 14, 1964.

### **Long Service Medal**

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal was awarded to 32 members of the Force who completed 20 years of qualifying pensionable service with good conduct. This included 1 Officer and 31 Non-Commissioned Officers.

Bronze, Silver and Gold Clasps and Stars are awarded in the order shown for each subsequent five-year period of qualifying service. During this fiscal year the following Clasps and Stars were awarded:

The Bronze Clasp and Star to 27 members: 2 Officers, 23 Non-Commissioned Officers, 2 Special Constables, and 1 ex-member.

The Silver Clasp and Star to 26 members: 17 Officers, and 9 Non-Commissioned Officers.

The Gold Clasp and Star to 2 members: 2 Special Constables, and 2 ex-members.

### **Marksmanship**

The MacBrien Shield, awarded to the Division obtaining the highest average score in the Annual Revolver Practice, was won by "L" Division with an average of 177.49.

The Connaught Cup is presented each year to the member making the highest score for the Revolver Classification Course. Forty-two regular members obtained a perfect score of 200 and qualify for the shoot-off to determine the winner of the cup which will be held in Ottawa during 1965. The winner will be presented with the Connaught Trophy and will be entitled to wear the Gold Revolver Badge surmounted by a crown. Cpl. E. B. Young, of "N" Division, was adjudged the winner of the 1963 practice, having re-fired at Ottawa on 28-7-64.

Cpl. A. D. Brown, of "Depot" Division and Cpl. R. J. Friesen, of "HQ" (NPS) Division, having tied for the highest score in the grand aggregate among



NCOs and Constables competing in the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Annual Prize Meet, 1964, are entitled to wear the Crossed Rifles Badge surmounted by a crown.

2/Cst. E. J. Findlay, of "K" Division was the winner of the Minto Cup, a trophy awarded annually to the member receiving the highest score firing the Annual Revolver Classification Course for the first time and who has less than two years' service.

Markmanship Badges were awarded to all members firing the Classification Courses who obtained a score of 180, or better, with revolver, and 140, or better, with rifle.

### **Musical Ride**

The 1964 Musical Ride consisted of an Officer in Charge, Riding Master, Band Master, Farrier, 35 riders and horses and appeared in Ontario, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and 6 centres in the Eastern United States. The highlight of the tour was the Ride's visit to the Maritimes, as this marked their first appearance to that part of Canada. Overall attendance at the various events was excellent and reports indicate there is a continuing interest in these appearances.

# Supply

## General Supplies and Equipment

Delivery of clothing and kit from manufacturers has been maintained on a level with the previous year. The quality of workmanship of the finished garments was, for the most part, excellent and a very small percentage required rejection.

Difficulty is still being experienced by the suppliers of leather products such as Sam Browne equipment and waist belts. However, with the proper selection of hides (by the supplier) this problem has been reduced to a longer lead-time on deliveries.

Equipment and supplies of a general category, including northern requirements, were all obtained and delivered within the specified time, with prices generally remaining constant with previous purchases.

A departure in the procedure for the buying of paper products resulted in reduced costs in handling and storage, and all divisions reported satisfaction. This same procedure is being employed wherever possible, which will result in lower cost, not only for the product but for storage and handling.

A general increase in the textile field, for labour, did not materially affect purchases; however, it is expected that they will reflect in increased costs in some items in next year's buying.

Ninety-four additional units of motor transport were purchased by the Force at an average cost of \$2,375.39, which represents a decrease of \$29.06 per unit compared to the average price paid in the fiscal year 1963-64.

Five hundred and eighty-eight vehicles were traded-in on new units at an average cost of \$1,366.04, representing a decrease in replacement cost of \$89.12 per unit. In addition, 15 replacement vehicles were purchased without trade-in at an average cost of \$2,359.52.

The Canadian Government Supply Service Department purchased a total of 159 vehicles without trade-in, at an average cost of \$2,359.34. Of these, an average cost of \$2,333.15 was paid for standard passenger 2-door cars, representing an increase of \$82.23 over and above the price paid by the Force, as outlined above.

The average cost of operation of motor transport was 4.83¢ per mile, representing an increase of .32¢ per mile compared to the previous year. Vehicles were replaced at an average mileage of 64,485 miles, as against 62,504 miles during the previous year.

The control of stationery supplies was relaxed by the inception of the bulk posting system. The stock was reduced to three categories: controllable, desirable and expendable. Individual issues of the two former categories are posted while the balances of the expendable items are brought forward only when the Low Order Point is reached and when new supplies are received. Where costing is not required, this method is satisfactory to the required degree.

The take-over of purchasing by the Department of Defence Production has proved beneficial insofar as office equipment is concerned. The selective service supplied by the Department of Printing and Stationery in the procurement of stationery and office supplies is not available from the larger Department of Defence Production and this has necessitated the carrying of a larger stock to avoid stockouts and inabilities. This is reflected in the value of inventory on hand as of March 31, 1965.



### Uniforms

No progress has been made to the proposal to distribute kit and clothing through two stores, one in Ottawa for the East and one in Regina for the West; however, this is still under consideration.

Delivery of kit and clothing by suppliers is about at the same level as one year ago. Portions of some orders are still lapsing at the end of the fiscal year despite every effort of follow-up. These lapsed orders in the main involve a change of manufacturer of merchandise requiring import. Full advantage is taken of the 15 months' lead-time available in placement of our requisitions where necessary.

Supply Stores stock has improved considerably over the years when restricted purchasing was in effect. Inabilities over the past fiscal year have been reduced by about 75 per cent. Service is still on a very good level, with shipments being made on a 24 to 48 hour basis with the exception of the larger orders which take longer to make up.

Uniform jackets are now being supplied with anodized buttons and buckles and, in future, all remaining hardware on our kit will be electro-plated and shaded to match the anodized equipment.

The capeskin unlined brown gloves have been replaced by horsehide as well as the lined gloves. This results in an overall change-over to a far superior glove at an additional cost of only 35 per cent.

The width of yellow braid, which forms a part of breeches, trousers and overalls blue, has been reverted to the 1 3/4" width. Consensus of opinion was that the 1 3/8" width did not present as pleasing an appearance as did the 1 3/4" width. This change will be reflected in current year manufacture of garments.

The first of a four-year program of acquisition of the Model 70- .308 rifle—has been completed. Divisions now fully equipped are "E", "G", "L", "N" and "Depot". The second completed year of acquisition of the Brushmaster riot guns has primarily met requirements of all divisions.

### Quarters

Central Stores and all Sections of Supply Stores were relocated in the new wing of "HQ" Building during the year. The cube space anticipated was not realized; however, the ever-present fire hazard of the old location is no longer a concern. Operations of Supply Stores stockroom are now fully contained on one floor level which has considerably eased the handling of stores problem. Nevertheless, handling of all stores is still done by hand as ceiling limitations of the new location has precluded taking power equipment into use.

In 1964-65 a total of \$1,480,000 was provided for Construction or Acquisition of Buildings, Works and Land.

Construction of detachment quarters was commenced in 1963-64 and completed this fiscal year at Lewisporte, Nfld., Vermilion, Alta., and Old Crow, Y.T.

Married quarters purchased the past year for Pond Inlet were re-routed to meet a greater need at Igloolik, where they were erected in 1964-65. Materials were bought in 1963-64 for two married quarters and an office-single quarters building for Spence Bay, N.W.T. One married quarters building was destroyed by fire during construction. The other two buildings were erected but will not be completed until next year.

Detachment buildings were started and completed in 1964-65 at the following locations: New Waterford, N.S., Ashern and Teulon, Man., Fort Qu'Appelle, Cabri, Kindersley, and Humboldt, Sask., Olds, Alta., and Sparwood, Golden,



and Invermere, B.C. Other projects started and completed during the same fiscal year included erection of married quarters at Fort St. James, B.C.; two married quarters at Watson Lake, Y.T.; six radio repeater shelters and purchase and erection of two transportable homes for use as office and married quarters at Hopedale, Nfld.

The program of improvement of electrical power, sewage disposal systems and other utilities, particularly at outlying points, has been continued, and more new locations were serviced this year. Considerable alterations and improvements to existing buildings and properties were also undertaken.

The following buildings were started and completed in 1965-66: Baie Verte, Nfld.—Detachment Quarters; Sheet Harbour, N.S.—Detachment Quarters; Banff, Alta.—Detachment Quarters; Red Deer, Alta.—Sub-Division Administration Building; Norway House—Married Quarters; Coppermine, N.W.T.—Office and Married Quarters; and Igloolik, N.W.T.—Married Quarters.

Sites for police-owned buildings were acquired at Sydney and Bridgetown, N.S., Gaspé, P.Q., Foam Lake and Unity, Sask., Mayerthorpe and Wainwright, Alta., and at Campbell River, Oliver and Agassiz, B.C.

Sites for Radio Repeater Stations were acquired at Harmony, N.S., Upper Tower Hill, Edmundston and Kierstead Mountain, N.B., Notre-Dame de Lourdes, Man., and Craik, Sask.

Much of our accommodation is still rented, and improvement in standards is being achieved in this area. The build-for-lease program was continued and 20 detachment buildings were constructed with the Force entering into long-term leases on this accommodation.

### Finances

Further recommendations of the Royal Commission on Government Organization have been or are in the process of being implemented by the Force. Two such major recommendations are listed hereunder:

- (a) All Departments and Agencies are required to prepare and submit to the Executive long-term plans of expenditure requirements by programs.

A long-range forecast of R.C.M.P. requirements has been implemented covering a projection of five fiscal years. All divisions of the Force submit their requirements to R.C.M.P. Headquarters for reference to Treasury Board for its consideration.

- (b) Departments are responsible for designing and maintaining the accounting records necessary to meet their requirements.

Treasury Board has advised that the Divisional Allotment Classification system should be extended to include budgets for sub-divisions and detachments. The accounting records should also include costs of programs and activities, e.g.: Preventive Service, Narcotic Drug Enforcement, Highway Traffic, Race Track Supervision, Policing of Airports. We expect further developments on this latter recommendation during future years.

In line with the policy of the Biennial Cyclical Pay Review, adjustments and increases were negotiated according to the following table:

Rank and Grade	Pay Per Month	Pay Per Annum
Commissioner.....	\$1,916.67	\$23,000.00
Deputy Commissioner.....	1,583.33	19,000.00
Assistant Commissioner.....	1,333.33	16,000.00
Chief Superintendent.....	1,150.00	13,800.00
Superintendent (3rd Year).....	1,025.00	12,300.00
Superintendent (2nd Year).....	983.33	11,800.00
Superintendent (1st Year).....	941.67	11,300.00
Inspector (3rd Year).....	850.00	10,200.00
Inspector (2nd Year).....	816.67	9,800.00
Inspector (1st Year).....	783.33	9,400.00
Sub-Inspector.....	750.00	9,000.00
Corps Sergeant Major.....	670.42	8,045.00
Sergeant Major (2nd Year).....	630.83	7,570.00
Sergeant Major (1st Year).....	605.83	7,270.00
Staff Sergeant Major.....	655.00	7,860.00
Staff Sergeant (2nd Year).....	630.83	7,570.00
Staff Sergeant (1st Year).....	605.83	7,270.00
Sergeant (2nd Year).....	584.58	7,015.00
Sergeant (1st Year).....	553.75	6,645.00
Corporal (2nd Year).....	519.58	6,235.00
Corporal (1st Year).....	504.17	6,050.00
Constable 1st Class Discretionary.....	471.67	5,660.00
Constable 1st Class (5th Year).....	461.67	5,540.00
Constable 1st Class (4th Year).....	436.67	5,240.00
Constable 1st Class (3rd Year).....	416.67	5,000.00
Constable 1st Class (2nd Year).....	398.33	4,780.00
Constable 1st Class (1st Year).....	381.67	4,580.00
Constable 2nd Class.....	365.00	4,380.00
Constable 3rd Class.....	348.33	4,180.00
Trumpeter.....	200.00	2,400.00
Special and Marine Constables and Civilian Members		
Grade 15 (3rd Year).....	1,025.00	12,300.00
Grade 15 (2nd Year).....	983.33	11,800.00
Grade 15 (1st Year).....	941.67	11,300.00
Grade 14 (3rd Year).....	850.00	10,200.00
Grade 14 (2nd Year).....	816.67	9,800.00
Grade 14 (1st Year).....	783.33	9,400.00
Grade 13.....	750.00	9,000.00
Grade 12 (4th Year).....	713.33	8,560.00
Grade 12 (3rd Year).....	693.33	8,320.00
Grade 12 (2nd Year).....	674.17	8,090.00
Grade 12 (1st Year).....	655.00	7,860.00
Grade 11 (3rd Year).....	630.83	7,570.00
Grade 11 (2nd Year).....	618.33	7,420.00
Grade 11 (1st Year).....	605.83	7,270.00
Grade 10 (3rd Year).....	584.58	7,015.00
Grade 10 (2nd Year).....	568.75	6,825.00
Grade 10 (1st Year).....	553.75	6,645.00
Grade 9 (2nd Year).....	519.58	6,235.00
Grade 9 (1st Year).....	504.17	6,050.00
Grade 8 (2nd Year).....	471.67	5,660.00
Grade 8 (1st Year).....	461.67	5,540.00
Grade 7 (2nd Year).....	436.67	5,240.00
Grade 7 (1st Year).....	416.67	5,000.00
Grade 6 (2nd Year).....	398.33	4,780.00
Grade 6 (1st Year).....	381.67	4,580.00
Grade 5 (5th Year).....	365.00	4,380.00
Grade 5 (4th Year).....	350.00	4,200.00
Grade 5 (3rd Year).....	330.00	3,960.00
Grade 5 (2nd Year).....	310.00	3,720.00
Grade 5 (1st Year).....	290.00	3,480.00
Grade 4 (6th Year).....	285.00	3,420.00
Grade 4 (5th Year).....	275.00	3,300.00
Grade 4 (4th Year).....	265.00	3,180.00
Grade 4 (3rd Year).....	255.00	3,060.00
Grade 4 (2nd Year).....	245.00	2,940.00
Grade 4 (1st Year).....	235.00	2,820.00

The Annual Estimates for the fiscal year 1964-65 totalled \$77,316,764 and the distribution of the annual estimates by major categories covering both the amount voted and the actual expenditure is set as follows:



Category	Voted		Expended	
	Fiscal Year 1964-65		Fiscal Year 1964-65	
	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount
A Pay and Allowances Including Salaries.....	65.0	\$50,356,175	65.0	\$49,699,161
B Travelling and Removal Expenses.....	3.1	2,428,400	3.1	2,390,967
C Materials and Supplies.....	4.9	3,816,400	4.8	3,707,207
D All Other Services.....	10.4	8,054,043	10.5	8,069,341
E Building Construction.....	1.9	1,525,000	1.8	1,413,511
F Acquisition of Equipment.....	3.4	2,677,000	3.2	2,458,945
G Pensions and Other Benefits.....	10.9	8,459,746	11.1	8,459,744
TOTALS.....	100.0	\$77,316,764*	100.0	\$76,198,876

\* This includes releases from the General Salaries Vote and Supplementary Estimates.

The per capita for use with the Provincial Police agreements based on actual expenditures for the last completed fiscal year 1964-65, on the basis of actual strength as at March 31, 1965, was \$9,239.00.

The schedule for the Third Biennial Cyclical Pay Review is set out hereunder:

GROUP 1	Review Date <i>October 1, 1965</i>
Commissioned R.C.M.P. Officers	
Administrative, Clerical and Office service classes. (Civil Service Classified Positions)	
Special Constables (Reg. 109), Civilian Members (Reg. 110) who are equated with Commissioned R.C.M.P. Officers.	
Civilian Employees' positions equated with Civil Service Classified positions at September, 1960 pay revision.	
GROUP 2	Review Date <i>April 1, 1966</i>
Non-Commissioned R.C.M.P. Officers and other ranks	
Marine Constables	
Special Constables (Reg. 109)	
Civilian Members (Reg. 110)	
(Other than those equated with Commissioned Officers)	
Limbo positions ultimately to fall under Reg. 109 and 110.	
GROUP 3	Review Date <i>October 1, 1966</i>
All other classes including the remainder of the Limbo Group	
Special Constables and Civilian Employees that on vacancy will become prevailing rate positions.	



## Conclusion

During the past year there has been a general increase in crime, particularly in offences against the person and those involving property, in areas under Royal Canadian Mounted Police jurisdiction.

There has, however, been a decrease in the incidence of murder and manslaughter.

The participation of the Force in National and International Conferences on crime prevention and detection has been intensified. I have had the honour to be elected to the Executive Committee of Interpol—the International Criminal Police Organization—and I continue as Vice-Chairman of the International Relations Committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

The number of criminal cases brought to a successful conclusion or prosecution remains very high, and those who have tended to criticize the Force in the past year have been inclined to concentrate their efforts on one or two cases, disregarding the over-all record of success.

The offensive against crime is constant and, as in any war, there will always be some defeats and reverses in spite of many victories.

Again, as last year, I regret to have to report that far too many members of the Force are working very long hours considerably above the national average, and receive neither overtime pay or extra leave as compensation. I respectfully submit that the Establishment of the Force needs to be increased to a point where the Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall attain a working week which approaches more closely nationally accepted standards, excepting, of course, any cases of emergency.

The Force has been fortunate in the co-operation it has received from other Government Departments and Agencies and is taking part in the ever increasing co-ordination of effort by almost all Canadian Police Forces against major crime.

This has been a busy and difficult year for the Force; and as Commissioner I am proud of the manner in which all ranks, Civilian Members and Civil Servants have carried out their tasks with efficiency, loyalty and integrity.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,  
*Commissioner*

## Appendix "A"

### List of Detachments Maintained by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as at March 31, 1965

#### ONTARIO

##### "A" Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA

###### Ottawa Protective Sub-Division—Ottawa Airport

###### Ottawa Sub-Division

Brockville  
Cornwall

Kingston  
Maniwaki, Que.

Ottawa Town Station  
Pembroke

###### North Bay Sub-Division

Amos, Que.  
Elliot Lake  
Kapuskasing  
Kirkland Lake

Moose Factory  
North Bay  
Noranda, Que.  
Parry Sound

Sault Ste. Marie  
Sudbury  
Timmins  
Val d'Or, Que.

#### NEWFOUNDLAND

##### "B" Division—HEADQUARTERS—ST. JOHN'S

###### Corner Brook Sub-Division

Baie Verte  
Bonne Bay  
Botwood  
Buchans  
Burgeon  
Channel

Corner Brook  
Deer Lake  
Forteau  
Grand Falls  
Hampden  
Lewisporte  
Port Saunders

Roddickton  
Springdale  
St. Anthony  
Stephenville  
Stephenville Crossing  
St. George's

###### St. John's Sub-Division

Battle Harbour  
Bell Island  
Bonavista  
Burin  
Cartwright (Lab.)  
Clarenville  
Fogo

Ferryland  
Gander  
Glovertown  
Goose Bay (Lab.)  
Grand Bank  
Harbour Breton  
Harbour Grace  
Hopedale (Lab.)

Labrador City (Lab.)  
Nain (Labrador)  
Placentia  
St. John's  
St. Lawrence  
Twillingate  
Wabush Lake (Lab.)  
Whitbourne

#### QUEBEC

##### "C" Division—HEADQUARTERS—MONTREAL

###### Montreal Sub-Division

Bedford  
Caughnawaga  
Coaticook  
Cowansville  
Dorval  
Drummondville

Hemmingford  
Huntingdon  
Joliette  
Lacolle  
Megantic  
Rock Island

St. Hyacinthe  
St. Jean  
St. Jerome  
Sherbrooke  
St. Regis

###### Quebec Sub-Division

Carlton  
Chicoutimi  
Gaspé  
Hauterive

Quebec  
Rimouski  
Rivière du Loup

Roberval  
St. Georges de Beauce  
Seven Islands  
Trois-Rivières

## MANITOBA

## “D” Division—HEADQUARTERS—WINNIPEG

## Brandon Sub-Division

Boissevain  
Brandon  
Carberry  
Crystal City  
Deloraine  
Elphinstone  
Gladstone

Hamiota  
Killarney  
Manitou  
Melita  
Minnedosa  
Reston  
Rossburn

Russell  
Shoal Lake  
Souris  
Treherne  
Virden  
Wasagaming

## Dauphin Sub-Division

Amaranth  
Churchill  
Cranberry Portage  
Dauphin  
Ethelbert  
Flin Flon

Lynn Lake  
McCreary  
Roblin  
Ste. Rose du Lac  
Snow Lake  
Swan River

The Pas  
Thompson  
Thompson (Mncpl.)  
Winnipegosis

## Winnipeg Sub-Division

Altona  
Arborg  
Ashern  
Beausejour  
Bissett  
Carman  
Charleswood  
Emerson  
Falcon Beach  
Fort Frances, Ont.  
Fort William, Ont.  
Gimli

Grand Rapids  
Headingley  
Hodgson  
Kenora, Ont.  
Lac du Bonnet  
Lundar  
Morden  
Morris  
Nipigon, Ont.  
Norway House  
Oakbank

Pinawa  
Portage la Prairie  
Selkirk  
Sprague  
Steinbach  
Stonewall  
St. Pierre  
Teulon  
Whitemouth  
Winnipeg  
Winnipeg Beach

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

## “E” Division—HEADQUARTERS—VICTORIA

## Chilliwack Sub-Division

Abbotsford  
Agassiz  
Boston Bar  
Chilliwack City  
Chilliwack (Mncpl.)

Hope  
Keremeos  
Mission  
Oliver  
Osoyoos

Penticton  
Princeton  
Sumas  
Summerland

## Kamloops Sub-Division

Alexis Creek  
Armstrong  
Ashcroft  
Chase  
Clearwater  
Clinton  
Enderby  
Falkland

Field  
Golden  
Kamloops  
Kamloops (Mncpl.)  
Kelowna  
Lillooet  
Lumby  
Lytton

Merritt  
100 Mile House  
Revelstoke  
Salmon Arm  
Sicamous  
Spences Bridge  
Vernon  
Williams Lake

## Nelson Sub-Division

Castlegar  
Cranbrook  
Crescent Valley  
Creston  
Ferne  
Fruitvale

Grand Forks  
Invermere  
Kaslo  
Kimberley  
Nakusp  
Midway

Nelson  
New Denver  
Radium Hot Springs  
Rossland  
Salmo  
Sparwood  
Trail



**New Westminster Sub-Division**

Burnaby  
Cloverdale  
Essondale  
Haney

Langley (Mncpl.)  
Langley City  
Maillardville  
New Westminster

Pattullo Bridge  
Port Coquitlam  
White Rock

**Prince George Sub-Division**

Cassiar  
Chetwynd  
Dawson Creek  
Fort Nelson  
Fort St. James

Fort St. John  
Hudson Hope  
McBride  
Prince George

Quesnel  
Valemount  
Vanderhoof  
Wells

**Prince Rupert Sub-Division**

Atlin  
Bella Coola  
Burns Lake  
Hazelton  
Kitimat

Masset  
Ocean Falls  
Port Edward  
Prince Rupert  
Queen Charlotte

Smithers  
Stewart  
Telegraph Creek  
Terrace

**Vancouver Sub-Division**

Gibsons Landing  
North Vancouver  
Pemberton

Powell River  
Richmond  
Sechelt

Squamish  
University  
Vancouver

**Victoria Sub-Division**

Alberni  
Alert Bay  
Campbell River  
Chemainus  
Colwood  
Courtenay  
Cumberland  
Duncan

Ganges  
Ladysmith  
Lake Cowichan  
Nanaimo  
Port Alberni  
Port Alice  
Port Hardy

Qualicum Beach  
Shawnigan Lake  
Sidney  
Sooke  
Tahsis  
Tofino  
Ucluelet  
Victoria

**SASKATCHEWAN****“F” Division—HEADQUARTERS—REGINA****North Battleford Sub-Division**

Cutknife  
Glaslyn  
Goodsoil  
Green Lake  
Hafford  
Lloydminster  
Loon Lake

Maidstone  
Meadow Lake  
North Battleford  
Onion Lake  
Pierceland  
Radisson

St. Walburg  
Spiritwood  
Turtleford  
Unity  
Wilkie

**Prince Albert Sub-Division**

Big River  
Blaine Lake  
Carrot River  
Cumberland House  
Hudson Bay  
Ile a la Crosse  
Island Falls

La Ronge  
Melfort  
Nipawin  
Porcupine Plain  
Prince Albert  
Rosthern  
Shellbrook

Smeaton  
Stony Rapids  
Tisdale  
Uranium City  
Wakaw  
Waskesiu

**Regina Sub-Division**

Avonlea  
Bengough  
Broadview  
Carlyle  
Carnduff  
Estevan  
Fillmore

Fort Qu'Appelle  
Indian Head  
Kipling  
Lumsden  
Milestone  
Montmartre  
Moose Jaw

Moosomin  
North Portal  
Radville  
Regina Town Station  
Strasbourg  
Torquay  
Weyburn

**Saskatoon Sub-Division**

Biggar	Humboldt	Naicam
Colonsay	Imperial	Outlook
Craik	Kerobert	Rosetown
Elbow	Kindersley	Saskatoon
Easton	Kyle	Vonda
Hanley	Lanigan	Watrous

**Swift Current Sub-Division**

Assiniboia	Leader	Ponteix
Cabri	Mankota	Shaunavon
Climax	Maple Creek	Swift Current
Consul	Morse	Val Marie
Gravelbourg	Mossbank	Willow Bunch
Gull Lake		

**Yorkton Sub-Division**

Balcarres	Kamsack	Punnichy
Canora	Kelvington	Rose Valley
Esterhazy	Langenburg	Sturgis
Foam Lake	Melville	Wadena
Ituna	Pelly	Yorkton

**NORTHWEST AND YUKON TERRITORIES**

**“G” Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA**

**Western Arctic Sub-Division**

Aklavik	Fort McPherson	Old Crow
Arctic Red River	Good Hope	Sachs Harbour
Coppermine	Inuvik	Tuktoyaktuk
	Norman	

**Central Arctic Sub-Division**

Baker Lake	Eskimo Point	Spence Bay
Cambridge Bay	Rankin Inlet	

**Eastern Arctic Sub-Division**

Cape Christian	Igloolik	Pond Inlet
Frobisher Bay	Lake Harbour	Resolute Bay
Grise Fiord	Pangnirtung	

**Yukon Sub-Division**

Carmacks	Haines Junction	Watson Lake
Dawson	Mayo	Whitehorse
Elsa	Teslin	

**Fort Smith Sub-Division**

Fort Smith	Pine Point	Resolution
Hay River	Providence	Simpson
Liard	Rae	Yellowknife

**NOVA SCOTIA**

**“H” Division—HEADQUARTERS—HALIFAX**

**Halifax Sub-Division**

Barrington Passage	Halifax	Metaghan River
Bridgetown	Kentville	Sheet Harbour
Bridgewater	Kingston	Shelburne
Chester	Liverpool	Windsor
Dartmouth	Lunenburg	Yarmouth
Digby		

**Sydney Sub-Division**

Arichat  
Baddeck  
Cheticamp  
Eskasoni  
Glace Bay

Ingonish Beach  
Inverness  
New Waterford  
North Sydney

Port Hawkesbury  
Port Hood  
St. Peters  
Sydney

**Truro Sub-Division**

Amherst  
Antigonish  
Guysboro  
New Glasgow

Parrsboro  
Pictou  
Pugwash  
Sherbrooke

Springhill  
Stewiacke  
Tatamagouche  
Truro

**NEW BRUNSWICK****“J” Division—HEADQUARTERS—FREDERICTON****Fredericton Sub-Division**

Chipman  
Doaktown  
East Florenceville  
Edmundston  
Fredericton  
Gagetown  
Grand Falls

Grand Manan  
McAdam  
Minto  
Oromocto Town Det.  
Perth  
Plaster Rock  
St. Andrews Town Det.

St. George  
Saint John  
St. Leonard  
St. Quentin  
St. Stephen  
Woodstock

**Moncton Sub-Division**

Albert  
Bathurst  
Buctouche  
Campbellton  
Campbellton Town Det.  
Caraquet  
Chatham Town Det.

Dalhousie  
Jacquet River  
Moncton  
Newcastle  
Petitcodiac  
Port Elgin  
Richibucto

Sackville  
Shediac  
Shippegan  
Sussex  
Sussex Town Det.  
Tabusintac  
Tracadie

**ALBERTA****“K” Division—HEADQUARTERS—EDMONTON****Calgary Sub-Division**

Banff  
Bassano  
Beiseker  
Brooks  
Calgary

Canmore  
Cochrane  
Crossfield  
Drumheller  
Gleichen

Hanna  
High River  
Okotoks  
Oyen  
Strathmore

**Edmonton Sub-Division**

Andrew  
Athabaska  
Bonnyville  
Breton  
Cold Lake  
Derwent  
Drayton Valley  
Edmonton  
Edson  
Evansburg  
Fort Chipewyan

Fort McMurray  
Fort Saskatchewan  
Jasper  
Hinton  
Lac la Biche  
Leduc  
Mayerthrope  
Redwater  
Smoky Lake  
Vermilion  
Viking

St. Albert (R)  
St. Albert (M)  
St. Paul  
Stony Plain  
Swan Hills  
Tofield  
Two Hills  
Vegreville  
Wainwright  
Westlock  
Whitecourt

**Lethbridge Sub-Division**

Barons  
Blairmore  
Bow Island  
Cardston  
Claresholm  
Coutts  
Foremost

Fort Macleod  
Lethbridge  
Magrath  
Manyberries  
Medicine Hat  
Nanton (M)  
Nanton (R)

Picture Butte  
Pincher Creek  
Taber  
Vauxhall  
Vulcan  
Waterton Park



**Peace River Sub-Division**

Beaver Lodge	High Level	Peace River
Fairview	High Prairie	Slave Lake
Faust	Manning	Spirit River
Fort Vermilion	McLennan	Valleyview
Grand Prairie		

**Red Deer Sub-Division**

Bashaw	Killam	Rocky Mountain House
Camrose	Olds	Red Deer
Coronation	Ponoka	Stettler
Innisfail	Provost	Three Hills
		Wetaskiwin

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**

**“L” Division—HEADQUARTERS—CHARLOTTETOWN**

**Administered from Charlottetown**

Alberton	Charlottetown	Souris
Borden	Montague	Summerside

**ONTARIO**

**“O” Division—HEADQUARTERS—TORONTO**

**London Sub-Division**

Chatham	Muncey	Walpole Island
Kitchener	Ohswegen	Windsor
London	Sarnia	

**Toronto Sub-Division**

Belleville	Malton Airport	Owen Sound
Fort Erie	Niagara Falls	Peterborough
Hamilton	Orillia	Toronto Town Station

**“Depot” Division—HEADQUARTERS—REGINA**

Fort Walsh

**“Marine” Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA**

NIL

**“Air” Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA**

Uplands	Vancouver	Churchill
Regina	Fort Smith	Prince George
Edmonton	Prince Albert	Inuvik
Frobisher Bay	St. John's	Corner Brook
Winnipeg	Victoria	Whitehorse

## Appendix "B"

### Municipalities Policed by R.C.M.P.

By Provinces, March 31, 1965

#### Newfoundland

Corner Brook  
Labrador City

#### Prince Edward Island

Souris

#### New Brunswick

Campbellton  
Chatham  
Dalhousie  
Oromocto  
St. Andrews  
Sussex

#### Nova Scotia

Inverness  
Pictou  
Windsor

#### Manitoba

Beausejour  
Carberry  
Carman  
Charleswood  
Dauphin  
Flin Flon  
Gimli  
Killarney  
Lynn Lake  
Melita  
Minnedosa  
Pinawa  
Portage la Prairie  
Selkirk  
Swan River  
The Pas  
Thompson  
Virden  
Winnipeg Beach

#### Saskatchewan

Assiniboia  
Biggar  
Canora  
Craik  
Eston

Foam Lake  
Gravelbourg  
Hudson Bay  
Humboldt  
Indian Head  
Kamsack  
Kindersley  
Lloydminster  
Maple Creek  
Meadow Lake  
Melfort  
Melville  
Moosomin  
Outlook  
Radville  
Rosetown  
Shaunavon  
Tisdale  
Uranium City  
Watrous  
Wilkie  
Yorkton

#### Alberta

Brooks  
Claresholm  
Drumheller  
Ft. Macleod  
Gleichen  
Grand Prairie  
High River  
Innisfail  
Nanton  
Okotoks  
Olds  
Peace River  
Red Deer  
Stettler  
St. Albert  
St. Paul  
Swan Hills  
Three Hills  
Vegreville  
Vermilion  
Wetaskiwin

#### British Columbia

Alberni, City of  
Armstrong, City of  
Burnaby, Dist. of  
Chemainus  
Chilliwack, City of  
Chilliwack, Twp. of  
Cloverdale  
Coquitlam  
Courtenay, City of  
Cranbrook, City of  
Dawson Creek, City of  
Duncan, City of  
Enderby, City of  
Fernie, City of  
Grand Forks, City of  
Greenwood, City of  
Haney  
Kamloops, City of  
Kelowna, City of  
Kimberley, City of  
Kitimat, Dist. of  
Langley, City of  
Langley, Twp. of  
Maillardville  
Maple Ridge, Dist. of  
Midway  
Nanaimo, City of  
North Cowichan, Dist. of  
North Vancouver, City of  
North Vancouver, Dist. of  
Penticton, City of  
Port Alberni, City of  
Port Coquitlam, City of  
Powell River, Dist. of  
Prince George, City of  
Prince Rupert, City of  
Revelstoke, City of  
Richmond, Twp. of  
Rossland, City of  
Salmon Arm, Dist. of  
Sumas, Dist. of  
Summerland, Dist. of  
Surrey, Dist. of  
Terrace  
Trail, City of  
Vernon, City of  
White Rock, City of

## Appendix “C”

### International Traffic in Stolen Gems

Nathan Israel Klegerman was raised and educated in Toronto and for a number of years after leaving school was employed in the fur industry. He established himself as a reliable, hard-working person and earned the complete trust and confidence of his friends and associates. These qualifications were to prove invaluable to him in a “confidence” scheme of vast proportions.

In 1961 Klegerman started operating an alleged money-lending business for the purpose of making short term loans at high interest rates. He established a luxurious office and everything about his surroundings and deportment suggested success. The exact nature of his business was never disclosed to his associates but he inferred that he was advancing money to contractors for the completion of projects and businessmen, such as jewellers, to enable them to acquire additional stock.

He interested his friends and associates in these operations and encouraged them to invest with him by offering interest rates as high as 18 per cent. Without exception, these investors were impressed by Klegerman’s success and all stated that they had implicit trust in his honesty and integrity. In many cases, he acquired sums of money as high as \$400,000 without collateral, merely by giving the investor his personal note. In other cases, the investors were given quantities of unset diamonds and articles of jewellery as collateral and in those cases the investor merely placed the collateral in his safety deposit box.

By early 1963, Klegerman’s activities had gained momentum and his friends and associates were anxiously investing more and more money with him. Many mortgaged their homes and borrowed money from other sources, all in the hope of gaining sudden wealth. Some became so enmeshed with Klegerman’s business that they started soliciting funds from their friends on the understanding that they would receive a commission. Morris Freedman fell into this category and, in addition to investing some \$25,000 himself, he acted as a intermediary and raised \$400,000 for Klegerman. In this capacity Freedman also relayed the collateral jewellery and diamonds from Klegerman to the investors.

By this time Klegerman was looked on as a financial wizard and was often heard to exclaim “My God, I’m a genius surrounded by dumbbells.” He allegedly kept no records and cash moved into his office and diamonds and jewellery out with increasing regularity. Investors told of taking paper bags full of money to Klegerman’s office and related how he casually dumped it into his desk drawer without counting it.

On those occasions when Klegerman was asked about the origin of the diamonds and jewellery, he replied that it came from people who were borrowing money from him and told the prospective investors that they could have the jewellery checked by the police if they wished. One such investor elected to do this, being encouraged by Klegerman. In doing so, Klegerman no doubt relied heavily on the fact that diamonds are most difficult to identify, particularly when removed from their mountings. Similarly, it would be most unlikely that the Metropolitan Toronto Police would have a record of jewellery stolen in some far-removed city or country. The one thing Klegerman did not take into consideration was the perseverance of D/Sgt. Thomas MacLeod of the pawn squad of the Metropolitan Toronto Police Department.



On April 5, 1963, the prospective investor took a bag containing a quantity of jewellery and diamonds to Sgt. MacLeod and asked him whether or not the articles were stolen. Sgt. MacLeod checked the goods through the records maintained by his Department and, as he could find no record to indicate that they were stolen, he returned them to the investor. Sgt. MacLeod was, however, not completely satisfied and he made sketches of the articles and recorded the manufacturing numbers of two articles of jewellery that appeared to have been made by a well-known jewellery firm in New York City.

During the ensuing weeks, enquiries were directed to New York where it was learned that these two pieces of jewellery had been custom-made for the wife of a wealthy Greek shipping magnate who lived in Athens, Greece and also maintained a temporary residence in Montreal. It was further learned that on March 18, 1963, some three weeks prior to Sgt. MacLeod examining the jewellery, these two articles along with approximately \$30,000 worth of jewellery and diamonds had been stolen from the owner in an armed robbery in Montreal in which one person was shot and wounded and two women beaten.

In the light of this information, detectives executed a series of search warrants on May 29 and 30, 1963, and arrested Klegerman and Freedman on a charge of possession of the jewellery stolen in Montreal. Jewellery and diamonds seized at this time and during later stages of the investigation, were appraised at \$573,691. A \$35,000 bracelet was seized from one of the investors.

Investigation established that this bracelet was the property of the Viscountess Downe of Yorkshire, England and was included with some \$50,000 worth of jewellery stolen from her room at the International Hotel, Kennedy International Airport, N.Y., on May 18, 1963. It was further established that the bracelet found its way into Klegerman's possession a week after the theft.

As it was obvious that this bracelet had been brought into Canada without the benefit of Customs declaration, the matter was brought to the attention of the Toronto Preventive Service Section of the RCMP and joint investigation was launched by both forces. Klegerman and Freedman were asked to explain the origin and details of the importation of the diamonds and jewellery but Freedman claimed no knowledge of these aspects and could only state that he received the goods from Klegerman while the latter declined to offer any explanation.

Metro Toronto detectives, assisted by diamond and jewellery experts, compiled a comprehensive circular evaluating and describing in detail some 95 packages of unset diamonds and 84 pieces of jewellery. This document became an integral part of the investigation and was given wide circulation. Copies were sent to police departments, jewellers, diamond merchants and insurance companies throughout North America. A large number of copies were forwarded to Interpol Headquarters and subsequently circulated to police departments throughout the free world. Investigators travelled from Toronto, Montreal, New York City and London, while victims of various robberies came to Toronto to examine the seized jewellery.

In spite of all these efforts, several months elapsed without any information being obtained concerning the origin of the diamonds and jewellery and the unidentified articles could not be held any longer under the authority of the Criminal Code warrants. In view of this, and as Klegerman declined to offer any explanation concerning the importation of the goods, which by this time had been established as being of foreign origin, all the unidentified items were placed under Customs seizure by the RCMP and the investigation continued.

In November 1963, some six months after the original seizure, a communication was received from Belgium stating that a Belgian diamond merchant felt that certain diamonds held in the Toronto seizure had been stolen from him. This mer-



chant travelled to Toronto and was able to positively identify five diamonds as having been stolen from his office in Antwerp in August 1962 during a robbery with violence in which approximately \$240,000 in unset diamonds were taken. In addition, he was able to identify a larger number of diamonds as being of identical weights and characteristics as diamonds stolen from him and felt that, in all probability, they too had originated from the theft at his place of business.

Although enquiries continued throughout the world, no additional identifications were made and the source of the diamonds and jewellery remained a mystery.

In October 1964, a year and a half after Sgt. MacLeod started what appeared to be routine enquiry, Klegerman and Freedman appeared before a Judge and Jury on three counts of possession of stolen property dealing with the goods stolen in Montreal, New York City and Antwerp. Both men pleaded not guilty and after eight days of evidence, Freedman was acquitted, but Klegerman was convicted on all counts and sentenced to six years in the penitentiary. Subsequent appeal action by Klegerman to both the Ontario Court of Appeal and Supreme Court of Canada failed and he is presently serving his sentence. In addition, he was convicted of an offence under the Bankruptcy Act in connection with this same enterprise and was sentenced to one year consecutive and a fine of \$1,000 or in default of payment an additional year in jail.

The rather weird circumstances of the entire case were probably best summarized by the Crown Attorney for York County, Mr. H. H. Bull, Q.C., when he opened his Jury address in the following manner: "May it please Your Honour, gentlemen of the jury, you, like I, may at one time have played a game called monopoly, where we used to buy and sell railroad stations with play money, millions of dollars. We mortgaged the city hall and we traded back and forth and we thought we were great big people, with a lot of scraps of paper printed green in denominations of tens of thousands of dollars. We could toss a million here and toss a million there, we could slough off twenty-five thousand, it meant nothing and it was a lot of fun. It was childish fantasy, a world of make believe. For the past week and a half you have been living in almost a world of make believe, not just fantasy, fantastic. You, many of you if not all of you, come to these Courts and criminal law and criminal activity for the first time but you have only to look at the audience to see the experience of criminal lawyers and others, police, court attendants, press, who have come here fascinated by this bizarre, to quote my friend, and fantastic story, unique in my experience."

At a later point in his address dealing with Klegerman and the confidence aspect of the case, Mr. Bull stated: "The closest friends, the people who had placed their trust in him, who said they would put their lives in his hands, they put their future in his hands and it is ruined—the man of integrity, the brilliant genius among dumbbells, the man who traded upon the weakness of his fellow men, those who through their greed an avarice had been made purblind. And I looked that word up, it doesn't just mean partly blind but goes further, it means obtuse and dull. And how do you get them to lend in the first place? By dangling a pretty looking bauble, thirty thousand dollars worth of pretty baubles, the glitter of it that blinds and dazzles and the 18% which dazzles and blinds and you get them in the web."

In the year following the trial the investigation has continued without learning anything significant.

How much money did Klegerman realize from this scheme? Creditors listed in his bankruptcy show an amount in excess of two million dollars while other estimates run as high as seven million.

What became of the money? Much evidence was heard at the trial concerning vast amounts of money transferred by cheque by Klegerman to individuals in the U.S.A. and various European countries, however, the ultimate disposition of the money has never been established.

Where did the diamonds and jewellery come from? This remains a matter of conjecture but in view of the origin of the three identified groups of jewellery, it is apparent that the remainder could have originated anywhere in the world.

Every possible avenue of investigation has been exhausted without any further identifications being made and the unidentified articles have since been forfeited and disposed of under the provisions of the Customs Act. Although a most thorough and extensive investigation left many questions unanswered, one point is glaringly evident. Klegerman was a master confidence man as demonstrated by the fact that while on bail following his arrest, he obtained a \$60,000 loan by giving a chattel mortgage on the diamonds and jewellery held by the police, evidently convincing the "investor" that the police had made a sad mistake and would be returning all the jewellery and diamonds in the immediate future.

### **International Cooperation**

During 1963 the RCMP Detachment at Rock Island, Que., learned from the Vermont State Police of a breaking, entering and theft committed in a garage in the town of Derby, Vermont. Among the items stolen were a power saw and an electric drill valued at approximately \$300.

Geographically, Derby is four miles south of the Canadian border, therefore the smuggling aspect was not overlooked. Dealers in the Rock Island district were approached with a view to obtaining information and as a result, one said he had heard that a middle-aged farmer had purchased a power saw and a drill at a ridiculously low price the previous month.

The latter was located and told police that one afternoon while at a local tavern he met an individual who offered to sell a saw and drill. The only thing he knew of this man was that he was driving a car with a Vermont licence plate. The number had been jotted down after the transaction.

The State Police came up with the registered owner of the vehicle, who was found to be a prisoner in the Vermont State Penitentiary. He had been picked up a few weeks before on a felony and was serving a jail sentence. He was questioned regarding the theft at Derby and admitted having committed the offence, after which he smuggled part of the merchandise into Canada and sold it to a farmer in the backyard of a Rock Island tavern.

While questioning the prisoner, the State Police asked about another case—the theft of rare coins in Newport City several months before which had taken police as far as Montreal and New York cities. To that date no clues had been uncovered. The convict admitted this offence also.

This chain of events led to a closer relationship with the State Police and as they knew of the RCMP's interest in smuggling activities, they were able to supply lists of Canadian residents who had recently purchased revolvers and other handguns in Vermont. These contained the names and addresses of the purchasers, the make, calibre, serial number and the date the gun was purchased.

Because the guns listed were accurately described, 19 revolvers were located. These were seized under the provisions of the Customs Act or were turned over to the Quebec Provincial Police. One of these guns was found to have been used in a suicide.



Details of the guns not located were forwarded to the RCMP Identification Branch in Ottawa where "stop notices" are held. Should any of these guns be located in Canada they will be easily identified.

### **Frustrations of an Arson Investigation**

Between July 1963 and January 1964, members of the RCMP detachment at a small coastal town on Vancouver Island were kept both busy and baffled investigating a series of fires in a building owned by a Chinese family which housed a cafe and a furniture store on the main floor and living quarters on the second floor.

On July 25, the owner of the cafe reported that he felt that someone was trying to set the building on fire. There had been two fires in the past three nights in a wastepaper basket in the men's washroom in the basement of the cafe.

His suspicions were confirmed that night when the local fire department had to extinguish a blaze in the basement. It was discovered that a door had been forced and the fire was definitely of an incendiary nature, as evidence was found that paper napkins had been ignited in the rafters in a basement bedroom. Damage was light due to quick action by the firemen.

Two days later, the case took an unexpected turn. A safe in the living quarters had been looted of costume jewellery and cheques in the amount of 15,000 Hong Kong dollars which were useless to anyone outside of Hong Kong. The culprit had not touched \$1200 in cash which was in plain view. No forceable entry to either the living quarters or the safe was found.

Police felt that this was an inside job and suspicion centred around the 14-year-old son of the cafe owners. Both were questioned but to no avail.

The following morning, the boy discovered the jewellery and cheques in a blackberry bush below a window in the room containing the safe. Later that evening, the cafe owner advised police that his son had admitted opening the safe and throwing the jewellery and cheques out the window. In view of this the boy was again questioned about the fires, and he finally admitted setting them.

A written statement was obtained from the youth, and he then took a constable to the cafe and pointed out, step by step, how he set the fires. He was brought before the Family and Children's Court on a charge of arson and released to his parents' custody pending a trial.

Police were soon back at work. On August 4, just four days after the court appearance, a serious fire devastated the furniture store. Damage was extensive and the building was saved only by the excellent work of the volunteer fire department.

The boy was questioned again; however he not only denied setting the fire, but retracted his past statement, saying that he had been tired and wanted to go to bed. Police kept the building under surveillance.

The court sent the boy to the Provincial Mental Hospital for a 30-day psychiatric examination; however the doctors stated that although the boy did need psychiatric aid, he was fit to stand trial and could not be admitted to the Mental Hospital.

In the early hours of November 3, a wailing siren again summoned volunteer firemen to the cafe. This time fire gutted a bedroom in the vacant quarters above the furniture store. Again, no definite evidence of arson was found.

The boy was questioned but denied responsibility for any of the fires. Two days later, another fire was found in a locked storage room in the basement, but a newly installed sprinkler system had extinguished this blaze.

Another quiet spell followed with nothing more serious than members of the family smelling smoke in the building.

The boy's trial continued until Jan. 17, 1964, when he was found to be a juvenile delinquent, and again released to his parents' custody pending a probation officer's report.

On January 20, a policeman making a now routine check of the premises made a startling discovery. He found that there was a crawl space about 24 inches high above the living quarters. In this space he found an extension cord wired to a light fixture. On the other end was the centre core of an old electric heater, placed in the middle of scraps of paper and old clothing.

This ingenious device was set up in such a way that, when the hall light in the family's living quarters was turned on, the heater core would become red hot, igniting the paper and old clothing. This had, in fact, occurred and a fire had burned through a six-by-six beam, but due to the lack of oxygen had burned itself out. This answered the puzzling question of the smoke smells in the building.

On this occasion, police were able to find excellent physical evidence linking the boy to the fire. The best evidence was a plug that had been cut off the extension cord so that the cord could be wired into the light fixture. It was found in the boy's dresser drawer. Paper cuttings matching those found in the crawl space were found in the drawer.

A second charge of arson was laid against the boy and the Family Court Judge ordered that he be taken into custody. He was returned to the Provincial Mental Hospital for a second period of 30 days. Following this examination, the boy was returned to the Court after again being found fit to stand trial.

On this occasion the boy admitted the delinquency and was sentenced to the training school for boys at Brannon Lake, B.C.

This investigation involved several hundred hours of investigation over a span of seven months. Detachment personnel were assisted by the Provincial Fire Marshal's Office and Victoria RCMP Sub-Division. The services of the Identification Branch and the Crime Detection Laboratory were also used on occasion. Police involved in the case have now had several months free from the frustrations of arson investigation, but each says a little prayer and crosses his fingers every time he hears the fire siren.













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CANADA

*Report of the*

# ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

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*Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1966*

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CANADA

*Report of the*

# ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

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*Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1966*

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To His Excellency The Rt. Hon. Roland Michener, Governor General of Canada

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honor to submit to Your Excellency the Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1966.

Respectfully submitted,

L. T. PENNELL

*Solicitor General and Minister in Control  
of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.*



ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

To: The Honourable L. T. Pennell, P.C., Q.C., Solicitor General and Minister  
in Control of the R.C.M. Police.

SIR:

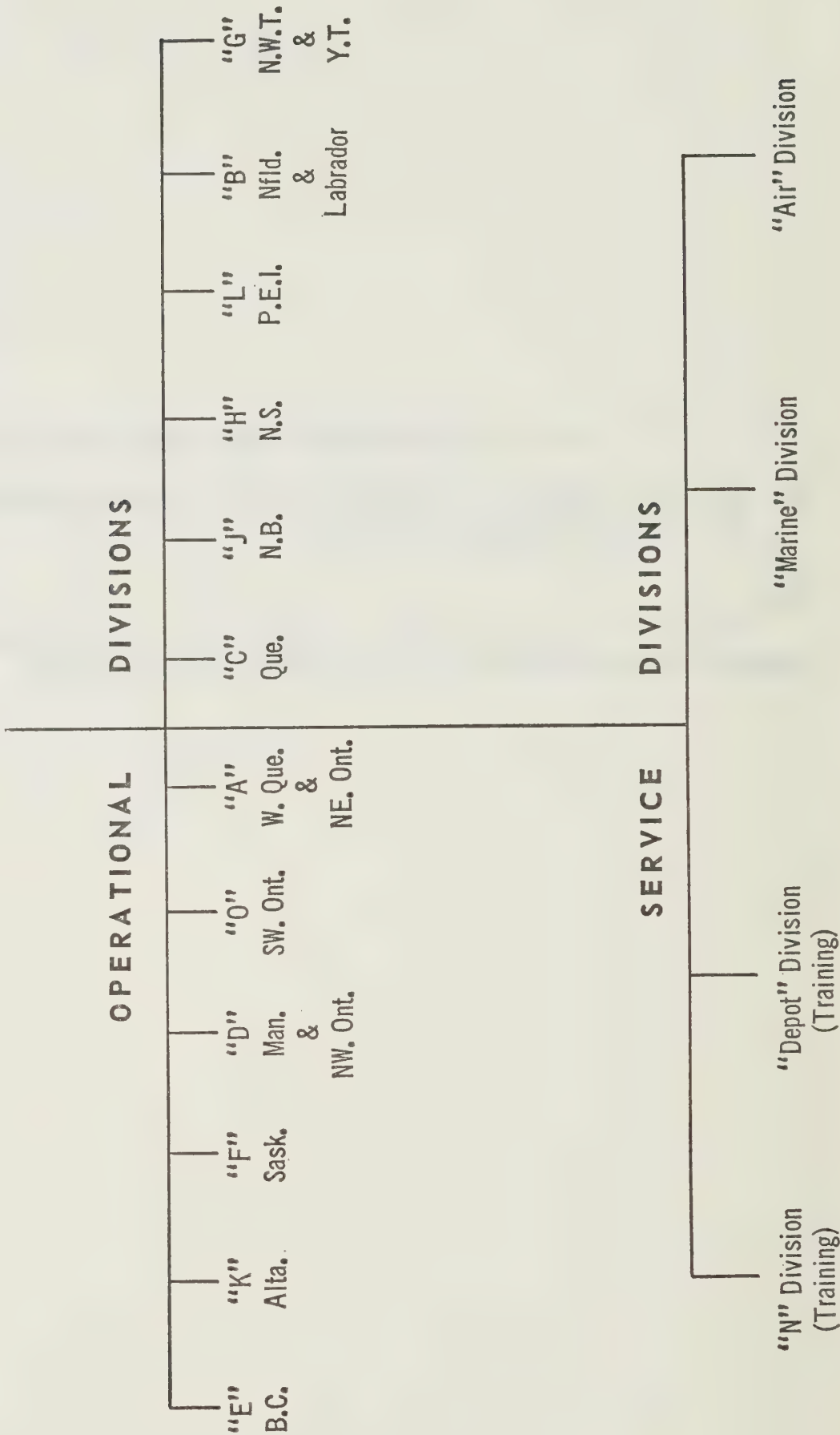
I have the honor to submit the following Annual Report of the Royal  
Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1966.



# ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

## ORGANIZATION

### HEADQUARTERS DIVISION



# Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police

## ORGANIZATION

Headquarters of the Force is located at Ottawa and is headed by the Commissioner and two Deputy Commissioners. The operational and administrative machinery is broken down into five directorates as indicated in the chart on page 8.

The Force is divided into 12 operational and four service divisions which are designated either alphabetically or by name, as shown in the chart on page 10.

The operational divisions carry 41 sub-divisions which in turn administer to 637 detachments. With the exception of "G" Division, with Headquarters in Ottawa, each division has a headquarters located within its geographical boundaries. "N" and "Depot" Divisions, at Ottawa and Regina respectively, are training centres, and provide facilities for recruit training, advanced training, Canadian Police College courses and Musical Ride training.

"Air" and "Marine" Divisions, with headquarters at Ottawa, are service divisions which provide transportation and allied services in addition to handling enforcement duties. "Air" Division operates 20 aircraft from 17 detachments while "Marine" has 57 boats that patrol both coastal waters as well as numerous inland lakes and waterways.

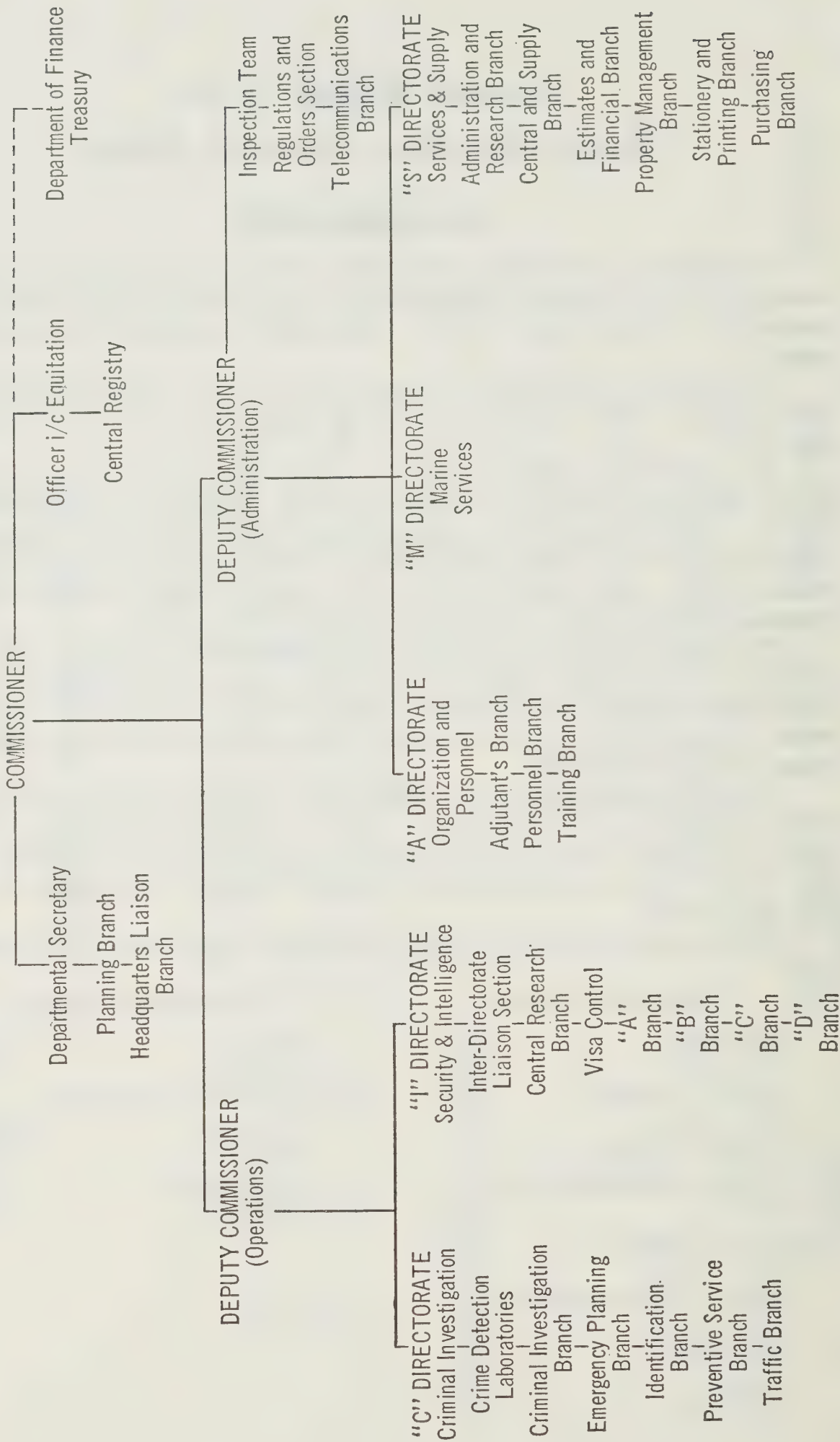
There is a detachment near Innisfail, Alta., for the training and breeding of Police Service Dogs. This detachment, formerly located at Ramsayville, Ont., was moved in October 1965. The breeding and raising of horses is carried out at Fort Walsh, Sask., a detachment of "Depot" Division. This makes a total of 656 detachments.

Following is a list of permanent detachments opened and closed during the year:

<i>Detachments Opened</i>		<i>Detachments Closed</i>	
Sparwood	"E"	Natal	"E"
Blue River	"E"	Essondale	"E"
Buffalo Narrows	"F"	Ramsayville Training	
McLeod Lake	"E"	Kennels	"HQ"
Quebec Harbour	"C"	Point Pelee	"O"
National Battlefields Park	"C"	Manyberries	"K"
The Pas	"Air"	Tabusintac	"J"
Prince Rupert	"Air"		
Mica Creek	"E"		
Innisfail Training Kennels	"K"		
Cape Dorset	"G"		
Wesleyville	"B"		
Neguac	"J"		
Gold River	"E"		

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS ORGANIZATION





## CRIME

Offences investigated by the Force during the year totalled 512,080, up 5.15 percent over last year, but somewhat less than the increase experienced during the last three years. Criminal Code investigations were up 15.14 percent, offences involving property such as theft, safebreaking, and breaking and entering increased 9.6 percent and offences against the person increased by 11 percent. Murder, attempted murder and manslaughter investigations increased from 92 to 121.

### Conditions in Doukhobor Communities

The Doukhobor situation was again relatively quiet during the year, only five depredations known or suspected to have been caused by Svobodniks or their sympathizers:

On January 1, 1965, a CPR crossing signal relay case, situated at Dewdney, B.C., was completely destroyed by a charge of high explosives, with damage estimated at \$4,000.

On April 24, 1965, an independent Doukhobor village was completely destroyed by fire at Ootechania near Brilliant, B.C. This village consisted of a large brick residence, an unused frame residence and a series of smaller buildings including an older barn. Total damage was estimated at \$7,000.

On May 10, 1965, an attempt was made to burn a shack in the Svobodnik Camp at Agassiz, B.C. Coal oil had been poured on the floor and ignited. The fire was extinguished by neighboring Svobodniks.

On May 28, 1965, a wooden workshop was destroyed by fire at Krestova, B.C. At the same time a wooden shed four feet away caught fire and was gutted. The value of each building and its contents was \$1,000.

On July 18, 1965, two radical fanatics deliberately set fire to the home and outbuildings of a non-Doukhobor at Rutland, B.C. This fire caused damage in the vicinity of \$3,500.

Thirteen charges were laid against Svobodniks under the Social Insurance Act for failing to register, but ten were subsequently withdrawn. The remaining three persons pleaded guilty and were each given a six-month suspended sentence and placed on \$200 bond. There were no demonstrations or petitions during the court cases, although the usual delegation of women was in attendance.

There are 41 male inmates in prison with two females in Kingston Penitentiary. All but three have applied for parole.

At present Svobodnik people seem to have three main interests: obtaining parole, considering the future of the trek encampment outside Mountain Prison and the surveying and release for sale of the land in the Krestova-Goose Creek area.

This land has been occupied by the Sect and many are making application to purchase it. However, there still remains a small radical element that opposes ownership of property.

Many inmates are encouraging their families to leave the Agassiz camp in order that they may qualify for parole, while the parolees are removing their

National Crime—Royal Canadian Mounted Police Jurisdiction

Province	Criminal Code							Federal Statutes			Provincial Statutes		Municipal	Total Offences
	Murder, atts., man-slaughter	Sex offences	Offences against person	Offences against property	Driving intoxicated and impaired	Other driving offences	Other criminal code offences	Narcotic control act	Food and drug act	Other federal statute offences	Traffic offences	Other prov. statute offences		
British Columbia.....	62	502	5,538	27,919	4,437	3,669	23,525	259	23	3,591	83,327	30,739	4,395	187,986
Alberta.....	19	141	822	5,436	712	1,021	2,930	38	24	4,720	41,761	13,102	4,111	74,837
Saskatchewan.....	11	81	1,512	6,745	1,046	747	4,833	10	5	2,241	35,866	12,251	1,566	66,914
Manitoba.....	9	87	1,093	5,114	697	627	4,248	131	22	1,399	21,881	8,195	573	44,076
Ontario.....			2	179			1,131	252	74	7,494	120			9,252
Quebec.....				3		1	3,697	158	64	7,327	9			11,259
New Brunswick.....	1	112	1,059	4,084	680	415	3,795	2	2	690	18,351	5,646	83	34,920
Nova Scotia.....	7	216	1,588	5,151	967	1,046	5,444	4	1	734	15,521	7,413	150	38,242
Prince Edward Island.....	4	18	149	602	377	76	677			198	2,942	2,090		7,133
Newfoundland.....	3	118	875	5,055	514	502	3,352		3	704	12,962	3,825	945	28,858
Yukon and North-West Territories...	5	22	617	1,143	182	53	1,165	1		299	1,104	3,920	92	8,603
Total Offences.....	121	1,297	13,255	61,431	9,612	8,157	54,797	855	218	29,397	233,844	87,181	11,915	512,080



families from this camp and in many instances are being followed by close relatives. The subsequent lessening of the population in the shack encampment outside Mountain Prison is causing some bewilderment to the hard core Svobodniks, and with the spread of the Sect throughout the Province there is no apparent central leadership.

Counterfeiting

During the year \$694,692 in counterfeit Bank of Canada notes was seized from public circulation plus \$531,810 in counterfeit U.S. money.

On May 11, 1965, \$50,000 in a new series of counterfeit Bank of Canada ten-dollar notes was seized in Montreal. The complete counterfeiting plant, including negatives and plates, was seized together with the negatives of one, two and five-dollar Bank of Canada notes. The manufacturer of these was convicted on June 10, 1965, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

A new series of counterfeit \$100 Bank of America Travellers' Cheques appeared simultaneously in Canada and the United States on June 22, 1965. Five persons were arrested in Canada and four in the United States for uttering these cheques. On July 31, 1965 two men were arrested in Montreal in possession of \$200,000 in counterfeit hundred-dollar Bank of America Travellers' Cheques and \$180,000 in counterfeit twenty-dollar Bank of Canada notes.

On December 24, 1965, \$500,000 in a new series counterfeit U.S. ten-dollar Federal Reserve notes was seized at Ville St. Laurent, Que., however, insufficient evidence was gathered to prosecute the persons responsible for its manufacture.

On January 26, 1966, two men were arrested at Montreal in possession of \$20,000 in counterfeit U.S. ten-dollar Federal Reserve notes.

Federal Statutes

During the year the Force investigated 30,470 Federal Statute offences, an increase of 101 over the previous year. The Preventive Service Branch is responsible for administration of the following Statutes: Customs Act, Excise Act, Income Tax Act, Canada Shipping Act, Estate Tax Act.

A Preventive Service conference was held at east and west coast points, as well as central Canada, during the year for the purpose of co-ordinating enforcement and administrative measures.

Customs

Province	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	P.Q.	Ont. Que.	Ont.	Man. Ont.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	NWT	
Division	"B"	"L"	"H"	"J"	"C"	"A"	"O"	"D"	"F"	"K"	"E"	"G"	Total
Vessels.....	18	1	37	14	39	42	111	53	—	—	63	—	378
Vehicles.....	68	1	6	33	109	26	238	59	49	45	215	3	852
Assort. Liquor.....	166	—	135	139	81	—	135	6	—	1	140	—	803
Cigarettes.....	257	3	833	1163	355	—	307	144	—	11	495	—	3,568
SEIZURES.....	122	7	123	144	278	106	642	197	64	84	428	4	2,199
K.20 (Petty Cases).....													1,007



### Customs Act

There were 2,199 Customs seizures during the year. In addition, 1,007 petty cases involving smuggled goods valued at \$20 or less were turned over to Collectors of Customs in lieu of seizure.

No major cigarette seizures were made as a result of smuggling and most of the 3,568 cartons seized originated from crew members of vessels calling at coastal ports or along the St. Lawrence Seaway. The majority of seizures involved goods smuggled for personal use such as household furnishings, radios, television sets, sporting goods and jewellery.

	1961 /62	1962 /63	1963 /64	1964 /65	1965 /66
Seizures .....	1,598	1,565	1,856	1,510	2,199
*Cigarettes .....	8,153	1,882	2,217	1,504	3,568
Vehicles .....	686	624	724	573	852
Vessels .....	265	238	195	253	378

\*Cigarettes shown by cartons (200 cigarettes per carton).

An example of the value of co-operation between city police, U.S. Treasury Department and the RCMP is demonstrated in the following case: Information received from the Vancouver City Police started an investigation into the activities of two Orientals who were partners in a newly-formed import company in Vancouver. This resulted in the seizure of smuggled jade figurines, statues, snuff bottles, valued at \$13,000 by the Vancouver Preventive Service Section. Follow-up investigation by U.S. Customs agents resulted in additional seizures of similar items in New York and Los Angeles valued at \$15,000.

During December 1965 a combined investigation by the Force and the Customs and Excise Investigation Service was conducted into the activities of an electronic firm in Ottawa engaged in the installation, repair, overhaul and modification of ground and airborne electronic equipment under government contract. This resulted in the seizure of goods valued in excess of \$3,000 and a demand by Customs and Excise Investigation Service for deposit of over \$56,000 representing penalty plus duty and taxes short paid. In addition a vehicle penalty of \$500 was collected.

An illicit business enterprise involving the sale of 49 television sets was curtailed in Toronto during October 1965. An American citizen purchased the sets in the U.S.A. at a discount, smuggled them into Canada and disposed of them to individual purchasers. Total value of the goods involved was in excess of \$4,000. Prosecution resulted in a fine of \$1,000 being levied.

### Excise Act

Of the 513 Excise seizures made, 57 involved small amounts of spirits and were referred to municipal or provincial police under the Ontario or Quebec Liquor Acts.

Excise

Province	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	P.Q.	Ont. Que.	Ont.	Man. Ont.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	NWT	
Division	"B"	"L"	"H"	"J"	"C"	"A"	"O"	"D"	"F"	"K"	"E"	"G"	Total
Vehicles.....	1	2	1	—	48	6	3	9	1	2	—	—	73
Beer and Wash.....	11	128	175	78	36,373	6,441	1,411	6,768	498	378	120	—	52,381
Spirits.....	3	4	9	2	4,942	168	198	347	47	62	32	—	5,814
Stills complete.....	5	5	10	3	43	19	38	31	9	13	11	—	187
Stills Part .....	5	3	2	—	7	5	23	15	10	5	—	—	75
Tobacco.....	—	—	—	—	589	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	614
Seizures.....	12	11	17	6	133	28	102	70	30	24	23	—	456
Minor Cases (Petty Seizures).....													57

NOTE: Liquids in Gallons  
Cigarettes in Cartons (200 per Carton)  
Tobacco in Pounds

Seizure of 187 complete stills and 75 part stills represents a decrease of 51 and an increase of 15, respectively. The majority of stills seized were of the small pot and drip type and as in past years, all the large operations were located in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.

Wherever possible, conspiracy charges are laid against those not directly connected with the manufacture, but who financially support the operation.

Of the total number of stills seized, 25 were of the commercial type with an estimated daily capacity of from 50 to 225 gallons of highly rectified over-proof spirits.

A commercial type still with an estimated daily output of 175 gallons of alcohol was seized at St. Felix de Kingsey, Que. The spirits seized when analyzed showed an alcoholic content of 165.7 percent proof spirits\* or 94.5 percent alcohol by volume, which represents a daily revenue loss of \$3,769.50. The three involved were sentenced to fines totalling \$1,700, one receiving an additional six months' imprisonment as a second offender.

Another commercial type still, capable of producing 225 gallons of alcohol daily, was seized at St. Gabriel de Valcartier, Que., together with 300 gallons of illicit alcohol which was analyzed at 167.7 percent proof spirits or 95.6 percent alcohol by volume.

The following illustrates the financial outlay in an operation of this size: A farm was purchased to house the still for \$9,000 with a down payment of \$1,000. The cost of placing the still in operation was estimated at \$35,000. Fines totalling \$3,000 were levied against two found at the still site.

The method employed to dispense the illicit spirits is of particular interest. The alcohol was diluted to a strength similar to Quebec Liquor Board standards and after being flavored to resemble brandy, the solution was put in 25-ounce bottles which bore counterfeit labels. The quality of the spirits suggests they originated from an efficient commercial still operation.



	1961 /62	1962 /63	1963 /64	1964 /65	1965 /66
Seizures .....	602	878	758	672	513
Stills .....	242	271	280	238	187
Spirits (gals.) .....	4,410	5,304	8,040	7,286	5,814
Tobacco (lbs.) .....	501	4,202	1,315	828	614

\*It may be of interest to note the normal product of a legal distillery before dilution is a rectified spirit of 94.1% alcohol by volume of 165.0% proof spirit.

### **Income Tax Act and Estate Tax Act**

The RCMP continues to assist the Taxation Division of the Department of National Revenue in handling prosecutions under this Act. Assistance is also provided to the Special Investigation Branch during searches for documentary or other evidence in suspected violations and in prosecution under the Estate Tax Act when required.

### **Canada Shipping Act**

Today, pleasure boating is one of the fastest growing outdoor recreations. During the year 50,000 pleasure boat licences were issued by the Department of Transport. Enforcement continued to emphasize education, warning, detention and prosecution.

Interest by other police forces in enforcement of the Small Vessel Regulations continued to develop, particularly in the province of Quebec where the Provincial Police are acquiring additional equipment to cope with the constantly growing problems in this field.

### **Narcotic Control Act**

During the year drug enforcement continued to be an important function of the Force. This included primary responsibility for the Narcotic Control Act, Part III of the Food and Drugs Act, the illegal sale of LSD, as well as general assistance to the Division of Narcotic Control and Food and Drug Directorate, both of the Department of National Health and Welfare.

Permanent squads were maintained in Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal, while in other areas investigations were carried out by regular detachment men. In addition, municipal police departments contributed significantly toward holding the drug problem to a satisfactory level.

Addiction and trafficking in drugs continues to be of primary concern to police, health authorities and the general public. The problem manifests itself in three distinct ways: addiction and traffic in heroin, illegally procuring opiate-like drugs from legal sources for addiction purposes and the increasing use of marihuana.

All heroin destined for the drug traffic must be smuggled into Canada, and recent action against this source of supply has proved successful. This has resulted in white heroin, manufactured in France and introduced into Canada by way of Italy, New York or Montreal becoming almost totally unavailable. Consequently an increasing amount of the heroin now being trafficked is of an inferior brown type which is believed to originate in the Orient and Mexico.



**Narcotic Drug Seizures  
1965-66**

Drug	Ounces	Grams	Capsules	Dosage Units
Opium.....	1	—	—	—
Heroin.....	35½	—	2,038	—
Morphine.....	—	¼	—	213
Codeine.....	35½	—	—	27
Dilaudid.....	—	—	—	5
Methadone.....	—	—	—	2½
Demerol.....	—	—	—	327
Alvodine.....	—	—	—	124
Leritine.....	—	—	—	30
Cocaine.....	—	½	—	—
Marihuana.....	68	—	—	764 cigarettes

The following is a list of seizures made since the fall of 1963, which together with the arrest of the couriers, struck a serious blow to the organization and finances of international smuggling:

- (a) 76 pounds from Joseph Michel Caron in Laredo, Texas;
- (b) 141 pounds from Juan Arizti and Salvatore Pardo-Bolland in Montreal and New York;
- (c) 62 pounds from crew members of Air-France in Montreal;
- (d) 209 pounds from a U.S. soldier returning to the U.S.A. from France;
- (e) 35 pounds from two couriers in Paris en route to Montreal.

Also the arrest and conviction in the United States of Lucien Rivard resulted in Montreal ceasing to be the national and North American centre of supply for heroin.

On December 21, 1965, Joseph Sperling was arrested in Vancouver in the act of receiving ten ounces of heroin from a retired doctor, Robert Henry MacLauchlan. An additional five ounces was found in MacLauchlan's home and as a result he was arrested together with his common-law wife Margaret Ann Cunningham. The three were charged with possession of heroin for the purpose of drug trafficking, and on March 21, 1966 while awaiting trial, MacLauchlan and Mrs. Cunningham were murdered. Investigation into these murders, which had all the appearances of a gangland slaying, indicated that the motive was to prevent the victims from testifying or informing on other principals of a well-organized syndicate. It was later learned that MacLauchlan had travelled extensively to the near and far east as a courier.

Evidence of heroin being shipped from Vancouver to Toronto was uncovered with the arrest of John Jenkins Watson Lewis in Toronto on February 11, 1966, as he was picking up a bundle of 100 capsules which had been secreted there by a known Vancouver suspect.

**Narcotic Control Act  
Summary of Prosecutions 1965-66**

Division	3(1)	Charge Under N.C.A.			Criminal Code		Total
		4(1)	4(2)	5	Con- spiracy	Forgery and Uttering	

**HEROIN**

"C".....	3	5	1	—	3	—	12
"E".....	286	16	17	—	2	—	321
"K".....	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
"O".....	29	20	1	—	2	—	52
Sub-Total.....	322	41	19	—	7	—	389

**OTHER OPIATE-LIKE DRUGS**

"A".....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
"C".....	7	2	2	—	—	12	23
"D".....	2	—	—	—	—	2	4
"E".....	28	—	2	—	—	3	33
"F".....	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
"K".....	17	—	—	—	—	1	18
"O".....	60	—	1	—	—	1	62
Sub-Total.....	124	2	5	—	—	19	150
Total Opiate.....	446	43	24	—	7	19	539

**MARIHUANA**

"C".....	39	1	3	—	—	—	43
"D".....	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
"E".....	31	—	4	1	—	—	36
"H".....	1	3	1	—	—	—	5
"K".....	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
"O".....	64	6	4	—	—	—	74
Sub-Total.....	138	10	13	1	—	—	162
Grand Total All Arrested.....	584	53	37	1	7	19	701



On October 18, 1965, Robert David Auld and William Allen Babcock were arrested in North Vancouver when found in possession of five ounces of heroin which they were preparing for dispensing to addicts. Both were convicted and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment, while another member of the same syndicate, Robert Norman Gentles, was sentenced to 15 years as a result of being found in possession of in excess of 3½ ounces of heroin.

One unique case involved a Canadian drug addict in England who obtained heroin on a legal prescription and mailed it to an associate in Canada. Although only one such case was encountered, it is thought that the practice is probably more general. Other addicts finding heroin unavailable or too expensive resorted to stealing the drugs from drug stores and doctors, while still others employed forged prescriptions.

In addition, a serious problem has been posed by addicts obtaining drugs from doctors by faking illness. In these instances the drug alvodine was most frequently involved and was quite freely prescribed by doctors who were not aware that it was a narcotic. Investigation has succeeded in greatly alleviating this problem, but it has also been found that as a last resort, addicts employ methadone which is procurable from the treatment clinics in Vancouver and Toronto.

The heroin addiction problem is most serious in British Columbia and especially in the city of Vancouver. Although it has a large addict population, Vancouver has experienced relatively minor problems with respect to other opiate-like drugs. These problems were serious in Ontario, Alberta and Quebec. It has been found that as the illicit heroin problem declines, the number of persons illegally obtaining legal drugs increases, and it is due to the Division of Narcotic Control and to the medical and pharmaceutical professions that this problem is not completely out of hand.

A most serious problem has arisen with respect to marihuana. One hundred and sixty-two persons were charged with offences involving marihuana, more than in any previous year. It is believed that marihuana smokers in Montreal and Toronto now number in the thousands, with the people involved being generally young. Although marihuana can be grown in Canada, domestic cultivation is not a problem as the marihuana used in the country is generally obtained from the United States. In addition, two cases were encountered where hashish, a form of marihuana, was imported from Tangiers.

The enforcement which has taken place in the last few years has all but eliminated the recidivist trafficker. Also the price of illicit heroin has been maintained at from \$15 to \$20 per one grain capsule, which discourages the novice experimenter. This has resulted in the degree of addiction being only slight as compared with previous years.

Reports published by the United Nations and the International Criminal Police Organization show that the opium producing countries have an abundance of heroin which could readily be placed on the illicit Canadian market.

### **Controlled Drugs**

Enforcement of Part III of the Food and Drugs Act which deals with barbiturates and amphetamines did not pose any serious problems. Forty-two persons were charged under this Act with the offences being fairly evenly distributed through the country. In addition, 3,422 units of controlled drugs in the form of tablets and capsules were seized. There was no evidence of illegal importation of these drugs as most of them were obtained through thefts or with prescriptions, both legal and illegal.



Offences involving controlled drugs are most prevalent when steady supplies of narcotics are not available. While the illegal use of these drugs does cause some problems, it is not expected that they will ever replace narcotics as drugs of addiction.

### **Lysergic Acid Diethylamide (LSD)**

The Force's activity with respect to this drug has been in the field of observation and reporting to the Food and Drug Directorate and as a result, an ever-increasing use of this drug has been noted. LSD is being abused by the same type of person who abuses marihuana.

### **Citizenship and Immigration**

Continued assistance has been given to the Department of Citizenship and Immigration to prevent the entry of undesirable immigrants and to prosecute persons who have illegally entered or remained in Canada, or who have made fraudulent applications for status in Canada. As recommended in Part I of the Sedgwick Report, accelerated measures have been undertaken to apprehend, prosecute and deport alien merchant seamen who illegally remain in Canada.

## **Provincial and Municipal Laws**

A total of 321,025 Provincial Statute offences were investigated during the year, an increase of 2.14 percent. Provincial traffic offences totalling 233,844 again accounted for the bulk of the total. The increase in provincial traffic offences was .6 percent, while that for other Statute offences was 6.4 percent.

In addition, the Force investigated 1,245 fatal traffic accidents, 16,467 non-fatal and 50,893 where the damage was in excess of \$100. Each one of these categories showed an increase over the previous year—the combined increase was 7.38 percent.

To deal with this task the number of full-time traffic personnel was increased to 621 from 582, and the number of patrols to 165 from 151. Consistent with the expansion of personnel and patrols, the number of traffic cars increased from 279 to 316, while highway patrol motorcycles continued to decrease in number, having been reduced from 47 in 1962 to 23. The Force now has 50 Electromatic Radar Speedmeters in operation and this equipment accounted for 21 percent of the total prosecutions by traffic personnel.

### **Municipal By-Laws**

A total of 11,915 municipal by-law offences were investigated in areas policed by the Force. This was a decrease of 9.7 percent from last year.

### **Parking Violations**

The Force dealt with 159,262 parking violations under Federal, Provincial and Municipal laws. This was a decrease of seven percent from the previous year.

## OTHER DUTIES AND SERVICES

### Visits of Distinguished Persons

During the year, Canada received a number of distinguished visitors including Her Majesty the Queen Mother, the Shah of Iran and Empress Farah Pahlavi, Prime Minister Shastri, and Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrix, Crown Princess of the Netherlands and her Consort.

### International Criminal Police Organization—Interpol

The Force continues to act as the Interpol representative for Canada as authorized in 1949, with a National Central Bureau located at Headquarters Division, Ottawa. Commissioner McClellan, Vice-President of the General Assembly, together with other delegates from the Force, attended the 34th General Assembly held at Rio de Janeiro in June 1965.

Through radio contact with headquarters of the General Secretariat in Paris, the Force continues to provide service as requested by all Canadian Police forces.

### Police Service Dogs

In the past year this Section answered 1,425 calls for assistance, a decrease of 55. However, there were cases when teams were unable to answer requests as they were already employed when calls were received. In one instance a dog was overworked to the point where he was placed off duty for ten weeks.

During 1965 the training kennels and staff were transferred from Ramsayville, Ontario, to Innisfail, Alberta, to take advantage of more adequate space and better facilities. Four new dogmasters were trained and three took part in a retraining program.

As it has been found difficult to obtain a suitable type of German Shepherd commercially, the Force is about to commence a breeding program which it is hoped will produce the type of utility dog needed for police work.

This Section suffered casualties during the year with one dog killed in the line of duty and one accidentally drowned. Two dogs were destroyed because of physical disabilities. The following is a breakdown of cases:

	<i>Total Cases</i>	<i>Contributing to Successful Investigation</i>
Tracking Criminals .....	491	156
Lost and Missing Persons .....	216	39
Searching for Articles .....	245	84
Excise and Liquor .....	431	20
Others .....	42	8
Total .....	1,425	307



RCMP Gazette

National Police Services

In addition to publishing items of general police interest and education, the *Gazette* has, through the medium of special wanted circulars, color-coded *Gazette* cards and *Gazette* inserts, continued to be of assistance to all subscribers. Eleven magazines were issued during the year, each containing 32 pages.

Twenty-three special wanted circulars were published, bringing the total produced to date to 161, 14 of which are still outstanding. A total of 1,500 circulars are distributed with each publication. The *Gazette* insert is a pamphlet published monthly in conjunction with the *Gazette*. It contains the names of prisoners due for release from Federal Penitentiaries, and who will subsequently appear on the weekly index cards.

Beside being distributed to Police Departments, these inserts are sent to welfare agencies such as the Salvation Army and the John Howard Society. This information helps these organizations to make suitable plans to assist in the rehabilitation of the convicts. The circulation of each issue of these inserts now stands at 1,544.

One of the main tasks of the *Gazette* Section is the printing and distribution of *Gazette* general index cards. During the year this Section indexed 4,701 persons and distributed 3,045,412 *Gazette* cards.

Laboratory Reports

	1964/65	1965/66
<i>Issuing Laboratory</i>		
Vancouver .....	618	1,435
Regina .....	1,187	1,239
Ottawa .....	1,133	1,160
Sackville .....	540	624
Total Reports .....	3,478	4,458
<i>Department of Origin</i>		
RCMP .....	2,403	3,306
Federal Departments .....	322	304
Provincial Departments .....	81	127
Municipal Police and Others .....	672	721
Total Reports .....	3,478	4,458
<i>Geographical Source</i>		
Yukon Territories .....	45	91
North West Territories .....	48	35
Newfoundland .....	108	107
Prince Edward Island .....	39	52
Nova Scotia .....	207	235
New Brunswick .....	246	280
Quebec .....	258	264
Ontario .....	643	674
Manitoba .....	267	228
Saskatchewan .....	422	464
Alberta .....	295	309
British Columbia .....	897	1,711
Outside Canada .....	3	8
Total Reports .....	3,478	4,458



## Crime Detection Laboratories

Laboratory facilities are in operation in Regina, Ottawa, Sackville, N.B. and Vancouver. The volume of work performed by all units during the year showed an increase of 980 reports or 28.2 percent over the previous period, while the number of examinations increased from 5,671 to 8,288, up 36.1 percent. The increase was largely the result of the tremendous growth of the Vancouver Laboratory—from 618 to 1,435 reports or 132.2 percent. Sackville showed an increase of 15.6 percent, while the Regina and Ottawa Laboratories showed small increases. Of the total 4,458 reports issued during the year, 1,711 originated from British Columbia.

### Laboratory Examinations

	1964 /65	1965 /66
<i>Type of Examinations</i>		
Animal blood, meat, hair identification.....	68	80
Arson and fire debris examination.....	43	62
Ballistics and range calculations.....	14	21
Blood (ethyl) alcohol analysis.....	392	900
Blood (human) identification and grouping.....	209	282
Blood analysis for drugs, chemical and gases.....	55	49
Breathalyzer cases.....	—	14
Bullet and cartridge case examination.....	175	169
Carbon monoxide detection in blood.....	30	24
Charred documents decipherment.....	3	5
Cloth and fibre examination.....	144	117
Cosmetics analysis.....	2	4
Counterfeit and currency examination.....	1,632	3,179
Dog and animal poisoning.....	16	19
Drug and other chemicals formulation.....	31	43
Erasures and alterations to documents.....	28	12
Firearms—mechanical condition, etc.....	35	56
Gasoline and oil—content and additives.....	15	23
Glass analysis.....	35	22
Hair (human) examination and comparison.....	103	109
Headlight lens and filament examination.....	12	11
Human substance ident. by anti-sera methods.....	6	5
Handwriting and handprinting examinations.....	894	959
Ink examination and comparison.....	17	6
Liquors, brew, mash examinations.....	12	28
Matches, paper match folders.....	12	2
Metal analysis and comparison.....	33	21
Mineral and geological specimen analysis.....	7	1
Paint analysis and comparison.....	154	172
Paper, writing instruments, etc.....	30	23
Petroleum products analysis and comparison.....	33	22
Physical matching and comparison.....	56	123
Plant and botanical examination.....	8	6
Propellant powder residue.....	42	59
Safes and vaults—ballast, etc.....	29	30
Seminal stains and spermatozoa.....	161	198
Serial number restoration.....	24	26
Shotgun, shells and shot.....	11	24
Soil analysis and comparison.....	23	16
Speed calculations of vehicle.....	—	—
Stain analysis (shoe polish, etc.).....	7	13
Tampered mail examinations.....	8	9
Time estimation of weapon firing.....	7	13
Tire examination for blowout tampering.....	5	1
Tool mark examination and comparison.....	82	115
Toxicological exam.—post-mortem exhibits.....	66	114
Toxicological exam.—foods, feeds, etc.....	15	18

Laboratory Examinations (Continued)

	1964/65	1965/66
Typewriting examinations and comparisons.....	110	73
Objects, liquids, gases, etc. for exam. ....	70	36
Firearms examination—unsolved cases.....	371	601
Urine (ethyl) alcohol analysis.....	70	126
Urine analysis—other substances.....	19	18
Weapon—probable type examination.....	51	29
Wood and wood products identification.....	8	2
Wounds and weapon damage examination.....	20	16
Impressions—comparison and matching.....	30	7
Printing, graphic arts, stamp impressions.....	13	15
Concrete, cement and building products exam.....	18	7
Foreign matter on exhibits—search and ident.....	22	62
Cheque protector impressions.....	10	9
Security equipment examinations.....	45	36
Visible, indented and obliterated markings.....	11	33
Cryptographic analysis (cipher).....	10	1
X-ray inspection of parcels, etc.....	8	1
Explosives examination.....	—	8
Mechanical, electrical, explosive devices.....	1	3
Total Examinations.....	5,671	8,288

Identification Branch

The Single Fingerprint Section, which has 58,160 single fingerprints filed, made 106 successful identifications during the year.

A National Stolen Automobile Bureau will be opened shortly at Headquarters, Ottawa, which will be tied in with Ontario Provincial, Quebec Provincial Police and RCMP stations across the country. From this bureau pooled information will be available to Canadian and U.S. law enforcement agencies on a 24 hour basis.

Consideration is being given to employing a bilingual computer and data processing system to replace the slower manual criminal identification method. Research is under way to explore the feasibility of using computers for filing and searching information.

In order to more successfully combat organized crime, the Identification Branch has been moving toward a completely bilingual operation within the National Police Services. This is a vital requirement if the Branch is to effectively deal with requests from police forces in any part of the country.

The training section held five six-week identification classes and one refresher class. These were attended by 28 members of the Force and 56 from other police departments.

Summary of Identification Work

Section and Nature of Work	1964-65	1965-66
CRIME INDEX		
Criminal Cases Reported.....	4,459	3,999
Suggested Identifications.....	6,312	4,379
Confirmed Identifications.....	1,222	1,131
Wanted Persons Reported.....	2,356	2,769
Wanted Persons Located.....	1,861	1,905
Criminals Added to Method Index.....	5,111	3,640
Additional Information to Method Index.....	7,487	6,128



## Summary of Identification Work (Continued)

Section and Nature of Work	1964-65	1965-66
<b>INTERPOL</b>		
Assistance to Foreign Countries		
Identifications .....	31	49
General Information .....	421	438
Assistance by Foreign Countries		
Identifications .....	57	177
General Information .....	342	582
<b>FRAUDULENT CHEQUES</b>		
Total Exhibits Received .....	12,820	13,351
Known Authors .....	5,105	5,902
Unknown Authors .....	7,715	7,467
Identifications .....	4,776	4,927
Anonymous Letters .....	67	53
Identifications .....	0	0
<b>CRIMINAL RECORDS</b>		
Identified Fingerprints Processed .....	102,914	99,200
Requests for Criminal Records .....	15,959	18,287
Requests for Photographs .....	3,959	4,999
<b>FINGERPRINT</b>		
Criminal Fingerprints Received .....	149,289	150,107
Non-Criminal Fingerprints Received .....	136,716	121,814
Total Fingerprints Received .....	286,005	271,921
Identifications, Criminal .....	102,914	102,295
Identifications, Non-Criminal .....	9,971	9,066
Total Identifications .....	112,885	111,361
<b>FIREARM REGISTRATION</b>		
Active Firearm Records .....	482,038	497,595
First Registrations .....	15,449	16,352
Re-registrations .....	19,538	18,477
Cancelled Registrations .....	2,348	795
Identifications .....	2,238	1,350
<b>PAROLE</b>		
Paroled .....	1,841	2,005
Total on Parole .....	3,213	3,846
Sentences completed on Parole .....	1,159	1,670
Revocations .....	120	161
Forfeitures .....	93	158
<b>PHOTOGRAPHIC</b>		
Negatives .....	13,526	14,076
Prints and Enlargements .....	126,031	138,045
Line and Half-Tone Negatives .....	2,413	2,955
Mounts .....	14,823	21,725
Photostats and Xerox Copies .....	284,064	349,927
Roll Films Developed .....	544	543
<b>RCMP GAZETTE</b>		
Monthly Magazine Circulation .....	1,745	1,802
Weekly Index Cards Circulation (West) .....	423	110
Weekly Index Cards Circulation (East) .....	449	110
Total Index Cards Distributed .....	4,120,367	3,045,412
Special Wanted Circulars .....	30	23
<b>REGISTRY</b>		
Active Criminal Record Files .....	816,050	859,499
Index Cards Prepared .....	130,127	136,014
Outgoing Mail .....	741,264	728,420



Summary of Identification Work (Continued)

Section and nature of work	1964-65	1965-66
*SCENES OF CRIME		
Fingerprint Examinations		
At Scene.....	105	44
In Office.....	337	189
Criminal Impressions Identified.....	263	128
Non-Criminal Impressions Identified.....	340	75
Evidence Presented in Court		
Fingerprint.....	16	7
Photographic.....	17	8
Photography		
At Scene.....	136	121
In Office.....	242	180
SINGLE FINGERPRINT		
Fingerprints Filed in System.....	56,224	58,160
Impressions Identified.....	266	308
Persons Identified (Criminal).....	81	106

\*Statistics for Field Sections Not Included

Telecommunications

The Telex teleprinter system has continued to expand and now consists of 42 stations:

Brandon	Lethbridge	Quebec City
Calgary	London	Red Deer
Charlottetown	Moncton	Regina
Chilliwack	Montreal	Saskatoon
Churchill	Nelson	St. John's
Corner Brook	New Westminster	Swift Current
Cranbrook	North Battleford	Sydney
Dauphin	North Bay	Toronto
Dawson Creek	Ottawa	Truro
Edmonton	Peace River	Vancouver
Fort Smith	Penticton	Victoria
Fredericton	Prince Albert	Whitehorse
Halifax	Prince George	Winnipeg
Kamloops	Prince Rupert	Yorkton

The high frequency radiotelephone point-to-point system was extended to Fort Smith Sub-Division during the year. This completed the program to provide all detachments in the Northwest Territories with reliable radio communication. The four sub-division headquarters—Western Arctic, Central Arctic, Eastern Arctic and Fort Smith—now have direct radio contact with the following detachments:

Sachs Harbour	Fort Good Hope	Fort Providence
Tuktoyaktuk	Norman Wells	Hay River
Aklavik	Fort Norman	Pine Point
Fort McPherson	Fort Simpson	Fort Resolution
Arctic Red River	Fort Liard	Fort Rae

Yellowknife	Pond Inlet	Frobisher
Coppermine	Cape Christian	Baker Lake
Cambridge Bay	Igloolik	Rankin Inlet
Resolute Bay	Pangnirtung	Eskimo Point
Grise Fiord	Lake Harbour	Churchill
Spence Bay	Cape Dorset	

These circuits are consistently used in carrying out investigations and play an important role in northern operations.

Considerable conversion and expansion has taken place in VHF/FM mobile radio networks to provide increased facilities for detachments. The conversion program was extended to the Fredericton Sub-Division area, completing the first of a two-year plan to modernize VHF/FM communications in New Brunswick. Networks throughout the Force consist of the following equipment:

Division	Radio-Equipped Detachments, HQ and Repeaters	Equipped Trucks, Cars and Motorcycles	Hand Carried Portables and Miniatures
"A" .....	12	60	7
"B" .....	30	75	6
"C" .....	22	118	33
"D" .....	66	158	10
"E" .....	145	434	42
"F" .....	124	236	19
"G" .....	14	18	2
"H" .....	56	135	14
"J" .....	51	110	10
"K" .....	106	273	28
"L" .....	6	28	3
"O" .....	15	54	22
"HQ" .....	2	12	6
"Air" .....	0	2	15
"Depot" .....	1	1	0

### "Air" Division

The Force operates 20 aircraft located across Canada to best serve the operational divisions.

Detachments are located as follows:

#### *Eastern "AIR" Sub-division*

Churchill, Manitoba  
The Pas, Manitoba  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
Ottawa, Ontario

Stephenville, Newfoundland  
St. John's, Newfoundland  
Frobisher Bay, North West  
Territories.

Western "AIR" Sub-division

Victoria, British Columbia	Inuvik, N.W.T.
Vancouver, B.C.	Ft. Smith, N.W.T.
Prince Rupert, B.C.	Prince Albert, Sask.
Prince George, B.C.	Regina, Sask.
Whitehorse, Y.T.	

Aircraft were used to provide transportation where the nature of the duty precluded employing commercial or charter service, or where alternative service was not readily available. Air patrols were made in the course of enforcing the Customs and Excise, Explosives, and Migratory Birds Convention Acts, together with assistance to general investigation sections, traffic, identification, and laboratory branches.

During the year 1,247,631 patrol miles were covered and 2,335,179 passenger miles flown in a total of 10,541.05 flying hours. Advanced flight training was pursued and 398.10 hours were expended for this purpose. The year was accident free.

Two additional detachments were opened during the year at The Pas, Manitoba, and Prince Rupert, British Columbia.

"Marine" Division

The division, with an establishment of 237, operated 35 vessels.

Class	Name	Port	Crew	Mileage	Skiff Mileage
MARINE SUB-DIVISION— HALIFAX					
Comm'r	Wood	Halifax, N.S.	36	16,598	197
Fort	Blue Heron	Halifax, N.S.	16	11,796	228
Fort	Fort Steele	Halifax, N.S.	17	8,354	377
Det.	Burin	Halifax, N.S.	3	3,213	476
Det.	Acadian	Fortune, Nfld.	4	8,212	44
Det.	Adversus	Halifax, N.S.	4	4,665	1,063
Det.	Interceptor	North Sydney, N.S.	4	5,664	1,738
Det.	Detector	Saint John, N.B.	4	3,558	1,265
TOTAL.....				62,060	5,388
MARINE SERVICES GREAT LAKES AREA					
Det.	Carnduff II	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	4	5,535	1,619
Det.	Cutknife II	Kingston, Ont.	4	4,725	1,910
Det.	Captor	Bagotville, Que.	4	3,593	1,429
Det.	Moosomin II	Montreal, Que.	4	6,380	2,165
M.B.	Sorel	Isle Perrot, Que.	1	5,128	
M.B.	Valleyfield	Valleyfield, Que.	1	6,390	
Det.	Beaver	Fort William, Ont.	2	4,223	
M.B.	Fort Frances II	Fort Frances, Ont.	2	6,330	
M.B.	Kenora III	Kenora, Ont.	2	5,692	
Det.	Chilcoot II	Windsor, Ont.	4	5,285	1,259
Det.	Fort Erie	Niagara Falls, Ont.	2	5,156	
Det.	Shaunavon II	Toronto, Ont.	4	2,178	1,374
Det.	Tagish II	Sarnia, Ont.	4	5,926	2,104
TOTAL.....				66,541	11,860



**"Marine" Division (Continued)**

<i>Class</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Port</i>	<i>Crew</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Skiff Mileage</i>
		MARINE SUB-DIVISION— ESQUIMALT			
Fort	<i>Victoria</i>	Esquimalt, B.C.	14	11,370	1,410
M.B.	<i>Advance</i>	Vancouver, B.C.	2	8,447	
Det.	<i>Alert</i>	Alert Bay, B.C.	4	8,705	538
M.B.	<i>Fort St. James</i>	Fort St. James, B.C.	1	2,717	
M.B.	<i>Fraser</i>	Vancouver, B.C.	2	6,384	
Det.	<i>Ganges</i>	Port Alberni, B.C.	4	5,671	730
Det.	<i>Little Bow II</i>	Powell River, B.C.	1	9,747	433
Det.	<i>Masset</i>	Campbell River, B.C.	4	6,804	1,380
Det.	<i>Nanaimo</i>	Prince Rupert, B.C.	4	7,865	630
M.B.	<i>Port Alice</i>	Port Alice, B.C.	1	1,150	
Det.	<i>Sidney</i>	Ganges, B.C.	4	8,382	359
Det.	<i>Tahsis</i>	Tahsis, B.C.	2	6,676	
Det.	<i>Tofino</i>	Ocean Falls, B.C.	4	7,733	1,288
Det.	<i>Westview</i>	Gibsons, B.C.	2	9,560	116
		TOTAL.....		101,211	6,884
		Grand Total.....		229,812	24,132

The Commissioner class and two Fort class vessels based at Halifax patrolled the Atlantic coastal waters paying particular attention to the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon off the south coast of Newfoundland.

Continuous patrols of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the St. Lawrence River to the Saguenay were carried out with considerable attention given to searching sea-going vessels at Seven Islands and Baie Comeau.

Water activities were policed and assistance given ashore to RCMP and municipal police forces at the Diamond Jubilee Celebration, Dalhousie, N.B., Old Home Week, Charlottetown, P.E.I., Summerside Lobster Carnival, Summerside, P.E.I., Lobster Carnival, Pictou, N.S. and the Nova Scotia Fisheries Exhibition, Lunenburg, N.S.

Vessels on the east coast policed 23 regattas, inspected 1,538 boats, issued 393 warnings, 49 detentions and entered 62 prosecutions enforcing the Canada Shipping Act. Assistance was rendered to 25 vessels in distress, 230 searches were conducted under the Customs Act and of these, 71 proved positive.

The 13 patrol boats in the Great Lakes area policed 59 regattas, assisted boats in distress on 63 occasions and checked 7,846 under the C.S. Act resulting in 701 warnings, two detentions and 126 prosecutions. A total of 2,141 searches were conducted enforcing the Customs Act and 305 were positive.

A brief summary of the duties of the P/B *Sidney* are set out as an example of a typical operation on the west coast area.

Based at Ganges, Salt Spring Island, she patrols the Gulf Islands from Ballenas Island in Georgia Strait to Albert Head south of Victoria. The Gulf Islands consist of 45 islands, the principals of which are Gabriola, Thetis, Kuper, Galiano, Salt Spring, Mayne, Pender and Saturna. Crew of the *Sidney* is responsible for the policing of these islands, all of which contain substantial communities.

These islands are connected by the Provincial Government ferry system. The remaining 37 are inhabited by either permanent or summer residents. They are accessible only by water taxi, private boat or aircraft. The entire area encompasses nine land force detachments which rely on the *Sidney* to investigate complaints in the areas accessible only by boat.

The present average population of the Gulf Islands is 6,000, however, due to their favorable location in lower Georgia Strait close to Victoria and Vancouver, property is selling rapidly and the population will expand accordingly. There are 30 government wharves and floats, 19 marinas, four yacht clubs and three provincial marine parks, all of which create an attraction for the boating public.

The following investigations were conducted:

Criminal Code .....	38	Federal Statutes .....	22
Provincial Statutes ..	55	General Investigations ....	31
Complaints .....	233	Custom Searches .....	22
CSA Inspections ....	303	CSA Prosecutions .....	5
Regattas .....	4	Search & Rescue .....	4

During the year, RCMP vessels were involved in 78 search and rescue incidents, checked 5,823 boats under the Small Vessel Regulations of the Canada Shipping Act which resulted in 664 warnings and 128 prosecutions. Under the Customs Act, 186 deep-sea vessels were searched and 92 resulted in seizures being made. Investigations numbered 383 Criminal Code, 293 Federal Statutes, 681 Provincial Statutes, 259 general investigations and 2,249 complaints concluded.

Northern Work

“G” Division, with headquarters at Ottawa, is responsible for the policing of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, also small portions of northern British Columbia, northern Alberta and the offshore islands of Quebec from the bottom of Hudson Bay including Ungava Bay and Hudson Strait.

The Force is responsible for the enforcement of Federal, Territorial and Municipal Laws, as well as the Criminal Code and since September 1962, the enforcement of Federal Statutes in that part of Quebec north of the 55th parallel.

No municipal contracts are in existence. However, the Force is responsible for the enforcement of Municipal By-Laws in the municipalities of Whitehorse and Dawson, Y.T., also Yellowknife and Hay River, N.W.T. It is expected that similar enforcement will be extended to cover Fort Smith, N.W.T., which has been granted village status.

The number of investigations handled during the year showed a marked increase. Criminal Code files increased from 2,030 to 2,892, Federal Statutes rose from 430 to 701 and Territorial Ordinance cases from 4,937 to 5,554.

The Yukon Territory is responsible for half the files and 45 percent originate from the District of Mackenzie.

There were four murder cases and one attempted murder. Thefts made up the majority of Criminal Code cases with sexual offences remaining high. Frauds are becoming more prevalent in connection with the rapidly expanding mining activity in both Territories.

The volume of Territorial Ordinance files continued to reflect an increase with Motor Vehicle and Liquor Ordinances accounting for the bulk. Motor vehicle accident investigations increased 24 percent in the Yukon Sub-Division due primarily to the increasing volume of traffic on the Alaska Highway and the general build-up of motor vehicles in the Territory. There were 7,937 vehicles registered in 1965/66. The number of vehicles entering and leaving



Customs border ports showed a normal increase—67,192 during the year as compared to 51,407 last year.

An aspect which has become increasingly evident in police work in the north, and which has been mentioned previously, is the high percentage of cases in which liquor is a major contributing factor, such as in violent deaths, sexual offences, assaults, B.E. and thefts, as well as petty thefts and offences involving motor vehicles.

The Force continues to perform the varied functions of a number of Government Departments and Agencies, such as: Issuing game and fishing licences, collection of fur export taxes, administration of relief to destitute Indians and Eskimos, medical assistance, post office duties, supervising operation of Eskimo co-op stores, sale of Eskimo handicrafts, registration of vital statistics, inoculation of dogs, Customs and Immigration, assistance to Indian and Northern Health Services, assistance to fire marshal, preparation of Eskimo disc lists, driver's examinations, service of civil processes, report on game observations and condition of native people, weather reports, handling estates, assistance to Department of Fisheries, assistance to Forestry Division and evacuation of medical patients by police aircraft.

An extensive anti-rabies and distemper-hepatitis inoculation program was conducted throughout the Eastern, Central and Western Arctic Sub-Divisions. For example, Central Arctic Sub-Division personnel inoculated 1,867 dogs with rabies vaccine and 1,552 for distemper.

Personnel at Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord Detachments continue to play a prominent role in the operation of the Eskimo Trading Co-Operatives. They act as secretaries with control of the Co-ops entirely in the hands of the elected Eskimo executive. At Resolute Bay police handled \$80,000 in sales of furs and handicrafts.

#### Patrol mileage for the year:

Foot Patrols .....	41,103
Dog Team .....	38,095
R.C.A.F. & Public Aircraft .....	625,193
Police Aircraft .....	208,150
Boat .....	103,065
Railway .....	4,065
Snowmobile & Power Toboggan .....	29,282
Motor Vehicle .....	837,116
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>1,886,069</b>

This was an increase of 149,684 miles travelled over last year. Foot and dog team patrols decreased but this was offset by an increase in travel by power toboggan. The popularity of this type of vehicle is continuing to grow in the north.

#### Sleigh Dogs

There are 300 sleigh dogs in "G" Division, an increase of 55 over last year. Of these, 234 are Siberian Husky strain and the remainder native dogs.

A review is currently being made of the use of sleigh dogs with a view to replacing them by ski-dogs and similar motorized transport in those areas where



they are considered more economical and can be used to better advantage. Preliminary examination indicates that considerable justification exists for the replacement of dogs in those areas where short distances for required patrolling are involved, and where there are no other means of transportation available at a minimum cost.

Another factor is the release of patrol vessels for the desired patrolling of the detachment areas, instead of their current use for obtaining seal and walrus for dog food for almost the entire navigation season which usually only extends for a period of six weeks to two months.

## ADMINISTRATION

### Strength

The total strength of the Force on March 31, 1966 was 9,451, made up of the following classes of personnel:

(1) *Regular member strength:*

Officers .....	184	
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables .....	6,972	
Marine Constables .....	109	
Special Constables .....	214	
	<hr/>	7,479

(2) *Other than regular members:*

Special Constables .....	23	
Civilian Members .....	324	
Civilian Employees .....	116	
	<hr/>	463

(3) <i>Civil Servants</i> .....	1,509	
	<hr/>	1,509
		<hr/>
		9,451

Regular member strength increased by 388 over the previous fiscal year. Other than regular member strength increased by ten and Civil Servants by 79. The overall increase was 477.

Details of the distribution will be found in the table.

The 133 Reserve Constables of "C" Division were discharged in July 1965 and the present Reserve Constable strength stands at 42, all located in "E" Division.

### Establishment

As a result of increases effective April 1, 1965, the fiscal year began with an overall establishment of 9,556 positions including 7,168 uniformed men and 2,388 supporting staff. This figure was increased by 23 positions during the year, through supplementary estimates, to provide for bilingual requirements the National Police Services.

In preparation for the regular establishment review, requests were received for a total of 804 new positions. This was cut to 419 at Headquarters to stay within the previous estimate of requirements. This figure was presented to Treasury Board and eventually approved.

Strength Recapitulation by Divisions and Provinces

Commissioner	Deputy Commissioners	Assistant Commissioners	Chief Superintendents	Superintendents	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Corps Sergeants-Major	Sergeants-Major	Staff Sergeants-Major	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Marine Constables	Special Constables	Civilian Members	Civilian Employees	TOTALS	Saddle Horses	Police Service Dogs	Sleigh Dogs	Airplanes	Automobiles	Trucks	Motorcycles	Snow Sedans	Boats (Inboard)	
	1	2	5	3	12	34	10	1	4	78	137	207	192		46	164	45	941		2			11	4			8	
			1	1	2	1	1	1	1	10	20	67	208		5	4	2	323					96	8				
			1	1				1		2	4	14	36				1	59					24	3				
			1	1	3	1	1	1		9	21	69	218		1	9	3	337		2			132	1				
			1	1	2	1	1	1		8	16	62	168		2	5	2	269		1			105	10				
			1	2	2	2	2	1		18	37	99	294		32	26	7	521					150	2				
		1		1	2	1	1	1		12	28	64	216		1	8	3	338					95	3			1	
				1	1	1		1		4	4	15	137		2	12	14	191	72				9	2				
				2	2	2		2		19	33	85	226		26	16	4	418					121	2			2	
		1		3	5	7		1		15	32	118	291		4	12	1	484		3			156	20				
		1		2	7	1			1	21	35	141	432		8	13		661	168	3			240	24				
				1	2	1				6	14	28	426			15	29	523					11	7				
				4	6	3		1		32	50	184	504		13	19	2	819		10			278	32			1	
		1		8	9	4			1	56	100	282	1,044		25	20	2	1,552		3			412	65				
			1	1	4	3				7	10	41	100		24	1	1	193			306		16	26			3	
				1	6				1	11	28	33	39	109				228				20	2	1			11	
				1	2				18	6	6	6	4		25			62						1			36	
				43	89	30	1	12	8	326	575	1,515	4,535	109	214	324	116	7,919	240	24	306	20	1,858	211		26	7	57
				12	28	8		1	4	68	117	154	163		45	163	42	816		2			8	2				
				1	2	1		1	1	12	21	70	210	2	7	4	2	335		2			96	8			9	
				1				1		2	4	16	36				1	61					24	3				
				1	7	1		1		18	36	85	238	73	1	9	3	474		2			134	2			7	
				1	2	1		1		8	17	66	168	1	2	5	2	275		1			105	10			1	
				2	2	3		1		20	40	102	299	1	33	26	7	537					149	2			4	
				7	9	4		4	1	44	77	179	603	3	39	36	25	1,034	72	3		3	226	7			9	
				3	5	1		1		19	32	122	291		7	12	1	495					156	20			2	
				3	9	1			1	31	56	172	859		8	28	29	1,199	168	3		2	251	31			1	
				4	7	3				35	51	187	505		17	19	2	832		10		2	279	33			1	
				8	10	4			1	64	109	299	1,052	29	29	20	2	1,628		3		4	413	66			14	
					3	2				4	6	28	63		21	1		128				3	16	20			11	
					1	1				1	3	13	35		4	1		59				1		7				
					4						6	22	13		1			46									7	
				43	89	30	1	12	8	326	575	1,515	4,535	109	214	324	116	7,919	240	24	306	20	1,858	211		26	7	57
																						</						



The total establishment on April 1, 1966 was 9,998 comprising 7,500 uniform positions and 2,498 supporting staff.

	Officers	N.C.O.s and Consta- bles	M/Csts.	S/Csts.	Civilian Members	Reserve Consta- bles	Totals
<i>Increases</i>							
Engaged.....	—	724	19	31	45	—	819
Ex-members re-engaged..	—	22	—	1	2	—	25
TOTALS.....	—	746	19	32	47	—	844
<i>Wastage</i>							
Pensioned.....	11	133	1	2	—	—	147
Died.....	—	9	—	—	—	1	10
Time expired.....	—	34	7	—	9	6	56
Invalided.....	4	6	—	—	—	—	10
Purchased.....	—	178	7	13	4	—	202
Resigned.....	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Unsuitable.....	—	12	—	1	—	—	13
Dismissed.....	—	17	—	—	1	2	20
Change of Status.....	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Free Discharge.....	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Invalided to Pension....	—	5	—	—	1	—	6
Others.....	—	—	—	5	6	61	72
TOTALS.....	15	394	15	24	25	74	547

Promotions affecting commissioned rank were as follows:

1 Assistant Commissioner	to	Deputy Commissioner
2 Chief Superintendents	to	Assistant Commissioner
5 Superintendents	to	Chief Superintendent
12 Inspectors	to	Superintendent
13 Sub-Inspectors	to	Inspector
6 Staff Sergeants Major	to	Sub-Inspector
19 Staff Sergeants	to	Sub-Inspector
2 Sergeants	to	Sub-Inspector

### Marriages

Of the total uniformed strength of the Force 72.6% were married, an increase of 1.1% over the previous year.

### Training

The following is a recapitulation of the overall training in the Force for the year:

#### REGULAR TRAINING

##### (a) *Recruits:*

Recruits in training on April 1, 1965 .....	282
Recruits commenced training during fiscal year 1965/66	704
Recruits completed training and posted to field duty during fiscal year 1965/66 .....	392

Recruits discharged 1965/66 .....	27
Recruits in training on March 31, 1966 .....	506
(b) <i>In-Service Personnel:</i>	
Canadian Police College Graduates .....	15
SPECIALIZED TRAINING	
Breathalyzer Training .....	10
CIB Investigators course .....	12
Civil Defence Training .....	3
Civil Service administration courses .....	3
Criminal Intelligence Seminal—Ont. Pol. Col. ....	2
Criminology lectures .....	4
Course in Central Registry .....	1
Cypher courses .....	36
Electronic Data Processing .....	7
Fall climbing mountain and rescue school .....	2
Financial storeskeeping course .....	31
Fire investigation .....	8
First aid competitions .....	4
First aid instructors course .....	10
French language training .....	31
Identification Branch training .....	21
Marine recruit training .....	16
Motorcycle instruction course .....	11
Motorola home study course .....	5
Narcotics training .....	10
Officers' indoctrination course .....	12
Offset plate-making equipment and techniques .....	1
Potential instructors courses .....	19
Preventive Service training conference .....	8
RCAF survival training .....	4
Race Track supervision .....	51
Security and Intelligence training .....	98
School of Instructional technique courses .....	8
Small boats training courses .....	33
Traffic training courses .....	44
Water safety instructor's course .....	6

## UNIVERSITY TRAINING

(a) *Final Year Students—1965/66:*

Science .....	1
Arts .....	4
Commerce .....	1
Law .....	1

*Full-Time Attendance:*

Science .....	2
Arts .....	18
Commerce .....	2
Law .....	3
Engineering .....	1

## First Aid Training

During the year 85 classes were held and 1,473 awards presented. The Force has 128 qualified instructors.

## Band

The strength of the band on March 31, 1966 was one Officer and 31 non-commissioned officers and constables. This is a decrease of four from the previous year.

An extensive recruiting campaign was undertaken in November 1965 with close to 100 prospective instrumentalists being auditioned. As of March 31, 1966, 12 applications were being processed. A change of policy waiving the marriage regulation and relaxing the standards of vision for band applicants was put into effect.

The band performed the following engagements during 1965/66

Concerts .....	75
Parades .....	7
Retreats and Marching Ceremonies .....	6
Dances .....	16
Miscellaneous .....	7

Engagements worthy of note: the second annual National Prayer Breakfast in the Confederation Room, located in the West Block of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa; a dance sponsored by the United States Air Force, held at Hanscom Field, Bedford, Mass., U.S.A.; the 16th annual Kinsmen International Band Festival, in Moose Jaw, Sask.; the official opening of the fifth International Conference on Criminology, in Montreal, Quebec.

To promote interest in the Force and to assist in general recruiting, a tour of 15 Ontario centres was undertaken. The band performed concerts at 34 high schools and held several public concerts.

The practice of affording instrumental instruction to promising men, at public expense, was continued and there is little doubt it is paying dividends. Some men continued to study theory and take instrumental instruction at their own expense.

The construction of a new rehearsal room began at "N" Division, adjacent to the "Air" Division. Tentative plans call for the transfer of the band to these quarters in the near future.

The band experienced difficulty in maintaining its establishment mainly because some men with considerable service left in search of opportunities in other spheres of endeavor.

## Health

The Department of Veterans Affairs continued to look after the medical, dental and hospital requirements of the Force. This year there was a total of 33,434½ days lost through sickness of regular members and 2,303½ days by civilian members. The number of cases treated in all Divisions was 19,621.

## Personnel

Here is a record of interviews by the Personnel Branch during the year:

Applicant interviews .....	1,541
Referral reports .....	1,187



Follow-up interviews .....	3,013
Recruit training follow-up interviews .....	519
Special interviews (Civilian Member or Special Constable applicants) .....	86
Interviews to assess recruit's bilingual qualifications .....	34
Unrecorded interviews .....	704
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>7,084</b>

Applicant interviews were up 54.3 percent over last year. The methods adopted to stimulate recruiting—TV and newspaper advertising, the lowering of the height standard and the adjustments in salary—are factors which could be attributed to this increase. Referral reports were up 21.7 percent.

### Commendations

The Commissioner extended his personal commendation to the following members of the Force:

Cst. N. M. Bruce, posthumously, of "E" Division for bravery to a marked degree during a criminal investigation near Westbank, B.C., on April 10, 1965, during which he was fatally wounded by gunshot.

Cst. J. Pielechaty and 2/Cst. C. S. Sampson of "O" Division, for devotion to duty and outstanding initiative, efficiency and imagination during a ten-month investigation into illegal traffic in narcotics at Toronto and Montreal.

S/Sgt. J. W. Purdy of "E" Division, for having applied ability and perseverance to an exceptional degree, and in a manner to bring great credit to the Force while conducting a lengthy and successful investigation of the brutal murder of two young persons near Nanaimo, B.C., on October 16, 1962.

### Long Service Medal

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal was awarded to 52 members and one ex-member of the Force who completed 20 years of qualifying pensionable service with good conduct. This included three Officers, 42 NCOs, three Constables, and four Special Constables.

Bronze, Silver and Gold Clasps and Stars are awarded for each subsequent five years of qualifying service. During the year, the following stars were awarded:

Bronze Clasp and Star to 103 members and 12 ex-members. (21 Officers & 82 NCOs);

Silver Clasp and Star to 21 (15 officers & 6 NCOs);

Gold Clasp and Star to five (4 Officers and 1 NCO).

### Appointments

The following were admitted to or recognized by the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem:

#### *Officer Brother*

D/Commr. J. R. Lemieux

Supt. G. W. Mudge

Supt. J. R. Roy  
S/S/M E. C. R. Woods  
S/Sgt. A. E. McAuley  
Sgt. D. H. Pye  
Sgt. T. W. Foster

*Serving Brother*

Supt. A. Argent  
S/Sgt. W. K. Barker  
Sgt. J. E. Forsdick  
Sgt. I. D. Fisher  
Sgt. R. E. Sondergaard  
Sgt. R. C. Harrison

The following Officers were appointed Honorary Aides-de-Camp to His Excellency, the Governor General, on September 1, 1965:

Insp. Nelson Frederick Forward  
S/Insp. Joseph Roland Raymond Quintal

### **Marksmanship**

The MacBrien Shield awarded to the Division obtaining the highest average score in the annual revolver practice was won by "L" Division with a mark of 173.82.

The Connaught Cup is presented each year to the man making the highest score for the revolver classification course. Thirty-five obtained a perfect score of 200 and qualified for the shoot-off to determine the winner of the cup, held in Ottawa during August 1966.

The winner receives the Connaught Cup and is entitled to wear the gold revolver badge surmounted by a Crown. Sgt. W. J. Henderson of "G" Division was the winner in 1964.

Cpl. R. J. Friesen of "HQ" Division, having recorded the highest score in the grand aggregate among NCOs and constables competing at the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association annual prize meet 1965, is entitled to wear the crossed rifles badge surmounted by a crown.

The Minto Cup is awarded to the recruit recording the highest score. To be eligible, a man must have under two years' service. 2/Cst. J. P. McVie of "K" Division was the winner with a score of 198.

Marksmanship badges are awarded to men who obtained scores of 180 in revolver and 140 in rifle in the annual classification.

### **Musical Ride**

The 1965 Musical Ride toured the United States appearing at exhibitions, fairs and rodeos in Ohio, Michigan, Colorado, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas and Louisiana.

Highlight of the year was an appearance by 18 members of the Ride at the Tournament of Roses parade, Pasadena, California, on January 1, 1966 where the riders formed an escort for a float entered by the Province of British Columbia.



## **SERVICES AND SUPPLY**

### **General Supplies and Equipment**

Items of clothing and kit were obtained on promised delivery dates with the exception of Sam Browne equipment and waist belts. Difficulty is still encountered in obtaining quality hides required.

Ankle boots and shoes reflected increased costs due to the market trend of calf leather and the same situation applied to leather gloves.

Considerable change was contemplated in uniform in so far as weight of cloth, change in footwear, fit and materials were purchased and field tests conducted which should result in a more suitable garment.

One of the items under study, cloth caps, was completed and is available for general use. The reception has justified the change.

### **Motor Transport**

During the year 118 additional units were purchased at an average cost of \$2,478.39, 257 vehicles were replaced on a clean deal basis at an average cost of \$2,412.86 and 531 vehicles were replaced on trade-in at an average cost of \$1,602.87.

The Canadian Government Supply Service was responsible for the acquisition of all motor transport and from April 1 to July 31, vehicles were replaced on a clean deal basis with the used unit being declared surplus to Crown Assets Disposal Corporation. This procedure was expensive and time consuming and commencing with the new model year (August 1), the system of trading-in used vehicles was reintroduced.

The average cost of operation was 4.86 cents per mile, representing an increase of .03 cents per mile compared to last year.

### **Uniforms**

A new cloth cap was introduced and is receiving favourable comment. Two of its assets are lighter weight for comfort and the removable head band which allows air circulation.

A new boot is being field tested but to date has not been reported upon. It is eight inches high and can be worn with trouser legs tucked inside if required. The boot is similar to the present ankle boot with a higher top.

A new material to be used in the manufacture of brown jackets and blue trousers has been approved. A blend of terylene and wool, it is considered superior to the present all wool material. A new material of terylene and cotton has been approved for use in shirts.

The second of a four-year program has been completed in the acquisition of the Winchester Model 70 .308 rifle. The 200 purchased were delivered to "F" and "K" Divisions. These rifles were modified to the extent that the comb was lowered and a recoil pad installed. This was necessitated as a result of complaints that the original model kicked too much and caused bruising of the cheek bone.



## Quarters

In 1965/66, \$1,400,000 was provided for construction or acquisition of buildings, works and land. Construction of the following buildings was completed:

Detachment quarters at Baie Verte, Nfld., Sheet Harbour and North Sydney, N.S., Val d'Or, Que., Banff, Alta., Fernie, B.C., and Coppermine N.W.T.

Married quarters at Norway House, Man., Coppermine and Igloolik, N.W.T.

Sub-division administration building at Red Deer, Alta.

Detachment buildings were started and completed at: Deloraine, Man., Pelly, Sask., Cape Dorset, N.W.T.

Other projects started and completed included purchase of Officer's quarters at Dartmouth, N.S., construction of married quarters at Cape Dorset and Rae, N.W.T., two double garages and an addition to the central heating plant at Regina, Sask., dog training kennels at Innisfail, Alta., erection of six radio repeater shelters in eastern Canada, temporary office accommodation at Vancouver, B.C., and a guardroom-workshop at Liard, N.W.T.

Detachment buildings were acquired from the Province of Alberta at Cochrane, Coutts, Drayton Valley, Fairview, McLellan, Nanton, St. Paul, Stony Plain, Wainwright and Westlock.

Existing properties were considerably improved by alterations, better water and sewer services, fire prevention and alarm systems, ventilating, breakwater and dock renovations at Windsor, Ontario, and Fort St. James, B.C.

The following detachment buildings were started in 1965/66 and will be completed in 1966/67: Botwood, Nfld., Woodstock, N.B., Arborg, Man., Cardston, Alta., Oliver, B.C., Igloolik and Cambridge Bay, N.W.T.

Sites for police-owned buildings were acquired at Botwood, Nfld., Richibucto and Woodstock, N.B., Lanigan and Prince Albert, Sask., Innisfail, Alta., Atlin, Kaslo and Squamish, B.C., Hay River, N.W.T.

Sites for radio repeater stations were acquired at Chapeau Rouge, Nfld., Upper Rawdon and Yarmouth, N.S., Jenkins Lake, N.B., Ashton Station, Ontario.

Much of the accommodation is still rented and improvement in standards is being achieved in this area. The build-for-lease program was continued and 22 new detachment buildings were constructed to requirements with the Force entering into long-term leases. The municipalities of Vernon and Sumas, B.C., and Virden, Man., constructed new municipal police buildings in which the Force rents space for its rural details and highway patrols.

## Finances

One matter of major importance that has general application throughout the Force is the implementation of "program budgeting" effective April 1, 1966.

The recommendations of the Royal Commission on government organization suggested that more effective management would be achieved in government if program budgeting and responsibility accounting were introduced. Program budgeting is the process of planning operations and estimating financial requirements for each type of work or service provided as part of a program to arrive at the total cost.

Responsibility accounting is the assigning of financial responsibility to organizational units so that financial and operational responsibilities correspond in meeting planned objectives. Program budgeting and responsibility accounting

are not synonymous. Each can be introduced separately, but both are required for the system to be fully effective.

The Treasury Board has defined a program as "a grouping of activities with a broad common objective. Each program is a centre of government operations and, in the budgetary process, represents a precise area of political, executive and managerial significance".

An "activity" has been defined as being "the type of work or service provided to fulfill the objectives of a program".

Extensive instructions have been distributed throughout the Force on procedures for implementing program budgeting. Two training courses were held at Ottawa for divisional F.S.S. representatives to acquaint them with these procedures.

Treasury Board has advised all departments that greater decentralization of authority would be delegated to senior officers of departments when they have implemented program budgeting. This will include greater control over manpower establishments and departmental budgets.

The Federal Government has decided to implement program budgeting as a further step in carrying out the recommendations of the Glassco Royal Commission on government organization. The Force was selected as one of six departments in the first wave of this program.

The pay of the Force through the regular review and an interim adjustment has increased in line with the following table:

	Pay Per Month	Pay Per Annum
	\$	\$
Commissioner.....	2,070.00	24,840
Deputy Commissioner.....	1,678.33	20,140
Assistant Commissioner.....	1,413.33	16,960
Chief Superintendent.....	1,219.00	14,628
Superintendent (3rd Year).....	1,086.50	13,038
(2nd Year).....	1,042.33	12,508
(1st Year).....	998.16	11,978
Inspector (3rd Year).....	901.00	10,812
(2nd Year).....	865.66	10,388
(1st Year).....	830.33	9,964
Sub-Inspector.....	795.00	9,540
Corps Sergeant Major.....	730.91	8,447
Sergeant Major (2nd Year).....	662.41	7,949
(1st Year).....	636.16	7,634
Staff Sergeant Major.....	687.75	8,253
Staff Sergeant (2nd Year).....	662.41	7,949
(1st Year).....	636.16	7,634
Sergeant (2nd Year).....	613.83	7,366
(1st Year).....	581.41	6,977
Corporal (2nd Year).....	545.58	6,547
(1st Year).....	529.41	6,353
Constable 1st Class (Discretionary).....	495.25	5,943
(5th Year).....	484.75	5,817
(4th Year).....	458.50	5,502
(3rd Year).....	437.50	5,250
(2nd Year).....	418.25	5,019
(1st Year).....	400.75	4,809
2nd Class.....	383.25	4,599
3rd Class.....	365.75	4,389
Trumpeter.....	200.00	2,400
<i>Special Marine Constables and Civilian Members</i>		
Grade 15 (3rd Year).....	1,086.50	13,038
(2nd Year).....	1,042.33	12,508
(1st Year).....	998.16	11,978



	Pay Per Month	Pay Per Annum
	\$	\$
Grade 14 (3rd Year).....	901.00	10,812
(2nd Year).....	865.66	10,388
(1st Year).....	830.33	9,964
Grade 13.....	795.00	9,540
Grade 12 (4th Year).....	749.00	8,988
(3rd Year).....	728.00	8,736
(2nd Year).....	707.91	8,495
(1st Year).....	687.75	8,253
Grade 11 (3rd Year).....	662.41	7,949
(2nd Year).....	649.25	7,791
(1st Year).....	636.16	7,634
Grade 10 (3rd Year).....	613.83	7,366
(2nd Year).....	597.16	7,166
(1st Year).....	581.41	6,977
Grade 9 (2nd Year).....	545.58	6,547
(1st Year).....	529.41	6,353
Grade 8 (2nd Year).....	495.25	5,943
(1st Year).....	484.75	5,817
Grade 7 (2nd Year).....	458.50	5,502
(1st Year).....	437.50	5,250
Grade 6 (2nd Year).....	418.25	5,019
(1st Year).....	400.75	4,809
Grade 5 (5th Year).....	383.25	4,599
(4th Year).....	367.50	4,410
(3rd Year).....	346.50	4,158
(2nd Year).....	325.50	3,906
(1st Year).....	304.50	3,654
Grade 4 (6th Year).....	299.25	3,591
(5th Year).....	288.75	3,465
(4th Year).....	278.25	3,339
(3rd Year).....	267.75	3,213
(2nd Year).....	257.25	3,087
(1st Year).....	246.75	2,961

The dates of the biennial pay review have been revised. Now the Officers, NCOs and men will all undergo a pay review at the same time on January 1 every two years and from January 1, 1966, with interim annual adjustments when required.

Major Categories	Percent	Voted	Expended
		\$	\$
A Pay and Allow. incl. Salaries.....	65	49,310,500	52,410,360
B Travel and Removal Expenses.....	4	2,600,800	2,749,407
C Materials and Supplies.....	4	3,881,800	3,872,894
D All other services.....	11	8,561,500	8,837,011
E Building Const.....	2	1,330,000	1,422,573
F Acquisition of Eqpt.....	3	3,392,000	3,065,770
G Pension and other Benefits.....	10	7,666,569	9,582,810
	100%	76,743,169	81,940,825



## CONCLUSION

During the past year there has been, as reported last year, a general increase in crime, much of it in ratio to the increase in population but some of it in far greater measure than the population increase. I am pleased to report that in offences involving trafficking and possession of narcotics the Force has more than held its own in the suppression of the traffic in the so-called hard narcotics such as heroin and morphine.

In spite of the fact that in the past several years, even members of the foreign diplomatic staff from outside Canada, have been apprehended in smuggling hard narcotics, there has been practically no increase in the volume of traffic of hard narcotics into Canada for domestic use. The addict population remains relatively constant despite sensational news stories to the contrary from time to time.

For many years well meaning persons and organizations have urged adoption of the English system in Canada, by which drug addicts could obtain drugs at cost from medical practitioners. Regretfully I report that England now faces an ever-increasing narcotic problem, and advocates of stricter enforcement are at long last being given an attentive hearing.

In Canada vigorous law enforcement and lengthy penitentiary sentences have resulted in an almost total decline in the number of recidivist traffickers.

Perhaps at long last we may be approaching acceptance of the cold hard facts that almost all Canadian criminal addicts were criminals before they became addicts and their criminal associations led to their addiction. Such facts do little to sustain those who profess that drug addiction comes first, and leads to a life of shame. Neither do these facts bring comfort to some few sections of the sensational press, but the facts are proven beyond question.

The increased use of marihuana and the psychedelic drugs, such as LSD, has reached a point where we can only guess at the number of users. They would doubtless number several thousand and by far the major number of them is confined to young people.

The problem presented by the increasing acceptance of the use of such drugs by young men and women is a major social problem extending far beyond the responsibilities of the police and law enforcement. The police see the results of their use at first hand. They are doing their best to enforce the laws as the legislators have created them, and they receive little but abuse, accusations of police brutality and sensational TV coverage for their pains. I do not make this observation by way of complaint—I merely emphasize that the epidemic increase in the use of marihuana and LSD indicates that their control can not be left alone to the police to deal with, but calls for the earnest attention of government at every level, social workers, the medical profession, the educators and the Canadian community as a whole.

I am concerned with crimes against the person and property. Vandalism, assault of a sadistic nature, senseless, brutal and beyond reasonable comprehension, is a phenomenon of our times. Unfortunately, these affronts to the dignity of the human person march alongside a period of probably the greatest concern in Canadian history for the rehabilitation of the convicted criminal to restore him to

society as a harmless, if not useful member. The latter is as it should be, but at the same time major national and international organizations of senior police officials are deeply concerned with what they regard as the pre-eminent requirement of law enforcement and correction—the indisputable right of society to be protected from society's enemies.

I have had a most useful access to the views and experiences of my colleagues throughout the world, due to my election as Vice President of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) and my position as Chairman of the International Relations Committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Members of the Force, this year as always, have died in the line of duty by accident, misadventure and murder. Some of them have left wives and young families and I have shared the deep sympathy which you have expressed to their families.

In addition to the usually varied and increasing responsibilities of the Force, there have been added several other problems and duties beyond the normal.

The advent of the Canadian Centennial Year and Expo 67 has called for detailed planning at all command and executive levels of the Force for the safety and comfort of something over fifty Heads of State, Kings and Queens and other members of royal families who will visit Canada in 1967.

Less welcome visitors in the form of confidence men, international criminals and conspiracies against some foreign governments must be expected and suitable precautions have to be planned. Never before in Canada's history has the Force, and indeed all major police forces in Canada, been called upon to plan for the uneventful sojourn of these and millions of tourists who may be expected to visit Expo 67, as well as the Canadian provinces.

Additionally, the Force has been a test department for program budgeting, in line with the Glassco Commission recommendations. This program has required a complete reorganization of Financial and Supply structures.

The groundwork and initial plans have been made for the building and staffing of a new Canadian Police College, to provide the most advanced training in police administration and investigation of major fraud and sophisticated crime. Such a college will have bilingual facilities and will offer courses of all qualified Canadian police officers and eventually, it is to be hoped, to Commonwealth and other police forces outside Canada.

Crime Intelligence Units have been increased in numbers and personnel across the country. A committee consisting of the Director General of the Quebec Provincial Police, the Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police, the Assistant Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Commanding British Columbia, representing the Attorneys General of the eight contracting provinces, with myself as Chairman, was established at the last Federal-Provincial Conference on organized crime. Its terms of reference were to consider the organization of a National Central Crime Intelligence Bureau. The committee has held a number of lengthy meetings and will submit its report to you and the Attorneys General of the provinces in 1967.

The Government approved my recommendations to you for the termination of equitation training for all recruits and the elimination of the horse as an integral part of the Force establishment. This passing of a great tradition was not accomplished without nostalgia, and lamentation within and outside the Force.



However, this change was made in keeping with another tradition—that the Force remain in the forefront of the adoption of modern law enforcement methods and the rejection of that which has served its time and become obsolete.

At the same time the Government also approved the retention of the Musical Ride for ceremonial purposes, including all the facilities to maintain a breeding farm and training of replacement members for the Ride. This is to form a continuing part of the pageantry of our country which has been so enthusiastically received whenever it has represented Canada at home and abroad.

On a more personal note, I shall reach the normal maximum retirement date as laid down in The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act in 1967 and this is therefore, probably, the last annual report I shall submit, although the Force will be under my command for some months of the next fiscal year. I take this opportunity to include some comments on matters which have occurred since I took command as Commissioner on November 1, 1963.

My term as Commissioner has not been uneventful. Changes in Cabinet portfolios and Government reorganization have made the Commissioner responsible to four successive Ministers in three years and this included the transfer of the control of the Force from the Minister of Justice to the Solicitor General.

The Force has also sustained participation in the proceedings of four highly controversial Commissions; three instituted federally and one provincially.

During these Commissions senior serving officers and former officers of the Force were called to testify. The collection of available evidence, research of existing files and lengthy testimony before the Commissions added a heavy work load to the Force at a time when, as my previous Annual Reports will show, I was reporting a serious overload of work and overtime on the existing establishment of members of the Force.

The Force is now, quite understandably, involved in assisting the fifth and latest Royal Commission on Security by the presentation of much evidence both orally and by document. I suspect this last Commission will be a lengthy one.

In such an eventful and quickly changing period, involving criticism, controversy and public concern, the fact that the Force was able to maintain any continuity of long range planning, progress in implementing new programs of training and the introduction of constantly improved methods of police investigation and administration, is largely due to the devotion, hard work and pride in the Force shown by Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Constables, Civilian Members and Civil Servants in every branch of its operations.

To those whose loyalty and support was always available to me, I express my respectful and grateful thanks.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN,  
*Commissioner.*



## Appendix "A"

### List of Detachments Maintained by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as of March 31, 1966.

#### ONTARIO

##### "A" Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA

###### Ottawa Protective Sub-Division

Ottawa Airport

###### Ottawa Sub-Division

Brockville

Cornwall

Kingston

Maniwaki, Que.

Ottawa

Pembroke

###### North Bay Sub-Division

Amos, Que.

Elliot Lake

Kapuskasing

Kirkland Lake

Moose Factory

North Bay

Noranda, Que.

Parry Sound

Sault Ste. Marie

Sudbury

Timmins

Val d'Or, Que.

#### NEWFOUNDLAND

##### "B" Division—HEADQUARTERS—ST. JOHN'S

###### Corner Brook Sub-Division

Battle Harbour

Bonne Bay

Burgeo

Cartwright (Lab.

Channel

Corner Brook

Deer Lake

Forteau

Goose Bay (Lab.)

Hampden

Hopedale (Lab.)

Labrador City

Nain

Port Saunders

Roddickton

St. Anthony

St. George's

Stephenville

Stephenville Crossing

Wabush Lake

###### St. John's Sub-Division

Baie Verte

Bell Island

Bonavista

Gander

Glovertown

Grand Bank

Grand Falls

Harbour Breton

Botwood

Buchans

Burin

Harbour Grace

Lewisporte

Placentia

Springdale

St. John's

Clareville

Ferryland

Fogo

St. Lawrence

Twillingate

Whitbourne

Wesleyville

#### QUEBEC

##### "C" Division—HEADQUARTERS—MONTREAL

###### Montreal Sub-Division

Bedford

Caughnawaga

Coaticook

Cowansville

Dorval

Drummondville

Hemmingford

Huntingdon

Joliette

Lacolle

Megantic

Rock Island

St. Hyacinthe

St. Jean

St. Jerome

St. Regis

Sherbrooke

**Quebec Sub-Division**

Carlton  
Chicoutimi  
Gaspé  
Hauterive  
National Battlefields  
Park

Quebec  
Quebec Harbour  
Rimouski  
Rivière du Loup

Roberval  
St. Georges de Beauce  
Seven Islands  
Trois Rivières

**MANITOBA****"D" Division—HEADQUARTERS—WINNIPEG****Brandon Sub-Division**

Boissevain  
Brandon  
Carberry  
Crystal City  
Deloraine  
Elphinstone  
Gladstone

Hamiota  
Killarney  
Manitou  
Melita  
Minnedosa  
Reston  
Rossburn

Russell  
Shoal Lake  
Souris  
Treherne  
Virden  
Wasagaming

**Dauphin Sub-Division**

Amaranth  
Churchill  
Cranberry Portage  
Dauphin  
Ethelbert

Flin Flon  
Lynn Lake  
McCreary  
Roblin  
Ste. Rose du Lac

Snow Lake  
Swan River  
The Pas  
Thompson  
Winnipegosis

**Winnipeg Sub-Division**

Altona  
Arborg  
Ashern  
Beausejour  
Bissett  
Carman  
Charleswood  
Emerson  
Falcon Beach  
Fort Frances, Ont.  
Fort William, Ont.  
Gimli

Grand Rapids  
Headingley  
Hodgson  
Kenora, Ont.  
Lac du Bonnet  
Lundar  
Morden  
Morris  
Nipigon, Ont.  
Norway House  
Oakbank

Pinawa  
Portage la Prairie  
St. Pierre  
Selkirk  
Sprague  
Steinbach  
Stonewall  
Teulon  
Whitemouth  
Winnipeg  
Winnipeg Beach

**BRITISH COLUMBIA****"E" Division—HEADQUARTERS—VICTORIA****Chilliwack Sub-Division**

Abbotsford  
Agassiz  
Boston Bar  
Chilliwack  
Hope

Keremeos  
Mission  
Oliver  
Osoyoos  
Penticton

Princeton  
Sumas  
Summerland

**Kamloops Sub-Division**

Alexis Creek  
Armstrong  
Ashcroft  
Blue River  
Chase  
Clearwater  
Clinton  
Enderby  
Falkland

Field  
Golden  
100 Mile House  
Kamloops  
Kelowna  
Lillooet  
Lumby  
Lytton  
Merritt

Mica Creek  
Revelstoke  
Salmon Arm  
Sicamous  
Spences Bridge  
Vernon  
Williams Lake

**Nelson Sub-Division**

Castlegar  
Cranbrook  
Crescent Valley  
Creston  
Ferne  
Fruitvale

Grand Forks  
Invermere  
Kaslo  
Midway  
Kimberley  
Nakusp  
Nelson

New Denver  
Radium Hot Springs  
Rossland  
Salmo  
Sparwood  
Trail

**New Westminster Sub-Division**

Burnaby  
Cloverdale  
Haney

Langley  
Maillardville  
New Westminster

Pattullo Bridge  
Port Coquitlam  
White Rock

**Prince George Sub-Division**

Cassiar  
Chetwynd  
Dawson Creek  
Fort Nelson  
Fort St. James

Fort St. John  
Hudson Hope  
McBride  
McLeod Lake  
Prince George

Quesnel  
Valemount  
Vanderhoof  
Wells

**Prince Rupert Sub-Division**

Atlin  
Bella Coola  
Burns Lake  
Hazelton  
Kitimat

Masset  
Ocean Falls  
Port Edward  
Prince Rupert  
Queen Charlotte

Smithers  
Stewart  
Telegraph Creek  
Terrace

**Vancouver Sub-Division**

Gibson's Landing  
North Vancouver  
Pemberton

Powell River  
Richmond  
Sechelt

Squamish  
University  
Vancouver

**Victoria Sub-Division**

Alberni  
Alert Bay  
Campbell River  
Chemainus  
Nanaimo  
Port Alberni  
Port Alice  
Port Hardy

Colwood  
Courtenay  
Cumberland  
Duncan  
Qualicum Beach  
Shawnigan Lake  
Sidney  
Sooke

Ganges  
Gold River  
Ladysmith  
Lake Cowichan  
Tahsis  
Tofino  
Ucluelet  
Victoria

**SASKATCHEWAN****"F" Division—HEADQUARTERS—REGINA****North Battleford Sub-Division**

Cutknife  
Glaslyn  
Goodsoil  
Green Lake  
Hafford  
Lloydminster

Loon Lake  
Maidstone  
Meadow Lake  
North Battleford  
Onion Lake  
Pierceland

Radisson  
St. Walburg  
Spiritwood  
Turtleford  
Unity  
Wilkie

**Prince Albert Sub-Division**

Big River  
Blaine Lake  
Buffalo Narrows  
Carrot River  
Cumberland House  
Hudson Bay  
Ile a la Crosse

Island Falls  
La Ronge  
Melfort  
Nipawin  
Porcupine Plain  
Prince Albert  
Rosthern

Shellbrook  
Smeaton  
Stony Rapids  
Tisdale  
Uranium City  
Wakaw  
Waskesiu



**Regina Sub-Division**

Avonlea	Carnduff	Indian Head
Bengough	Estevan	Kipling
Broadview	Fillmore	Lumsden
Carlyle	Fort Qu'Appelle	Milestone
Montmartre	North Portal	Strasbourg
Moose Jaw	Radville	Torquay
Moosomin	Regina	Weyburn

**Saskatoon Sub-Division**

Biggar	Humboldt	Naicam
Colonsay	Imperial	Outlook
Craik	Kerrobert	Rosetown
Elbow	Kindersley	Saskatoon
Easton	Kyle	Vonda
Hanley	Lanigan	Watrous

**Swift Current Sub-Division**

Assiniboia	Leader	Ponteix
Cabri	Mankota	Shaunavon
Climax	Maple Creek	Swift Current
Consul	Morse	Val Marie
Gravelbourg	Mossbank	Willow Bunch
Gull Lake		

**Yorkton Sub-Division**

Balcarres	Kamsack	Punnichy
Canora	Kelvington	Rose Valley
Esterhazy	Langenburg	Sturgis
Foam Lake	Melville	Wadena
Ituna	Pelly	Yorkton

**NORTHWEST AND YUKON TERRITORIES****"G" Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA****Western Arctic Sub-Division**

Aklavik	Fort McPherson	Norman
Arctic Red River	Good Hope	Sachs Harbour
Coppermine	Inuvik	Tuktoyaktuk

**Central Arctic Sub-Division**

Baker Lake	Eskimo Point	Spence Bay
Cambridge Bay	Rankin Inlet	

**Eastern Arctic Sub-Division**

Cape Christian	Grise Fiord	Pangnirtung
Cape Dorset	Igloolik	Pond Inlet
Frobisher Bay	Lake Harbour	Resolute Bay

**Yukon Sub-Division**

Carmacks	Haines Junction	Teslin
Dawson	Mayo	Watson Lake
Elsa	Old Crow	Whitehorse

**Fort Smith Sub-Division**

Fort Smith	Pine Point	Resolution
Hay River	Providence	Simpson
Liard	Rae	Yellowknife

## NOVA SCOTIA

## "H" Division—HEADQUARTERS—HALIFAX

## Halifax Sub-Division

Barrington Passage	Halifax	Metaghan River
Bridgetown	Kentville	Sheet Harbour
Bridgewater	Kingston	Shelburne
Chester	Liverpool	Windsor
Dartmouth	Lunenburg	Yarmouth
Digby		

## Sydney Sub-Division

Arichat	Igonish Beach	Port Hawkesbury
Baddock	Inverness	Port Hood
Cheticamp	New Waterford	St. Peters
Eskasoni	North Sydney	Sydney
Glace Bay		

## Truro Sub-Division

Amherst	Parrsboro	Springhill
Antigonish	Pictou	Stewiacke
Guysboro	Pugwash	Tatamagouche
New Glasgow	Sherbrooke	Truro

## NEW BRUNSWICK

## "J" Division—HEADQUARTERS—FREDERICTON

## Fredericton Sub-Division

Chipman	Grand Manan	St. George
Doaktown	McAdam	Saint John
East Florenceville	Minto	St. Leonard
Edmundston	Oromocto	St. Quentin
Fredericton	Perth	St. Stephen
Gagetown	Plaster Rock	Woodstock
Grand Falls	St. Andrews	

## Moncton Sub-Division

Albert	Dalhousie	Sackville
Bathurst	Jacquet River	Shediac
Buctouche	Moncton	Shippegan
Campbellton	Newcastle	Sussex
Caraquet	Petitcodiac	Neguac
Chatham	Port Elgin	Tracadie
	Richibucto	

## ALBERTA

## "K" Division—HEADQUARTERS—EDMONTON

## Calgary Sub-Division

Banff	Canmore	Hanna
Bassano	Cochrane	High River
Beiseker	Crossfield	Okotoks
Brooks	Drumheller	Oyen
Calgary	Gleichen	Strathmore

## Edmonton Sub-Division

Andrew	Derwent	Evansburg
Athabaska	Drayton Valley	Fort Chipewyan
Bonnyville	Edmonton	Fort McMurray
Breton	Edmonton Airport	Fort Saskatchewan
Cold Lake	Edson	Hinton

Jasper  
Lac la Biche  
Leduc  
Mayerthorpe  
Redwater  
Smoky Lake

St. Albert  
St. Paul  
Stony Plain  
Swan Hills  
Tofield  
Two Hills

Vegreville  
Vermilion  
Viking  
Wainwright  
Westlock  
Whitecourt

#### **Lethbridge Sub-Division**

Barons  
Blairmore  
Bow Island  
Cardston  
Claresholm  
Coutts

Foremost  
Fort Macleod  
Lethbridge  
Magrath  
Medicine Hat  
Nanton

Picture Butte  
Pincher Creek  
Taber  
Vauxhall  
Vulcan  
Waterton Park

#### **Peace River Sub-Division**

Beaver Lodge  
Fairview  
Faust  
Fort Vermilion  
Grande Prairie

High Level  
High Prairie  
Manning  
McLennan

Peace River  
Slave Lake  
Spirit River  
Valleyview

#### **Red Deer Sub-Division**

Bashaw  
Camrose  
Coronation  
Innisfail  
Killam

Olds  
Ponoka  
Provost  
Red Deer

Rocky Mountain House  
Stettler  
Three Hills  
Wetaskiwin

### **PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**

#### **“L” Division—HEADQUARTERS—CHARLOTTETOWN**

##### **Administered from Charlottetown**

Alberton  
Borden

Charlottetown  
Montague

Souris  
Summerside

### **ONTARIO**

#### **“O” Division—HEADQUARTERS—TORONTO**

##### **London Sub-Division**

Chatham  
Kitchener  
London

Muncey  
Ohsweken  
Sarnia

Walpole Island  
Windsor

##### **Toronto Sub-Division**

Belleville  
Fort Erie  
Hamilton

Malton Airport  
Niagara Falls  
Orillia

Owen Sound  
Peterborough  
Toronto

#### **“Depot” Division—HEADQUARTERS—REGINA**

Fort Walsh

#### **“Marine” Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA**

#### **“Air” Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA**

##### **Eastern Air Sub-Division**

Churchill, Man.  
Corner Brook, Nfld.  
Frobisher Bay, N.W.T.

Ottawa, Ont.  
St. John's, Nfld.  
The Pas, Man.

Uplands, Ont.  
Winnipeg, Man.

##### **Western Air Sub-Division**

Edmonton Alberta  
Fort Smith, N.W.T.  
Inuvik, N.W.T.

Prince Albert, Sask.  
Prince George, B.C.  
Regina, Sask.

Vancouver, B.C.  
Victoria, B.C.  
Whitehorse, Y.T.



## Appendix "B"

### Municipalities Policed by R.C.M.P.

*By Provinces, March 31, 1966*

#### **Newfoundland**

Corner Brook  
Labrador City

#### **Prince Edward Island**

Souris

#### **New Brunswick**

Campbellton  
Chatham  
Dalhousie  
Oromocto  
St. Andrews  
Sussex

#### **Nova Scotia**

Inverness  
Pictou  
Windsor

#### **Manitoba**

Beausejour  
Carberry  
Carman  
Charleswood  
Dauphin  
Flin Flon  
Gimli  
Killarney  
Lynn Lake  
Melita  
Minnedosa  
Pinawa  
Portage la Prairie  
Selkirk  
Swan River  
The Pas  
Thompson  
Virden  
Winnipeg Beach

#### **Saskatchewan**

Assiniboia  
Biggar

Canora

Craik

Eston

Foam Lake

Gravelbourg

Hudson Bay

Humboldt

Indian Head

Kamsack

Kindersley

Lloydminster

Maple Creek

Meadow Lake

Melfort

Melville

Moosomin

Outlook

Radville

Rosetown

Shaunavon

Tisdale

Uranium City

Watrous

Wilkie

Yorkton

#### **Alberta**

Brooks

Claresholm

Drumheller

Ft. Macleod

Gleichen

Grande Prairie

High River

Innisfail

Nanton

Okotoks

Olds

Peace River

Red Deer

Stettler

St. Albert

St. Paul

Swan Hills

Three Hills

Vegreville

Vermilion

Wetaskiwin

#### **British Columbia**

Alberni, City of

Armstrong, City of

Burnaby, Dist. of

Campbell River, Dist.

Chilliwack, City of

Chilliwack, Twp. of

Coquitlam

Courtenay, City of

Cranbrook, City of

Dawson Creek, City of

Duncan, City of

Enderby, City of

Fernie, City of

Grand Forks, City of

Greenwood, City of

Kamloops, City of

Kelowna, City of

Kimberley, City of

Kitimat, District of

Langley, City of

Langley, Twp. of

Maple Ridge, Dist. of

Nanaimo, City of

North Cowichan, Dist. of

North Vancouver, City of

North Vancouver, Dist. of

Penticton, City of

Port Alberni, City of

Port Coquitlam, City of

Powell River, Dist. of

Prince George, City of

Prince Rupert, City of

Revelstoke, City of

Richmond, Twp. of

Rossland, City of

Salmon Arm, Dist. of

Sumas, Dist. of

Summerland, Dist. of

Terrace

Trail, City of

Vernon, City of

White Rock, City of















CAI SG 61  
- A56



*Report of the*

# ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

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*Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1967*

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Publications

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*Report of the*

# ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

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*Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1967*

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To His Excellency The Rt. Hon. D. R. Michener, Governor General of Canada

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honor to submit to Your Excellency the Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1967.

Respectfully submitted,

L. T. PENNELL

*Solicitor General and Minister in Control of the  
Royal Canadian Mounted Police*



ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

To: The Honourable L. T. Pennell, P.C., Q.C., Solicitor General and Minister in Control of the R.C.M. Police.

SIR:

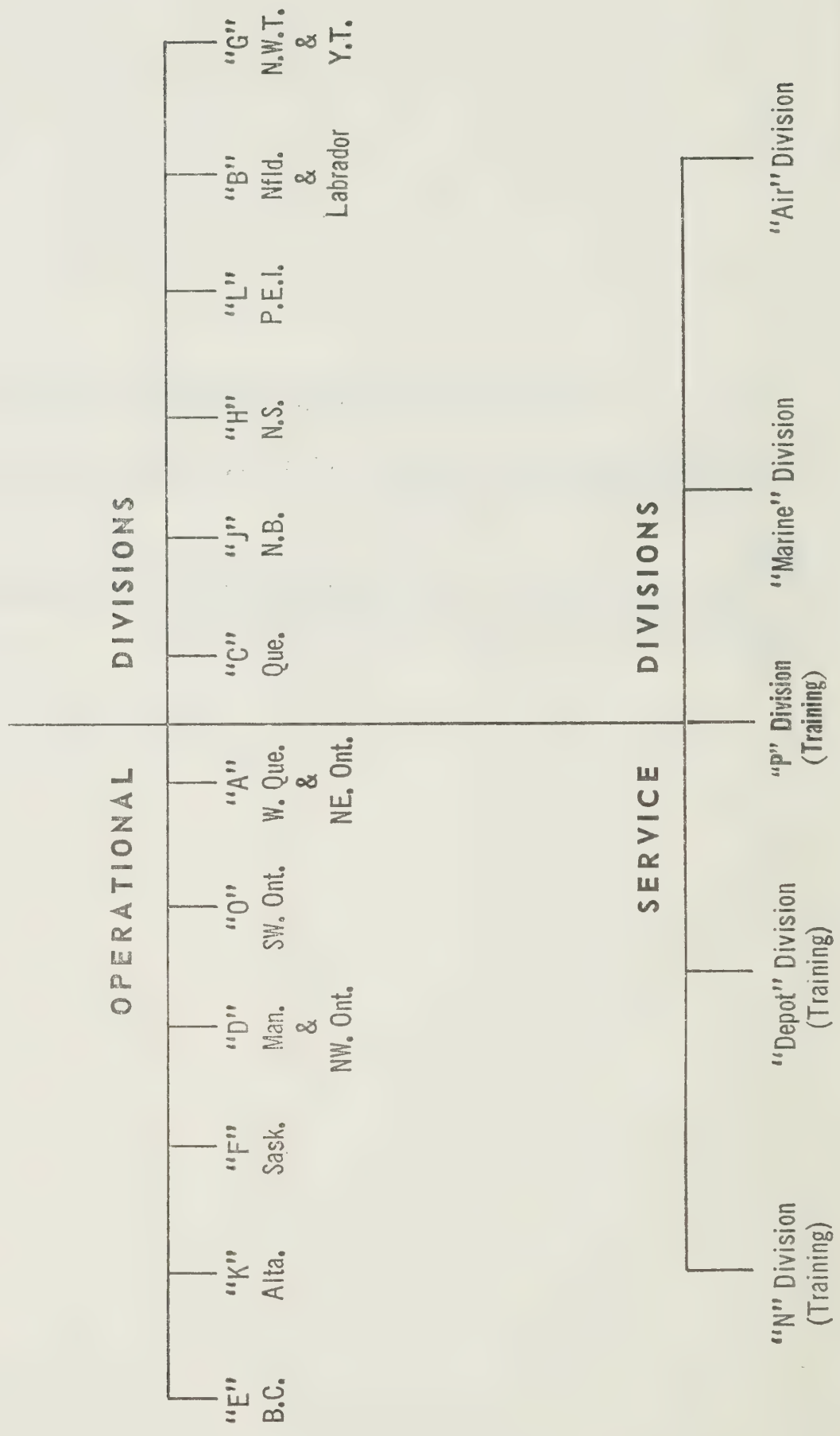
I have the honour to submit the following Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1967.



ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

ORGANIZATION

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION



# Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police

## ORGANIZATION

Headquarters of the Force at Ottawa contains the offices of the Commissioner and two deputies, one heading operations, the other in charge of administration. The various duties of the Force are governed by five directorates as shown in the chart on page 10.

For purposes of administration, the Force is divided into 18 divisions as shown in the chart on page 8. A new training centre, designated as "P" Division, was opened November 1, 1966, at the Canadian Forces Base, Mynarski Park, Alta. This was to facilitate a new training program.

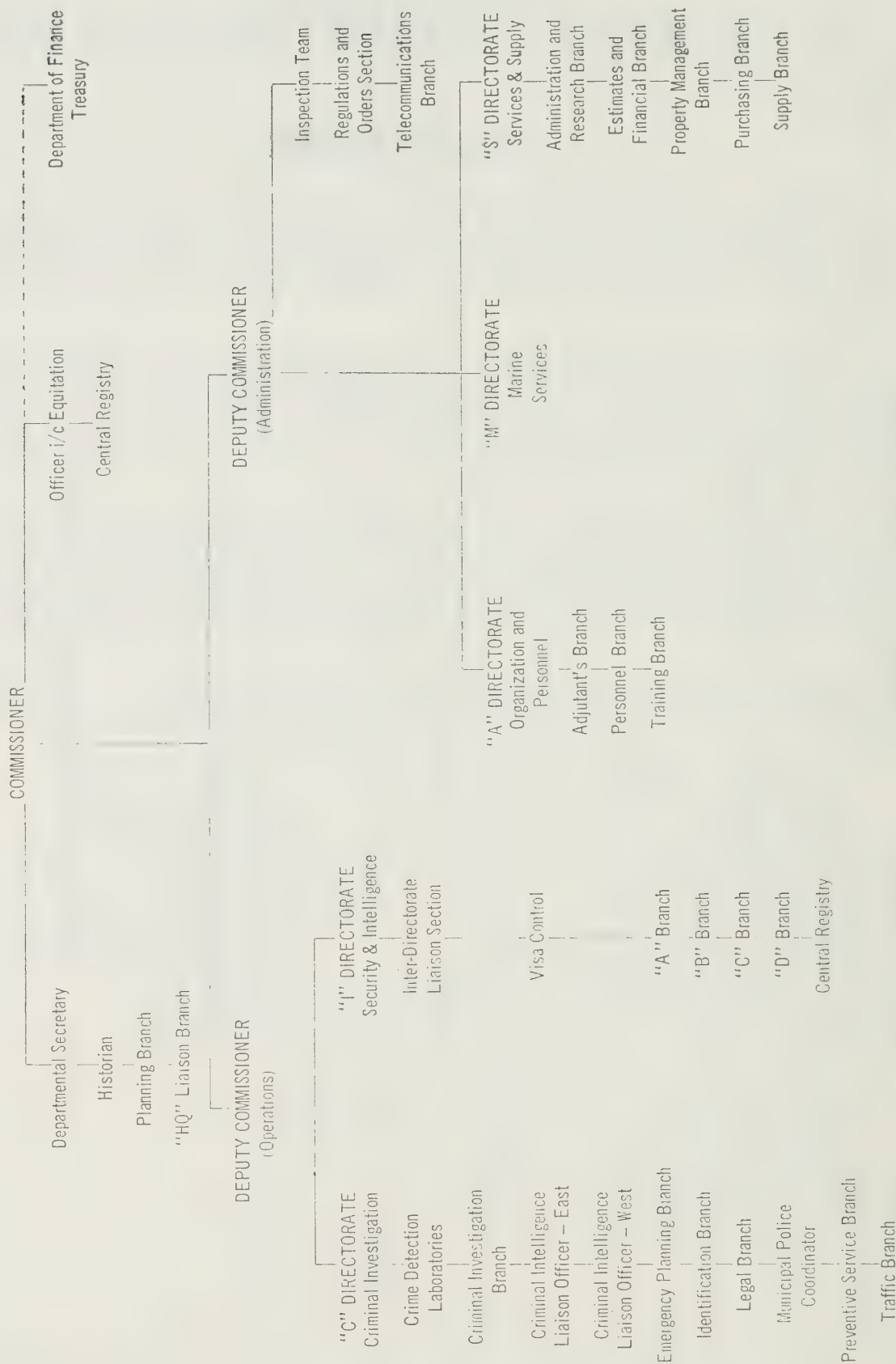
"Air" Division has 21 aircraft operating out of 17 detachments and "Marine" Division operates 62 boats on Canada's coastal and inland waters. The breeding and training of police service dogs takes place at kennels located near Innisfail, Alta., and the breeding and raising of horses is carried out at Fort Walsh, Sask.

The Force operates 662 detachments from 43 sub-divisions. Listed are the permanent detachments opened and closed during the fiscal year:

<i>Detachments Opened</i>	<i>Division</i>	<i>Detachments Closed</i>	<i>Division</i>
Hampton, N.B.....	"J"	Abbotsford, B.C.....	"E"
Long Sault, Ont.....	"A"	Cornwall, Ont.....	"A"
Bay D'Espoir, Nfld.....	"B"	Albert, N.B.....	"J"
Elk Point, Alta.....	"K"	Corner Brook, Nfld.....	"Air"
Hillsborough, N.B.....	"J"	Ottawa Town Station.....	"A"
Goose Bay, Lab., Nfld....	"Air"	Muncey, Ont.....	"O"
Gillam, Man.....	"D"	Bissett, Man.....	"D"
Battleford, Sask.			
(Town Det.).....	"F"		
Pine Falls, Man.....	"D"		
Thorsby, Alta.....	"K"		
Turner Valley, Alta.....	"K"		
Grimshaw, Alta.....	"K"		

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

HEADQUARTERS ORGANIZATION





## CRIME

### Criminal Code

During the year the Force investigated 170,746 Criminal Code offences in all provinces and territories, an increase of 22,076 (14.9 percent) over the previous fiscal year.

Murder, Attempts and Manslaughter.....	– 5.9%
Sex Offences.....	+14.7%
Offences Against Person.....	+13.1%
Offences Against Property.....	+17.2%
Driving Intoxicated and Impaired.....	+ 1.1%
Other Criminal Code Driving Offences.....	+10.9%
Other Criminal Code Offences.....	+15.7%

The Force cleared by charge, 48,975 (28.7 percent) of the Criminal Code offences and another 25,647 (15 percent) were cleared otherwise.

### Federal Statutes

The Force investigated 33,550 Federal Statute offences, an increase of 3,080 (10.1 percent).

Narcotic Control Act.....	+71.8%
Food and Drug Act.....	+22.0%
Other Federal Statute Offences.....	+ 8.2%

The Force cleared by charge, 27,419 (81.7 percent) of the Federal Statute offences and another 1,986 (5.9 percent) were cleared otherwise.

### Provincial Statutes

This year the Force investigated 350,104 Provincial Statute offences, an increase of 29,079 (9.1 percent) over the previous year.

Provincial Traffic Offences.....	+ 8.6%
Other Provincial Statute Offences.....	+10.3%

The Force cleared by charge, 334,777 (95.6 percent) of the Provincial Statute offences and another 4,454 (1.3 percent) were cleared otherwise.

### Municipal By-Laws

The Force investigated 10,623 Municipal By-Law offences, a decrease of 1,292 (10.8 percent) from the previous fiscal year. The Force cleared by charge, 8,129 (76.5 percent) of the Municipal By-Law offences and another 893 (8.4 percent) were cleared otherwise.

**Parking Violations**

In addition there were 149,772 parking violations, a decrease of 9,490 (6.0 per cent) from the previous fiscal year. This includes all parking violations under the Federal and Provincial Statutes and Municipal By-Laws.

**Accident Investigation**

The Force investigated 1,388 fatal traffic accidents in which 1,704 persons were killed; 17,743 non-fatal injury accidents in which 28,363 persons were injured and 60,635 accidents in which the damage was over \$100. Each of these three categories showed a substantial increase: 11,161 overall (16.3 percent).

National Crime—Royal Canadian Mounted Police Jurisdiction

PROVINCE	CRIMINAL CODE							FEDERAL STATUTES			PROVINCIAL STATUTE		MUNICIPAL	Total Offences
	Murder, Atts., Man-slaughter	Sex Offences	Offences Against Person	Offences Against Property	Driving Intox. & Impaired	Other Driving Offences	Other Criminal Code Offences	Narcotic Control Act	Food And Drug Act	Other Federal Statute Offences	Traffic Offences	Other Prov. Offences	Municipal By-law Offences	
British Columbia.....	50	731	6,158	34,646	4,536	4,116	25,980	488	35	3,152	93,348	30,968	3,636	207,844
Alberta.....	15	167	1,796	8,446	1,007	1,215	5,577	152	77	3,860	44,681	18,153	3,529	88,675
Saskatchewan.....	23	83	1,689	7,498	1,098	847	5,400	5	10	1,805	35,236	16,225	1,811	71,730
Manitoba.....	11	112	1,184	5,572	730	723	3,959	114	22	1,428	24,813	8,946	417	48,031
Ontario.....			3	102			420	248	17	8,884	111		22	9,807
Quebec.....			3	1		1	8,514	443	94	9,124	24	1		18,205
New Brunswick .....	6	101	979	4,178	777	451	3,655	12	6	915	21,349	6,278	163	38,870
Nova Scotia.....	2	112	1,359	4,264	626	890	4,434	3	3	771	16,352	6,271	97	35,184
Prince Edward Island.....		17	133	464	255	55	573	1	1	83	2,743	1,676	2	6,003
Newfoundland.....	3	123	979	5,451	540	683	3,669		1	808	13,974	3,465	823	30,519
Yukon and Northwest Territories .....	4	41	704	1,387	144	62	1,212	3		985	1,326	4,164	123	10,155
TOTAL OFFENCES.....	114	1,487	14,987	72,009	9,713	9,043	63,393	1,469	266	31,815	253,957	96,147	10,623	565,023



The 565,023 offences as shown on the chart, is an increase of 52,943 (10.3 per cent) over the previous fiscal year.

### **Freedomite Conditions**

The Doukhobor situation has been relatively quiet during the past year. There was one depredation believed to have been caused by the Freedomite Sect.

On June 18, 1966 an incendiary fire destroyed Department of Highways equipment near Ainsworth B.C., causing damage estimated at \$65,000.

The Freedomites continue to reside in four areas of the province: Vancouver, Agassiz, Okanagan and the Kootenays. The Vancouver population is almost entirely made up of parolees and their close relatives. The Agassiz population continues to decrease as families follow inmates released from Mountain Prison on parole or time expired. About 75 shacks are presently occupied in the campsite outside Mountain Prison.

There are 17 Freedomite prisoners still in jail and these are the hard-core inmates. They are no longer cooperative and are openly hostile toward prison and parole authorities.

There are 44 Freedomites on parole and the majority of the Freedomites are complying with vital statistics—the old opposition to these registrations is vanishing.

School attendance is excellent. There are approximately 522 children attending school regularly. Truancy has virtually disappeared and more students are attending high school than ever before. The Freedomites are beginning to understand and appreciate the need for education.

During 1965-66, the Provincial Government surveyed a large parcel of land in the Goose Creek, Krestova area, and this land was put up for sale during the spring of 1966. It was all sold in a brief period of time to the Freedomites. The demand exceeded the supply and additional applications were received from the Freedomites for the remaining land in Krestova, yet to be surveyed. During 1966, the Krestova survey was completed and this land was released for sale. The Freedomites are eager to purchase and the Provincial Land Representative is in the process of finalizing the sales.

The leadership of the Freedomites remains an unknown quantity. Concern has been expressed in some quarters over the dispersement of the people and the lack of unity and communication within the organization. With the dispersement of the group throughout the province, the potential leaders are having little control or influence.

### **Counterfeiting**

During the year 18,733 counterfeit notes were passed in Canada. The dollar value of these notes amounted to \$267,386. In the same period 19,248 counterfeit notes were seized from criminals before they were passed on the public. The dollar value of these seizures amounted to \$602,746.\* A total of 207 persons were charged with counterfeiting offences, mostly street level passers.

As has been the case historically, 96 percent of the counterfeiting activity in Canada occurred in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, more specifically 59 percent in Quebec and 37 percent in Ontario. Counterfeiters located at Montreal are responsible for manufacturing 99 percent of the total notes circulating in Canada.

During the year, five new series of counterfeit notes were manufactured in Canada, three of which have been suppressed, two by pressure at the distribution level and one by seizure of the printing plates and arrest of the manufacturer.

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\*This figure incorporates a large seizure of counterfeit U.S. \$100 denomination notes.

Preventive Service Branch

The Preventive Service Branch is responsible for administration of the following Federal Statutes:

- Customs Act
- Excise Act
- Income Tax Act
- Canada Shipping Act
- Estate Tax Act

There were no significant changes in enforcement or investigational methods as far as Customs and Excise Act cases were concerned. Smuggling activity and production of illicit spirits remained at a steady level during the year.

Customs Act

Customs seizures during the year totalled 2,135, a decrease of 64. In addition, 648 petty cases, where the goods were valued under \$20, were handed over to Collectors of Customs in lieu of seizure.

There is a decline in the smuggling of cigarettes compared to previous years due to the decrease in smuggling of cigarettes by land. Of the 1,477 cartons seized, most were from crew members of ocean-going vessels arriving at Canadian Ports.

Customs

PROVINCE DIVISION	Nfld. "B"	P.E.I. "L"	N.S. "H"	N.B. "J"	P.Q. "C"	Ont. Que. "A"	Ont. "O"	Man. Ont. "D"	Sask. "F"	Alta. "K"	B.C. "E"	NWT "G"	Total
Vessels.....	7	1	34	7	35	17	130	26			30		287
Vehicles.....	20		8	32	170	33	236	71	34	29	140	6	779
Assort. Liquor.....	83	1	189	32	246	24	169	18			53		815
Cigarettes.....	138	16	468	156	190	10	268	96			135		1,477
SEIZURES.....	69	3	116	94	380	122	717	158	50	64	353	9	2,135
K.20 (Petty Cases)													648

The majority of Customs seizures again involved goods smuggled for personal use, the more popular items being household appliances, sporting goods, firearms, clothing, cameras, hair wigs, radios, jewelry and auto parts. Assistance to the Department of National Revenue, Customs and Excise Investigation Service, in a number of cases of examination of books resulted in demands for substantial penalties by the Department.

As an example, a tractor trailer unit from Buffalo, New York, was checked for violating a permit and a penalty of \$100 assessed. Customs and Excise Investigation Service were notified and they subsequently audited the books of the Canadian subsidiary company, which resulted in a demand of \$98,120 being made of the firm.

In August 1966, following receipt of information that a well-organized smuggling ring was operating in Canada and the United States, surveillance was conducted on the premises of a member of the organization. This resulted in seizure of a 1964 Mercury car and 1,205 smuggled transistor radios.



One person was arrested and upon conviction for possession of smuggled goods, was fined \$1,000. The vehicle and radios were forfeited to the Crown. Searches of several business places with whom this organization was suspected of conducting business resulted in seizures of an additional 1,200 transistor radios. Some of these were forfeited, and where innocent possessors were involved, release was offered on payment of duty and taxes.

Follow-up investigation in cooperation with United States authorities resulted in the seizure of an additional 400 transistor radios, smuggled into Canada near Coutts, Alberta. These along with a 1965 vehicle, were forfeited to the Crown. Two persons from Calgary were convicted for possession of smuggled goods and each was fined \$1,000. It was established beyond doubt that the offences in Montreal and in Alberta were committed by persons belonging to the same organization. The value of the seized radios in this case amounted to \$20,676.

An unexpected source of information came to light when a conversation between two amateur radio enthusiasts was overheard by a member of the Force. Subsequent investigation resulted in the seizure of a 1965 station wagon along with numerous transceivers and other radio equipment in the Baie Comcau, Que. area, valued at approximately \$5,436. This equipment had been purchased in the United States, smuggled into Canada and sold to unsuspecting "ham" radio operators in the province of Quebec. Again, where innocent possessors were concerned, the radios were released on payment of duty and taxes.

Summary of Seizures under the Customs Act

	1962 /63	1963 /64	1964 /65	1965 /66	1966 /67
Seizures.....	1,565	1,856	1,510	2,199	2,135
Cigarettes.....	1,882	2,217	1,504	3,568	1,477
Vehicles.....	624	724	573	852	779
Vessels.....	238	195	253	378	287

NOTE: Cigarettes shown in cartons (200 per carton).

Excise Act

Excise Act seizures for the year totalled 450 and of these 42 involved small amounts of spirits which were referred to municipal or provincial police authorities.

Excise seizures continue mainly to cover illicit stills and the spirits produced by these operations or the wash required for distillation purposes.

Of the 6,014 gallons of illicit spirits seized, 4,943 were produced in the province of Quebec. Likewise, 70,042 gallons of wash were seized and from this, 51,856 came from Quebec and 14,515 from the province of Manitoba. A total of 207 complete stills and 38 part stills were seized. Of these, 23 were of the commercial type, each having an estimated daily production of between 50 and 200 gallons of overproof spirits. If allowed to remain in production the estimated daily loss of federal revenue would have been \$44,850 calculated at an arbitrary daily production of 2300 gallons of spirits at 150% proof spirits at \$13 per proof gallon.



Excise

PROVINCE DIVISION	Nfld. "B"	P.E.I. "L"	N.S. "H"	N.B. "J"	P.Q. "C"	Ont. Que. "A"	Ont. "O"	Man. Ont. "D"	Sask. "F"	Alta. "K"	B.C. "E"	NWT "G"	Total
Vehicles.....			3		44	2	1	10	2	2			64
Beer and Wash.....	18	157	102	12	51,856	106	1,476	14,515	1,032	400	368		70,042
Spirits.....		7	35		4,943	45	168	684	71	17	44		6,014
Stills, Complete.....	5	4	9	1	53	7	61	29	17	4	15	2	207
Stills, Part.....	1		1		9	1	13	2	5		6		38
Tobacco.....					228								228
SEIZURES.....	6	5	14	2	137	13	94	58	37	8	32	2	408
Minor Cases (Petty Seizures).....													42

NOTE: Liquids in Gallons  
Cigarettes in Cartons (200 per Carton)  
Tobacco in Pounds

On June 1, 1966 a still capable of producing 100 gallons of illicit alcohol daily was seized in the Valleyfield, Quebec area. Four persons found at the site were convicted and fined a total of \$8,000. Two hundred gallons of alcohol were seized at the site, which analyzed at 153 percent proof spirits. This would represent a daily revenue loss of \$1,989.

On October 21, 1966 a commercial-type still, having an estimated daily production capacity of 150 gallons, was seized at St. Remi, Quebec, along with 5,500 gallons of wash, 300 gallons first-run alcohol and three gallons second-run alcohol. It is of interest to note the analysis of the first-run alcohol was 61.4 percent proof spirits or 35.1 percent alcohol by volume while the second-run alcohol was 167.4 percent proof spirits or 95.4 percent alcohol by volume. Two people were convicted under the Excise Act and fines totalling \$3,000 were levied. The daily revenue loss on this still, calculated on the current rate of Excise Duty of \$13 per proof gallon, would be approximately \$3,263 for each 24-hour period.

Summary of Seizures under the Excise Act

	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67
Seizures.....	878	758	672	513	450
Stills.....	271	280	238	187	207
Spirits (Gal.).....	5,304	8,040	7,286	5,814	6,014
Tobacco (Lb.).....	4,202	1,315	828	614	228

Income Tax and Estate Tax Acts

The Force continues to assist the Taxation Division of the Department of National Revenue in handling prosecutions under this Act. Assistance is also provided the Special Investigation Branch during searches for documentary or other evidence in suspected violations. Assistance is also rendered this Department in prosecution under the Estate Tax Act when required.

## Canada Shipping Act

The licencing of pleasure craft under the Small Vessel regulations continues to increase and during the year 53,977 licences were issued by the Department of Transport. The total number of pleasure craft licenced in Canada at the end of 1966 was 673,182. Enforcement continued to emphasize education, warning and detention. Prosecution is usually entered as a last resort.

Other police forces are progressing in the field of enforcement, having acquired additional equipment to cope with the constantly growing problems in this field.

## Drug Enforcement

Drug abuse is the intentional use of drugs for purposes other than those for which they were medically intended. Because in the past the opiates were the only drugs abused on a large scale, abuse was naturally associated with euphoria and depression, and the problem was manifest in addiction. Addiction is a medical phenomenon which all advanced peoples recognize, not only as an undesirable, but also as a harmful social ill. For over a century nations concerned with addiction have agitated for drug control and have sat around conference tables devising the best possible means of regulating legitimate drugs and of controlling illicit supplies.

As the nature of addiction remains unchanged, the nature of the addict has been completely altered. Today addicts are only a very small minority of the population, and those by choice. Excluding an insignificant number of medical addicts, all others are persons with criminal histories or tendencies. Addiction continues to be a primary problem to state and enforcement authorities, but at the same time, addiction is no longer the only form of abuse.

Drug abuse now includes the non-medical use of such other drugs as marihuana, a narcotic; the stimulating and depressant drugs such as amphetamines and barbiturates controlled by Part III of the Food and Drugs Act and classified as "controlled drugs," and more recently the halucinogenic drugs, most common of which are lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), peyote (mescaline), psilocybon and dimethyltryptamine (DMT).

## Narcotic Drugs

During the year heroin continued to be the choice drug of addiction. The main problem centred in Vancouver where 382 persons were charged with offences relating to heroin. In comparison, 37 were charged in "O" Division and only 13 in "C" Division. In all, 441 persons were arrested in Canada on charges relating to heroin.

One hundred and one persons were charged with offences relating to other opiate-like drugs. These were offences committed by addicts in search of drugs from sources other than the illicit market. It is interesting to note that in Vancouver, only 18 persons were charged while in Ontario there were 29 and in Montreal 26. These figures are significant in that they vary in proportion to the relative number of addicts in the area and more significantly to the supply of heroin available.

The seriousness of the heroin problem is revealed by the number of new addicts detected during the last five years:

1962	—	30
1963	—	56
1964	—	70
1965	—	197
1966	—	203

These figures are not significant from a comparative point of view for they do not necessarily indicate a rate of increase, but are really a product of intensified enforce-



ment. The significance of the number of new addicts lies in the fact that 203 persons did become addicts and most of them at Vancouver.

The addiction problem is most serious in Vancouver where there has been a sincere effort for treatment. For example, at least three half-way houses have been established there, the Federal treatment institution at Matsqui has been in operation for over a year, the Department of Justice has been conducting special narcotic addiction programs for several years through which selected inmates have been released on parole, and the British Columbia Drug Addiction Foundation is also conducting an intensive program of treatment and research.

The overall drug addiction problem is further revealed by statistics of the Division of Narcotic Control on the number of persons known to have been addicted during the past ten years. Many of these are currently under incarceration and others have drifted away from the steady source of supply and only represent a potential rather than an active participation in the use of addicting drugs. Statistics over the past ten years indicate the following criminal addict population:

1957	—	2,792
1958	—	2,958
1959	—	3,004
1960	—	2,929
1961	—	3,048
1962	—	3,136
1963	—	2,963
1964	—	2,947
1965	—	3,180
1966	—	3,182

The significance of these figures lies in the fact that in each case more than 50 percent of the addicts were common to Vancouver. The occurrence of addicts is in the vicinity of 16 per 100,000 population generally, but in Vancouver alone the ratio is much higher and herein lies the true extent of the addiction problem.

Supplies of heroin were generally unstable except in Vancouver. Mexico was the main source of supply for the Vancouver market and there was no evidence of heroin being shipped to Vancouver from eastern Canada during 1966. Oriental heroin was seized on only one occasion, and there was one seizure of ten ounces of raw opium found in the baggage of an immigrant from New Delhi, India. No prosecution was entered as the investigators and Crown Counsel felt that the opium was maliciously placed in the suspect's baggage without his knowledge.

Toronto continued without any organized distribution except for a short period during the fall of 1966 when a Montreal-based syndicate consisting of Peter Stepanoff, Paul Duval and Albert Teitlebaum began distributing heroin. Investigators were successful in seizing several caches in a motel used by Teitlebaum during his frequent trips from Montreal to Toronto. These seizures forced Stepanoff and Duval to handle their own drugs and on November 21, Stepanoff agreed to sell 100 capsules of heroin to an undercover man. Upon delivery he was arrested. A search of Duval revealed \$750 in marked money, and an additional 249 capsules were seized in another hotel in which Stepanoff and Duval were staying.

There was only limited activity on the international smuggling scene and the amount of drugs supplied by Montreal was considerably smaller than in previous years. Investigators became aware of heroin being offered for sale by several members of the Greek community in Montreal. On September 19, 1966, an undercover man was successful in purchasing  $4\frac{1}{4}$  pounds of heroin from Georges Drakopoulos.



The powder analyzed as containing between 83 and 85 percent heroin, but the source has not been established. Arrested with Drakopoulos were five accomplices. Sentences of up to eight years have been meted out to the principals. Arising from the same investigation, two other accomplices were arrested when found in possession of hashish. This is a positive indication that traffickers in drugs do not discriminate between the sale of heroin and marihuana.

There were numerous other substantial seizures of heroin, particularly in Vancouver, as evidenced in the seizures chart.

France as a source of heroin was not prominent during 1966 although evidence recently uncovered would indicate that the French distributors are still active, but probably on a smaller scale due to lack of organization particularly in the field of couriers.

Because of the acute shortage of heroin, prices remained high at from \$15 to \$25 per capsule in Vancouver, \$20 per capsule in Toronto and \$10 in Montreal.

There was no serious addiction problem among juveniles.

## **Marihuana**

During 1966 the "beat generation" became a fact in Canada. This trait of human behavior was evident in virtually every institution of higher learning and in every larger city. The queer dress and the long hair is of no concern to police authorities. The beat generation however, poses a police problem in that it serves as a host to persons prone to the abuse of marihuana.

Another significant aspect of the marihuana abuse among the beatnick element is their complete disregard for the law concerning drugs. By disregarding the law they become subject to arrest, depriving themselves of a normal future which they are capable of attaining. In addition, they promote among themselves an illicit traffic which is being exploited by criminal traffickers whose primary motive is profit.

During 1966, 398 persons were charged for offences relating to marihuana. This compares with 162 in 1965 and 78 in 1964. The extent of the marihuana traffic is illustrated in the following cases investigated during 1966.

On May 23, police found Paul Bols and four other young persons in a garage smoking marihuana. A subsequent search revealed nine pounds of marihuana and 75 capsules of LSD. Bols was a university medical student. He was convicted for importing marihuana, sentenced to imprisonment for seven years and is subject to deportation at the termination of this term.

On August 18, 1966, the Secretary General, International Crime Police Organization, alerted all member nations to the smuggling of cannabis from Pakistan in the form of plates, each weighing approximately 150 grams. Concurrent with receipt of this information the Toronto Drug Section were investigating the trafficking in a compressed type of marihuana by two Pakistani nationals living in Toronto and identified as Siddique Ashraf and Mahammad Ashraf.

An undercover man gained the confidence of the two suspects and on August 22 purchased one pound of hashish from them. Both were arrested and a subsequent search revealed five additional pounds of hashish and three polo saddles with the stitching ripped. The plates of hashish had impressions which indicated they were secreted inside the saddles. Investigation also revealed they had formed an importing company but engaged in no legal trade. The saddles were solely used for the purpose of importing hashish and later discarded.

Both suspects admitted that they had complete control of the illicit marihuana traffic in the British Isles and Europe and their aim was to gain control of the hashish

and heroin traffic in Canada and the United States. It has since been established that the hashish came from tribal territory lying between the countries of Afghanistan and Pakistan.

On March 15, 1967, Brian Ross Boyer, driver of a vehicle containing two passengers, was arrested at the port of Aldergrove, British Columbia when 22 pounds of marihuana was found in the car. This is the largest single seizure of marihuana ever made in Canada and is significant in that until this time Vancouver had not been too seriously plagued with the abuse of marihuana.

It should be noted that although abuse of addictive drugs by juveniles is not a problem, juveniles are very frequently encountered in connection with marihuana. Illicit traffic is only one undesirable aspect of the marihuana abuse. Perhaps the more serious and significant aspect of its abuse is the complete falling out from society which has already caused numerous tragic results such as non-productivity, heavy burden on social welfare, the incidence of illegitimate births and venereal diseases.

### **Lysergic Acid Diethylamide**

Pharmacologically, lysergic acid diethylamide is closely related to marihuana. It is hallucinating in nature as is marihuana, but many times more potent. Because LSD has been promoted by many persons of intellectual influence and because there is a certain mysticism and aura of respectability attached to it, it is generally used by the same type of person who resorts to marihuana. Although medical aspects of LSD are controversial, there is now sufficient evidence to show that it should not be used except under clinical control, otherwise it presents an acute medical problem.

In addition, LSD now on the market is illicitly manufactured and distributed in a manner which indicates a monetary motive. During 1966, only ten persons were charged with the sale of LSD. There were however, numerous cases where LSD was encountered and seized, but where prosecution was not possible due to the absence of appropriate legislation. Health authorities were quick to recognize this inadequacy and new legislation is currently under enactment.

The illicit nature of LSD is evidenced by the manner in which it is offered on the illicit market. Where it was initially diverted from legal sources it is now illicitly manufactured and sold in various colored powders in capsule form. The purity of this drug is questionable and the potency is unknown but is generally several times stronger than what is recommended clinically.

The number of "bad trips" in Canada is not known but police have experienced tragic results where LSD was a factor in cases where death occurred under circumstances similar to suicide. One user in British Columbia drove his automobile into a lake and was consequently committed to a mental institution.

### **Controlled Drugs**

The abuse of Schedule "G" Drugs (controlled drugs) did not pose a serious problem during 1966. Twenty-one persons were charged under Part III of the Food and Drugs Act. These prosecutions were generally developed by undercover means. It is apparent that after six years the controls in Part III of the Food and Drugs Act have very adequately prevented the diversion of legal drugs to the illicit market. Controlled drugs have been encountered mainly among the elderly criminal addicts and not generally offered for sale on the illicit market with profit in mind. Two pharmacists were involved in the sale of controlled drugs, but these cases are indeed rare.



There is increasing evidence that marihuana and LSD users are now turning to the stimulating drug amphetamine. As controlled drugs are not readily available in Canada, there likely will be activity in the field of importing, particularly from Mexico and the United States.

Total enforcement pertaining to the Narcotic Control Act and the Food and Drugs Act in terms of prosecutions is included in the summary of prosecutions chart. Columns one to nine apply to the Narcotic Control Act and the grand total under column nine is the number of persons charged under the Narcotic Control Act. Columns ten to 14 deal with prosecutions relating to Controlled Drugs, LSD and Schedule "F" Drugs. Column 15 is insignificant except for the last figure which is the grand total of the overall drug enforcement.

Summary of Prosecutions N.C.A. and F. & D. Act

Div.	NARCOTIC CONTROL ACT									FOOD & DRUGS ACT					Grand Total
	3(1)	4(1)	4(2)	5	6	Regs	Consp	Forg	Total	32(1)	32(2)	Sale	Forg.	Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	HEROIN									SCHEDULE G					
A	1					1			2						2
C	5	1	3				4		13	1				1	14
D	5								5						
E	360	1	21						382		2			2	384
F										6				6	6
K	4		1						5	3	1			4	9
O	33	2	2						37	3	5			8	45
Sub Total	408	4	27			1	4		444	13	8			21	465
	OTHER OPIATE LIKE DRUGS									L. S. D.					
A	1								1						1
C	9							17	26			1		1	27
D	8								8						8
E	12					6			18			2		2	20
F	3					1			4						4
K	12					1			13			3		3	16
O	28					1			29			4		4	33
J	1								1						1
H	1								1						1
Sub Total	75					9		17	101			10		10	111
Total Opiate	483	4	27			10	4	17	545						576
	MARIHUANA									SCHEDULE "F"					
A	6		1						7						7
B	41	4	6		2				53						53
C	6								6						6
E	79	1	5	3					88						88
F	1								1						1
K	22		4						26						26
O	146	45	17	3					211						211
G	3								3						3
J	3								3			1		1	4
Sub Total	307	50	33	6	2				398			1		1	399
Grand Total	790	54	60	6	2	10	4	17	943					32	975



Narcotic Drug Seizures  
1966 - 67

DRUG	OUNCES	CAPSULES	DOSAGE UNITS
Opium.....	10	3,032	190
Heroin.....			
Morphine.....			439
Codeine.....	72		87
Dilaudid.....			
Methadone.....	2		3
Demorol.....			114
Alvodine.....			13
Loridine.....			192
Cocaine.....			18
Pantapon.....			40
Percadon.....			1
Marihuana.....	746 ounces 233 cigarettes 234 envelopes (15 cigarettes each)		
Hashish.....	112 ounces 112 pieces (5 cigarettes each)		

Citizenship and Immigration

Assistance has been given to the Department of Manpower and Immigration to prevent the entry into Canada of undesirable immigrants, primarily those with criminal antecedents, and to prosecute persons who have illegally entered Canada. As recommended in Part I of the Sedgwick Report, accelerated measures have been undertaken to apprehend, prosecute and deport merchant seamen who illegally remain in Canada. Toward this end police have commenced a program of gazetting current deserters, estimated to be approximately 1,000 per year.

Statistics—1966

	Convicted	Dismissed	Withdrawn	Total
IMMIGRATION ACT				
Chinese.....	67	3		70
Ship Deserters.....	180	2	2	184
Others.....	70	6	7	83
				337
CITIZENSHIP ACT				
Chinese.....				
Others.....	4			4
				4
CRIMINAL CODE				
Chinese.....	7	1		8
Others (e.g. passport).....	7	4		11
				19

Volume of assistance rendered to the Passport Officer, Department of External Affairs, remains low, which is fortunate as investigations concerning fraudulently obtained passports are lengthy and complex. The majority of investigations in this field fall into two categories:

- (a) Canadian Passports fraudulently obtained by alien criminals, used for identification purposes in committing additional offences abroad. Because the perpetrator is outside Canada by the time the offence is discovered, prosecution action under the Criminal Code can rarely be entered.
- (b) Altered or fraudulently obtained foreign passports used to facilitate entry to Canada. Although not properly in the category of assistance to External Affairs, these offences are included in this group for ease of comprehension.

### **Fraud and Bankruptcy**

The force assists the Superintendent of Bankruptcy by investigating estates in which offences against the Bankruptcy Act and Criminal Code are suspected. Prior to the amendments to the Bankruptcy Act on July 11, 1966, this was confined to the investigation of estates in which the administration on the part of the trustee was either selected for audit or suspected to be irregular.

During the year RCMP commenced the investigation of 185 estates for possible offences against the Bankruptcy Act or Criminal Code. Two trustees were charged with theft and criminal breach of trust in connection with embezzlement of funds from a number of estates. In addition, a further 18 charges under the Bankruptcy Act were laid and 33 under the Criminal Code. Of the investigations commenced in 1966, 105 remain open and evidence for prosecution exists in a number of them.

RCMP have special Bankruptcy Sections in Montreal and Toronto. General Investigation Sections conduct these investigations elsewhere. Investigators now have access to auditors from the Bankruptcy Branch.

### **Traffic**

The increase in total accidents amounted to 11 percent as compared with a four percent increase for the previous fiscal year. Fatal accidents rose sharply—20 percent—while the non-fatal category increased by 11 percent.

Full-time traffic personnel increased substantially from an average strength of 621 last year to 671. They entered 194,271 prosecutions for the year, an increase of five percent. Radar was responsible for 26 percent of the total prosecutions.

There were 181 patrols in operation at the end of the fiscal year as compared with 165 and the number of traffic cars increased from 316 to 333. The highway patrol motorcycle strength continues to decrease, with only 20 machines in operation as compared with 23 last year.

The breathalyzer program is rapidly expanding and the Force had 56 Breathalyzers in operation throughout "E", "F", "J" and "K" Divisions, as compared with only 16 sets a year ago. The increase in radar equipment was not nearly so significant, with 51 sets in operation, an increase of only one set over the previous fiscal year. These figures do not include municipally owned radar sets operated by RCMP personnel.

## Summary of Highway Traffic Accidents

PROVINCE	FATAL		NON-FATAL		TOTAL	
	1965/66	1966/67	1965/66	1966/67	1965/66	1966/67
British Columbia.....	258	373	24,075	27,290	24,333	27,663
Alberta.....	211	225	10,724	11,944	10,935	12,169
Saskatchewan.....	153	184	9,671	11,270	9,824	11,454
Manitoba.....	97	120	5,122	5,453	5,219	5,573
Ontario.....	—	—	231	275	231	275
Quebec.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick.....	151	174	5,318	5,427	5,469	5,601
Nova Scotia.....	162	171	6,107	6,407	6,269	6,578
Prince Edward Island.....	21	27	1,094	1,253	1,115	1,280
Newfoundland.....	68	74	5,159	6,001	5,227	6,075
N.W.T. & Y.T.....	6	8	711	735	717	743
TOTAL.....	1,127	1,356	68,212	76,055	69,339	77,411



## NATIONAL POLICE SERVICES

### Identification Work

The Identification Branch at Ottawa is the national repository for information on criminals and crime. It provides a service for registering, identifying and locating criminals on behalf of all accredited police departments in Canada, the U.S.A. and foreign countries. This branch is divided into 24 sections and units, each handling particular phases of criminal identification work.

There are 43 field Identification Sections, and plans are being completed for two further units at The Pas, Man., and Grand Falls, N.B., as soon as additional men and facilities become available.

An increase was shown in the work handled during the year, and many hours of overtime were required by civilian staff and regular members.

The number of fingerprints processed by the Fingerprint Bureau increased by nearly 20,000 while the Criminal Name Index searched an extra 45,000 names. The Main Bureau comprises Canada's national collection of over one million criminal fingerprint "masters." The Criminal Name Index performs ancillary duties directly related to the operations of the Fingerprint, Crime Index and Fraudulent Cheque Sections, as well as the request desk of the Criminal Records Section, and to date has filed 2,483,500 cards.

The Crime Index Section has added 3,532 criminals to its indexes bringing the total to 57,692. A total of 19,285 cases were handled during the year, representing an increase of 24.2 percent. The Interpol-Immigration Unit of Crime Index showed an increase of 32.9 percent. Confirmed identifications were made in 3,717 criminal cases.

The Fraudulent Cheque Section received a total of 15,383 exhibits, an increase of 15 percent over last year; 4,027 of these were identified with previous submissions. The face value of the fraudulent cheques was \$1,615,787.14.

The Color and Movie Unit completed the training film "In Your Custody" and has prepared the script for two others, "Police Service Dogs" and "Crime Scene." The demand on the Photographic Section has resulted in increases in output: diazo reproductions from 1,050 to 6,759, contact prints from 46,177 to 52,202, and color sheet film from 921 to 1,572.

The Criminal Records Section forwarded 234,319 records to contributors of fingerprints denoting an increase of 16 percent. The total number of criminal records reproduced was 414,306 in comparison with 371,091 last year. Twelve members of the staff are engaged full time in the preparation, translating, checking and typing of criminal records for French language police agencies.

There are six field Crime Index Sections operating at Vancouver, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, Montreal and Halifax. They provide a valuable service as regional criminal information and records units to police agencies in the provinces concerned. During the past year, there were 54 members and Public Service personnel employed on these duties. The field sections also serve as regional offices for the National Stolen Motor Vehicle Index and are prepared to provide service 24 hours per day, seven days a week.

The RCMP *Gazette* continues to show an increase in circulation from year to year and at present 1,806 copies are sent each month to law enforcement agencies all over the world, but predominantly in Canada. This publication contains articles on such topics as fraudulent cheque passers, traffic, identification matters, recent cases and general information on a variety of subjects of interest to police departments. A number of special wanted notices were published during the year, as well as the usual weekly card index roster containing photographs and descriptions of wanted or missing persons.

### Summary of Identification Branch Work

Sections and Sub-Sections	1965/66	1966/67
<b>CRIME INDEX</b>		
Criminal Cases Reported.....	3,999	3,717
Suggested Identifications.....	4,379	4,081
Confirmed Identifications.....	1,131	816
Wanted Persons Reported.....	2,769	3,850
Wanted Persons Located.....	1,905	3,065
Escapees Reported.....	242	278
Escapees still wanted.....	51	64
Criminals Added to Method Index.....	3,953	3,532
Additional Information to Method Index.....	6,128	5,094
<i>Interpol and Immigration</i>		
Assistance to Foreign Countries		
Identifications.....	49	132
General Information.....	438	1,597
Assistance by Foreign Countries		
Identifications.....	177	430
General Information.....	582	1,043
Foreign Exchange of Fingerprints		
Criminal Information.....	2,863	3,264
Identification.....	1,450	1,820
Assistance to Canadian Immigration		
Criminals Deported.....	128	399
Criminals Admitted.....	1,699	1,401
General Information.....	1,386	2,884
<b>CRIMINAL RECORDS</b>		
Fingerprints Processed—Identified.....	99,200	118,079
Fingerprints Processed—Not Identified.....	58,875	62,546
Civil Fingerprints Processed.....	128,189	129,287
Requests Processed (Records, Prints and Photos).....	26,673	35,041
Criminal Records reproduced (on basis of fingerprints submitted)....	371,091	414,306
<b>FINGERPRINTS</b>		
Criminal Fingerprints Received.....	150,107	161,105
Non-criminal Fingerprints Received.....	121,814	129,500
Total Fingerprints Received.....	271,921	290,605
Identifications—Criminal.....	102,295	107,553
Identifications—Non-criminal.....	9,066	11,263
Total Identifications.....	111,361	118,816
New criminal "masters" fingerprints filed.....	43,617	47,945
Name Index Cards Filed.....	2,340,000	2,483,500
Criminal Name Index Searches.....	292,836	337,876
<b>FIREARM REGISTRATION</b>		
Active Firearm Records.....	497,595	513,176
First Registrations.....	16,352	16,473
Re-registrations.....	18,477	18,813
Cancelled Registrations.....	795	892
Identifications.....	1,350	1,412



## Summary of Identification Branch Work (Continued)

Sections and Sub-Sections	1965/66	1966/67
<b>FRAUDULENT CHEQUES</b>		
Total Exhibits Received (Value—\$1,615,787.14).....	13,351	15,383
Received for Identification.....	7,467	8,226
Identified.....	4,927	4,627
Received for Indexing.....	5,902	7,295
Questioned and Anonymous Writings received.....	53	49
Identified.....	—	—
<b>R.C.M.P. GAZETTE</b>		
Monthly Gazette Circulation.....	1,802	1,806
Weekly Index Cards Circulation (West).....	100	94
Weekly Index Cards Circulation (East).....	100	128
Gazette General Index Cards (Daily when necessary).....	1,166	953
Colour Coded Cards.....		451
Total Cards distributed.....	3,035,412	3,402,725
French Language Subscribers.....		47
<b>PAROLE</b>		
Paroled.....	2,005	2,417
Total on Parole.....	3,846	4,274
Sentences completed on Parole.....	1,670	1,610
Revocations.....	161	153
Forfeitures.....	158	159
<b>PHOTOGRAPHIC</b>		
Black and White		
Diaz.....	1,050	6,759
Negatives.....	14,076	14,734
Prints and Enlargements.....	138,045	150,559
Line and Half Tone Negatives.....	2,955	4,514
Colour Photos		
Sheet and Roll Film Processed.....	1,222	1,841
Ektacolor Prints.....	4,950	6,056
Photos Mounted.....		2,400
Motion Picture		
Film Footage.....		4,685
Edited Film, ft.....		6,000
<b>REGISTRY</b>		
Active Criminal Record Files.....	859,499	894,726
Index Cards Typed.....	136,014	155,726
Files Drawn.....	347,816	429,177
Photos Filed.....	66,730	82,341
New Files Opened.....	43,617	47,945
Incoming Mail.....	585,839	622,803
Outgoing Mail.....	728,420	751,814
<b>SINGLE FINGERPRINT</b>		
Fingerprints filed in collection.....	61,443	68,018
Impressions Identified.....	308	272
Persons Identified (Criminal).....	106	96
<b>*SCENES OF CRIME</b>		
Fingerprint Examination		
At Scene.....	44	55
In office.....	189	130
Criminal Impressions Identified.....	128	67
Non-Criminal Impressions Identified.....	75	179
Evidence Presented in Court		
Fingerprint.....	7	7
Photographic.....	8	12
Plan Drawing.....	—	—
Physical.....	1	2



Summary of Identification Branch Work (Concluded)

Sections and Sub-Sections	1965 /66	1966 /67
Photography		
At Scene.....	121	163
In office.....	180	122
Special Events.....	75	93
Facial Identification Kits issued.....	137	149
TECHNICAL SECTION		
Repair orders (Cameras, shutters, lens etc.).....		479
TRAINING		
Policemen graduating from Ident. Classes.....		87
TRANSLATION		
Items of Correspondence (per month).....		200
Total number of Gazette Cards Translated.....		1,008

\*Statistics for Field Sections not included.

During the year a National Stolen Automobile Bureau was opened at Headquarters, tied in with the Ontario Provincial Police, Quebec Provincial Police and RCMP stations across the country. Pooled information is available through this source to Canadian police forces and U.S. law enforcement agencies on a 24-hour basis. As of March 31, 1967, the stolen motor vehicle index consisted of 12,102 files made up as follows:

9,733	—	stolen cars
276	—	stolen trucks
93	—	stolen trailers
748	—	stolen motorcycles
12	—	stolen tractors
198	—	stolen Skidoos
982	—	stolen serial plates
60	—	stolen 1967 licence plates.

National Police Services in the French language had its inception in June 1966 and has gradually increased in scope. It is anticipated that all records for police departments in Quebec will be published in the French language by the summer or early fall of 1967.

Crime Detection Laboratories

The volume of reports submitted by all laboratory units showed an increase of 5,299, or 118.8 percent over the previous fiscal period. A substantial part of this marked increase in the number of reports issued at the Ottawa Laboratory was due to a new method of reporting cases submitted to the Central Bureau for Counterfeits at the Ottawa Laboratory. The case-reports of the Regina and Sackville Laboratories have remained relatively steady. Case-reports at the Vancouver Laboratory increased from 1,435 to 2,010 or an increase of 40.1 percent.

The volume of laboratory examinations increased from 8,288 to 10,599, blood alcohol examinations from 900 to 1,309 and counterfeit examinations from 3,179 to 4,944.

## Laboratory Reports

ISSUING LABORATORY	1966 /67	1965 /66
Vancouver.....	2,010	1,435
Regina.....	1,142	1,239
Ottawa.....	5,994	1,160
Sackville.....	611	624
Total Reports.....	9,757	4,458

DEPARTMENT OF ORIGIN	1966 /67	1965 /66
RCMP.....	4,657	3,306
Federal Departments.....	390	304
Provincial Departments.....	178	127
Municipal Police and Others.....	4,532	721
Total Reports.....	9,757	4,458

GEOGRAPHICAL SOURCE	1966 /67	1965 /66
Yukon Territories.....	53	91
North-West Territories.....	50	35
Newfoundland.....	107	107
Prince Edward Island.....	25	52
Nova Scotia.....	239	235
New Brunswick.....	348	280
Quebec.....	819	264
Ontario.....	4,687	674
Manitoba.....	250	228
Saskatchewan.....	539	464
Alberta.....	332	309
British Columbia.....	2,292	1,711
Outside Canada.....	16	8
Total Reports.....	9,757	4,458

## Laboratory Examinations

TYPE OF EXAMINATIONS	1966/67		1965/66	
	Exam	Court	Exam	Court
Animal blood, meat, hair identification.....	62	14	80	30
Arson and fire debris examination.....	55	7	62	12
Ballistics and range calculations.....	27	21	21	34
Blood (ethyl) alcohol analysis.....	1,309	177	900	114
Blood (human) identification and grouping.....	240	157	282	131
Blood analysis for drugs, chemicals and gases.....	86	12	49	11
Breathalyzer cases.....	3	128	14	66
Bullet and cartridge case examination.....	170	100	169	121
Carbon monoxide detection in blood.....	40	3	24	4
Charred documents decipherment.....	3	—	5	1
Cloth and fibre examination.....	113	38	117	58
Cosmetics analysis.....	2	1	4	1
Counterfeit and currency examination.....	4,944	148	3,179	118
Dog and animal poisoning.....	16	—	19	—
Drug and other chemicals formulation.....	34	7	43	6
Erasures and alterations to documents.....	32	5	12	8
Firearms—mechanical condition, etc.....	32	42	56	66
Gasoline and oil—content and additives.....	26	3	23	5
Glass analysis.....	19	15	22	9
Hair (human) examination and comparison.....	126	43	109	47
Headlight lens and filament examination.....	25	7	11	2
Human substance ident. by anti-sera methods.....	52	16	5	2
Handwriting and handprinting examinations.....	1,003	105	959	129
Ink examination and comparison.....	16	7	6	2
Liquors, brew, mash examinations.....	39	3	28	10
Matches, paper match folders examination.....	2	3	2	4
Metal analysis and comparison.....	14	6	21	6
Mineral and geological specimen analysis.....	4	—	1	—
Paint analysis and comparison.....	233	82	172	57
Paper, writing instruments, etc.....	9	8	23	8
Petroleum products analysis and comparison.....	23	6	22	6
Physical matching and comparison.....	142	86	123	92
Plant and botanical examination.....	4	—	6	2
Propellant powder residue.....	42	30	59	70
Safes and vaults—ballast, etc.....	25	15	30	15
Seminal stains and spermatozoa.....	201	98	198	80
Serial number restoration.....	27	6	25	4
Shotgun, shells and shot.....	10	7	24	17
Soil analysis and comparison.....	13	3	16	3
Speed calculations of vehicle.....	—	—	—	—
Stain analysis (shoe polish, etc.).....	13	5	13	2
Tampered mail examinations.....	7	1	9	—
Time estimation of weapon firing.....	4	4	13	15
Tire examination for blowout tampering.....	4	—	1	—
Tool mark examination and comparison.....	126	50	115	31
Toxicological exam.—post mortem exhibits.....	88	17	114	20
Toxicological exam.—foods, feeds, etc.....	8	2	18	1
Typewriting examinations and comparisons.....	53	17	73	18
Objects, liquids, gases, etc. for exam.....	35	16	36	7
Firearms examination—unsolved cases.....	619	—	601	2
Urine (ethyl) alcohol analysis.....	144	31	126	36
Urine analysis —other substances.....	14	3	18	4
Weapon—probable type examination.....	23	6	29	2
Wood and wood products identification.....	3	1	2	1
Wounds and weapon damage examination.....	16	11	16	14
Impressions—comparison and matching.....	7	3	7	3
Printing, graphic arts, stamp impressions.....	13	12	15	8
Concrete, cement, and building products exam.....	12	8	7	6
Foreign matter on exhibits—search and ident.....	33	12	62	8
Cheque protector impressions.....	15	21	9	3



Laboratory Examinations (Continued)

TYPE OF EXAMINATIONS	1966/67		1965/66	
	Exam	Court	Exam	Court
Security equipment examinations.....	91	—	36	9
Visible, indented, and obliterated markings.....	35	7	33	9
Cryptographic analysis (cipher).....	3	—	1	—
X-ray inspection of parcels, etc.....	0	—	1	—
Explosives examination.....	3	1	8	—
Mechanical, electrical, explosive devices.....	7	2	3	—
TOTAL EXAMINATIONS.....	10,599		8,288	
TOTAL COURT ATTENDANCES—(BY EXAMINATION).....		1,639		1,550

Interpol

Canada first became affiliated with the International Criminal Police Organization—Interpol—during 1950. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police acts as the National Central Bureau for Interpol in this country.

In the early years, contacts with the Secretariate in Paris were minimal and criminal police exchanges relatively infrequent.

Since 1960 the work associated with Interpol in Canada has increased by 200 percent. The facilities of Interpol, whose membership now embraces over 100 countries, are available not only to the Force but, through it to every police department in the country.

Of particular interest this year the facilities of Interpol were thrown completely open to assist all departments connected with Expo 67. Hundreds of circulars were supplied on international travelling criminals likely to come to Canada during Centennial Year. Much data was obtained on persons of foreign nationality who were potentially liable to embarrass or cause harm to state visitors. An extensive book was prepared and distributed to other police forces covering travelling pick-pockets who could be expected to visit the country.

Telecommunications

The Telex Teleprinter system continues to provide a rapid, reliable and economical means of intercommunication between sub-divisions, divisions and Headquarters, as well as with other police forces. Seventeen new installations were made at detachments under the approved program to expand Telecommunications facilities as an aid in combatting organized crime. The Force's Telex system now consists of 65 stations. This equipment is in operation at the following RCMP offices:

- |               |                |              |
|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| Banff         | Chilliwack     | Fort Nelson  |
| Brandon       | Dauphin        | Fort Smith   |
| Burnaby       | Dawson Creek   | Fort William |
| Corner Brook  | Dorval         | Halifax      |
| Cranbrook     | Edmonton       | Hamilton     |
| Calgary       | Fredericton    | Inuvik       |
| Charlottetown | Fort Churchill | Kamloops     |

Lethbridge	Penhold	St. John's
Lloydminster	Penticton	Sydney
London	Portage la Prairie	Toronto
Malton	Prince Albert	Toronto (SIB)
Medicine Hat	Prince George	Trail
Moncton	Prince Rupert	Truro
Montreal	Quebec	Vancouver
Nanaimo	Red Deer	Vancouver (SIB)
Nelson	Regina	Vancouver (CIS)
New Westminster	Regina (S/Div)	Victoria
Niagara Falls	Revelstoke	Whitehorse
North Bay	Saskatoon	Windsor
North Battleford	Selkirk	Winnipeg
Ottawa	Sherbrooke	Yorkton
Peace River	Swift Current	

Also approved was the initial installation of the most modern and highly sophisticated wirephoto service comprising the largest network of its kind known. These facilities were installed at Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver Telecommunications Centres. This equipment provides wire transmission and photographic reproduction of an exact copy (facsimile) of photographs, fingerprints and documents.

The Force continued its program of conversion and expansion in VHF/FM mobile radio networks in the interest of providing increased facilities for transport and detachments. During the year the conversion program was completed in New Brunswick by providing all new equipment for Moncton Sub-Division, and also control equipment to tie all repeaters throughout that province back to 24-hour control points. This completes the two-year program to update and modernize mobile communications networks in that province.

At the present time radio networks throughout the Force consist of the following equipment:

Division	Radio Equipped Detachments, HQS and Repeaters	Equipped Trucks, Cars and Motorcycles	Hand-carried Portables and Miniatures
"A" .....	15	73	7
"B" .....	40	99	8
"C" .....	25	132	64
"D" .....	69	185	17
"E" .....	157	456	60
"F" .....	125	275	23
"G" .....	31	29	2
"H" .....	48	137	21
"J" .....	54	114	10
"K" .....	111	322	38
"L" .....	6	28	3
"O" .....	15	72	26
"HQ" .....	2	24	28
"Air" .....	0	2	15
"Depot" .....	0	1	0



## **“Air” Division**

The Force operates 21 aircraft which are located across Canada to serve the operational divisions in law enforcement and other duties.

“Air” Division HQ is located in Ottawa, and is directly responsible for establishing the policy in the operation of the aircraft and supplying financial services and equipment, personnel and engineering requirements. There are two sub-divisions, one in Ottawa, the other in Edmonton, Alberta. They are responsible for operations, supervision, maintenance standards and crew training.

Detachments are at the following locations:

### *Eastern “Air” Sub-Division*

Frobisher Bay, N.W.T.  
St. John’s, Nfld.  
Goose Bay, Lab.  
The Pas, Man.  
Winnipeg, Man.  
Churchill, Man.  
Ottawa, Ont.

### *Western “Air” Sub-Division*

Victoria, B.C.  
Vancouver, B.C.  
Prince Rupert, B.C.  
Prince George, B.C.  
Whitehorse, Y.T.  
Inuvik, N.W.T.  
Ft. Smith, N.W.T.  
Edmonton, Alta.  
Prince Albert, Sask.  
Regina, Sask.

Generally the aircraft are the rugged bush type, and provide transportation where the nature of duty precludes employing commercial or charter service, or where alternative service is not readily or immediately available. These duties involve patrols in the enforcement of the Customs, Excise, Explosives and Migratory Birds Convention Acts, together with assisting general investigation, traffic, identification and laboratory branches.

During the year 1,057,209 patrol miles were covered in 10,450 hours. A total of 1,915,048 passenger miles and 70,116 ton miles of freight were flown, and 760 hours were expended in crew training.

Operations were considerably hampered due to the loss of a number of experienced and fully-trained pilots to scheduled airlines and D.O.T. Until replacements could be trained, the operations at several detachments had to be curtailed or temporarily suspended. As a result, the yearly totals are slightly less. The problem now appears to be resolved.

## **“Marine” Division**

The “Marine” Division is a federal marine police force primarily responsible for the enforcement of federal statutes and associated police duties on the Atlantic, Pacific and Great Lakes territorial waters. Personnel are also responsible for the operation, construction, maintenance and repair of patrol vessels and the administration and sea-training of those who man the vessels.

The operations are broken down into three areas: (a) Marine Sub-Division, Halifax—the four Atlantic provinces, Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Labrador coast north to Nain; (b) Marine Services Great Lakes area—provinces of Ontario and Quebec; (c) Marine Sub-Division, Esquimalt—province of B.C.

During the year—with an authorized establishment of 237—38 patrol vessels were in commission varying in size from 26 to 180 feet.



Marine Sub-Division, Halifax

CLASS	NAME	LENGTH	PORT	CREW	MILEAGE	
					SHIP	SKIFF
Commr.....	<i>Wood</i> .....	180.....	Halifax, N.S.....	37	15,137	152
Fort.....	<i>Fort Steele</i> .....	118.....	Halifax, N.S.....	18	11,642	185
Fort.....	<i>Blue Heron</i> .....	92.....	Halifax, N.S.....	16	11,989	149
Det.....	<i>Burin</i> .....	49.....	Halifax, N.S.....	3	2,889	130
Det.....	<i>Acadian</i> .....	65.....	Fortune, Nfld.....	4	7,786	93
Det.....	<i>Adversus</i> .....	65.....	Halifax, N.S.....	4	5,430	656
Det.....	<i>Interceptor</i> .....	65.....	North Sydney, N.S.....	4	5,898	3,303
Det.....	<i>Detector</i> .....	65.....	Saint John, N.B.....	4	3,702	1,449
TOTALS.....					64,473	6,117

Marine Services, Great Lakes Area

CLASS	NAME	LENGTH	PORT	CREW	MILEAGE	
					SHIP	SKIFF
Det.....	<i>Carnduff II</i> .....	50.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	4	5,163	1,606
Det.....	<i>Cutknife II</i> .....	50.....	Kingston, Ont.....	4	4,729	918
Det.....	<i>Captor</i> .....	65.....	Bagotville, Que.....	4	2,881	1,154
Det.....	<i>Moosomin II</i> .....	50.....	Montreal, Que.....	4	5,177	2,940
Det.....	<i>Sorel</i> .....	26.....	Isle Perrot, Que.....	1	4,097	1,000
Det.....	<i>Valleyfield</i> .....	26.....	Valleyfield, Que.....	1	4,883	1,900
Det.....	<i>Beaver</i> .....	35.....	Fort William, Ont.....	2	3,223	150
Det.....	<i>Fort Frances</i> .....	26.....	Fort Frances, Ont.....	2	7,284	1,696
Det.....	<i>Kenora III</i> .....	26.....	Kenora, Ont.....	2	3,552	
Det.....	<i>Chilcoat II</i> .....	50.....	Windsor, Ont.....	4	4,369	1,331
Det.....	<i>Fort Erie</i> .....	34.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	2	5,112	
Det.....	<i>Shaunavon II</i> .....	50.....	Toronto, Ont.....	4	3,026	1,424
Det.....	<i>Tagish II</i> .....	50.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	4	5,821	2,240
Det.....	<i>Battleford</i> .....	29.....	Montreal, Que.....	1	2,124	
Det.....	<i>Slideout</i> .....	29.....	Montreal, Que.....	1	1,694	
TOTALS.....					63,135	16,359

Marine Sub-Division, Esquimalt

CLASS	NAME	LENGTH	PORT	CREW	MILEAGE	
					SHIP	SKIFF
Fort.....	<i>Victoria</i> .....	92.....	Esquimalt, B.C.....	14	10,728	1,599
Det.....	<i>Advance</i> .....	35.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	2	8,719	
Det.....	<i>Alert</i> .....	65.....	Alert Bay, B.C.....	4	9,906	972
Det.....	<i>Fort St. James</i> .....	30.....	Ft. St. James, B.C.....	1	3,140	
Det.....	<i>Fraser</i> .....	26.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	2	7,515	
Det.....	<i>Ganges</i> .....	65.....	Port Alberni, B.C.....	4	6,870	1,409
Det.....	<i>Little Bow II</i> .....	55.....	Powell River, B.C.....	4	10,045	778
Det.....	<i>Masset</i> .....	65.....	Campbell River, B.C.....	4	9,179	1,758
Det.....	<i>Nanaimo</i> .....	65.....	Prince Rupert, B.C.....	4	7,615	306
Det.....	<i>Port Alice</i> .....	26.....	Port Alice, B.C.....	1	2,306	
Det.....	<i>Sidney</i> .....	55.....	Ganges, B.C.....	4	6,701	490
Det.....	<i>Tahsis</i> .....	35.....	Tahsis, B.C.....	2	7,377	
Det.....	<i>Tofino</i> .....	65.....	Ocean Falls, B.C.....	4	9,154	293
Det.....	<i>Westview</i> .....	35.....	Gibsons, B.C.....	2	8,843	293
Det.....	<i>Reliance</i> .....	25.....	Esquimalt, B.C.....	1	271	
TOTALS.....					108,369	7,898
GRAND TOTALS.....					235,977	30,374

Vessels under Marine Sub-Division, Halifax policed 18 regattas, inspected 1,401 small boats, issued 139 warnings and entered 97 prosecutions enforcing the Canada Shipping Act. Assistance was given to 25 boats in distress. A total of 293 ships and eight premises ashore were searched under the Customs Act of which 110 proved positive. There were seven hospital and mental patients conveyed to port and four prisoners escorted.

Patrol boats in the Great Lakes area policed 54 regattas, inspected 8,109 small boats under the Canada Shipping Act-Small Vessel Regulations resulting in 936 warnings being issued and 128 prosecutions conducted plus detentions and investigations which resulted in 22 prosecutions by local police authorities under the Criminal Code. On 57 instances assistance was rendered to pleasure boats in distress. Searches under the Customs Act numbered 2,108 of which 316 were positive. Under the Excise Act 25 searches were conducted, 17 being positive. During the latter part of the navigation season extensive M.B.C. Act patrols resulted in 66 prosecutions.

Vessels on the west coast were involved in 113 search and rescue incidents, 31 regattas, marine parades and fishing derbies. A total of 9,702 boats were inspected resulting in 858 warnings, 303 prosecutions under the Small Vessel Regulations and 15 under the Criminal Code. There were 145 searches of deep-sea vessels conducted under the Customs Act resulting in 63 seizures, 107 magazines inspected under the Explosives Act and 76 prisoners escorted. Investigations numbered 341 Criminal Code, 473 Federal Statutes, 780 Provincial Statutes, 305 general investigations and 2,264 complaints were concluded.

Total statistics under the more important Federal Acts for all Sub-Divisions were as follows:

Customs Act:	
Searches.....	2,554
Seizures.....	489
Excise Act:	
Searches.....	25
Positive.....	17
Shipping Act:	
Boats checked.....	19,212
Warnings issued.....	1,933
Prosecutions entered.....	528
Regattas policed.....	103
M.B.C. Act.....	70
Search and rescue assistances.....	195

### Northern Work

"G" Division is the only law enforcement agency in the North, covering an area of 1,458,784 square miles with a widely-scattered population of about 43,120 Indians, Eskimos and Whites. It is responsible for the enforcement of all Federal Statutes, Territorial laws and through agreements with four municipalities, enforces municipal by-laws in the communities of Dawson, Whitehorse, Yellowknife and Hay River. "G" Division is responsible for police work in four small areas of northern British Columbia and Alberta.

Policing requirements in the southern portions of the Yukon and Mackenzie River districts each year more closely resemble those in the greater rural and urban detachment areas in the provinces. Conditions are also changing in the isolated



and semi-isolated areas. There are now sleigh dogs at only 13 of the 41 permanent detachments. It is anticipated that in the next year or two the Force will maintain dogs at only five detachments.

After several years of experimentation it has been found that motorized toboggans can safely replace sleigh dogs at most detachments, promoting efficiency and economy. Sleigh dogs require a great deal of attention, care and feeding 12 months of the year, occupying the time and services of a man during summer months when the dogs are not used.

Detachments patrolled 2,005,573 miles, of which 977,938 were travelled by motor vehicle, 41,733 by motor toboggan and motorized winter transport, 21,932 by dog team and the remaining 963,970 miles by air, boat, railroad and on foot.

The isolation factor is rapidly diminishing as all detachments in the Northwest Territories and remote detachments in the Yukon are now equipped with SSB radio communication facilities. It is seldom that any particular detachment would be unable to contact another detachment or sub-division headquarters. Police aircraft are stationed in each of the sub-divisions and have been instrumental in providing transportation to distant and isolated areas for various purposes, particularly making it possible to bring in supplies, evacuate men and their families for medical and other emergent reasons during all seasons.

CLB investigations during the year showed an escalating trend. Territorial Ordinance files increased by 32.7 percent, Federal Statute files by 128.9 percent and Criminal Code by 20.6 percent. There was also an increase of 92.6 percent in general investigation files.

Three persons were murdered in the Yukon during the year. The person responsible committed suicide. There has been a noticeable increase in the number of thefts, frauds and sexual offences. As in the past, it would appear that excessive drinking has been the primary contributing factor in nearly all of the crimes which occurred.

Federal Statute infractions similarly showed an increase, particularly under the Indian Act. This was partly due to a decision handed down by Police Magistrate Trainor at Whitehorse in the case of Regina v. Richard Peters. It was held that, although persons of Indian status in the Yukon Territory have been granted liquor privileges pursuant to section 95 of the Indian Act, when intoxicants are supplied to, or used or possessed by Indians in contravention of the Territorial Liquor Ordinance, prosecution must be under the Indian Act, as this Statute supersedes the provisions of the Territorial Ordinance.

This decision was upheld by the Yukon Territory Court of Appeal and has resulted in liquor violations involving Indians in the Yukon being prosecuted under the Indian Act. In the Northwest Territories, police were also influenced by the Peters case and commenced prosecuting Indians for liquor offences under the Indian Act, however an appeal was entered in the case of Regina v. Drybones. This went to the Appeal Court of the Northwest Territories where it was held that prosecutions under the Indian Act were in contravention of the Canadian Bill of Rights. As a result, police reverted to the Liquor Ordinance in the N.W.T.

There was an increase in Territorial Ordinance cases in the past year. This can be attributed to considerable growth in population and economic development.

Detachment guardrooms continue to operate as Territorial jails, although the Yellowknife Correctional Institute officially opened in February 1967. A similar institution is nearing completion in the Yukon Territory. This will relieve detachments of the responsibility of keeping the main mass of time-serving prisoners, although it is expected prisoners sentenced to short terms in areas some distance from Yellowknife, will not be escorted to the institution.



A Juvenile Treatment Centre was opened at Fort Smith in February 1967, with accommodation for eight boys and six girls. This is the first in the North for the treatment of juvenile offenders.

Administration

Strength

The total strength of the Force on March 31, 1967 was 10,123, made up the following classes of personnel:

(1) <i>Regular Member Strength:</i>	
Officers.....	214
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables.....	7,488
Marine Constables.....	109
Special Constables.....	230
	8,041
(2) <i>Other than Regular Members:</i>	
Special Constables.....	20
Civilian Members.....	343
Civilian Employees.....	104
	467
(3) <i>Civil Servants</i> .....	1,615
	1,615
	10,123

Breakdown of the Increase and Wastage for the Year

Year Ending 31-3-67	Officers	N.C.O.s and Constables	M /Csts.	S /Csts.	Civilian Members	Reserve Constables	TOTALS
<i>Increases</i>							
Engaged.....	—	929	33	30	44		1,036
Ex-members re-engaged.....	—	33	—	—	—	—	33
TOTALS.....	—	962	33	30	44		1,069
<i>Wastage</i>							
Pensioned.....	12	128	2	3	—	—	145
Invalided to Pension.....	—	4	—	—		—	4
Time Expired.....	—	34	9	—	8	—	51
Invalided.....	—	13	—	—		—	13
Purchased.....	—	133	1	9	8		151
Died.....	—	9	1	1		—	11
Unsuitable.....	—	7	—	—	1	—	8
Dismissed.....	—	18	3	2	2	—	25
Change of Status.....	—	—	14	2	2	—	18
Free Discharge.....	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
Services no longer required.....	—	—	—	—	1	42	43
Over Age Limit.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
TOTALS.....	12	346	30	18	27	42	475

	"P"	"HQ"	"A"	"B"	"C"	"D"	"E"	"F"	"G"	"H"	"J"	"K"	"L"	"N"	"O"	"DPT"	Land	Marine	Air	Totals
Commissioner.....		1															1			1
Deputy Commissioners.....		2															2			2
Assistant Commissioners.....		6	1														12			12
Chief Superintendents.....		4		2	1			1									12			12
Superintendents.....	1	12	1	1	2			2	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	1	42	1	1	44
Inspectors.....	1	28	2	2	3			7	2	2	2	5			3	2	71	6	2	79
Sub-Inspectors.....		35	3	1	3			7		2		4			2	1	64			64
Corps Sergeant-Major.....	1																1			1
Sergeants-Major.....		1	1	1	1					1	1	1	1		1	1	11			11
Staff Sergeants-Major.....		4	1	1													9	1		10
Staff Sergeants.....	1	90	15	13	23	16	62	24	7	14	9	32	2	3	23	6	337	13	13	363
Sergeants.....	10	148	29	20	41	33	122	38	10	22	18	52	4	2	38	11	598	27	7	632
Corporals.....	15	221	72	68	110	121	291	149	46	72	65	189	14	9	83	31	1,556	31	5	1,592
Constables First Class.....	8	189	137	170	247	218	818	359	91	163	150	411	30	28	196	17	3,232	49	8	3,289
Second Class.....		4	63	39	50	53	174	67	3	40	27	87	6	12	32		657			657
Third Class.....	190	13	18	26	58	31	130	80		30	18	102	2		10	225	933	109		933
Marine Constables.....																				
Special Constables.....		48	1	5	45	4	26	7	25	1	1	14		2	25		204	26		230
Trumpeters.....																				
TOTALS.....	227	806	344	349	581	487	1,648	735	189	349	294	904	60	58	416	295	7,742	237	62	8,041
Civilian Members.....	2	182	5	4	31	12	21	10	1	9	6	19		9	18	14	343			343
Civil Servants (Locally Employed Overseas—34).....	1	592	45	29	128	60	195	63	14	42	42	146	7	35	69	95	1,597	11	7	1,615
Civilian Employees.....		40	3	2	6	1	2		1	2	2	2		13	3	27	104			104
Special Csts. (Not Reg. Members).....		2		1	1	2	5			2	1	3			1	2	20			20
TOTALS (Locally Employed Overseas—34).....	3	816	53	36	166	75	223	73	16	55	51	170	7	57	91	138	2,064	11	7	2,082
Land Force.....																				
Marine Div. and Air Div.....																				
Civ. Members, Civ. Servants, Civ. Employees and Spl. Csts. (N.R.M.) (Locally Employed Overseas—34).....	227	806	344	349	581	487	1,648	735	189	349	294	904	60	58	416	295	7,742	237	62	7,742
TOTALS (Locally Employed Overseas—34).....	3	816	53	36	166	75	223	73	16	55	51	170	7	57	91	138	2,064	11	7	2,082
TOTALS (Locally Employed Overseas—34).....	230	1,622	397	385	747	562	1,871	808	205	404	345	1,074	67	115	507	433	9,806	248	69	10,123
Horses.....																	176			176
Sleigh Dogs.....																	253			253
Police Dogs.....				2		4	5	5	253	3	2	12					33		21	33
Aeroplanes.....																				
Cars.....	6	12	96	107	161	166	427	262	17	138	107	315	25	1	122	11	1,973	2	16	1,991
Trucks.....	1	3	4	9	1	24	68	29	27	2	11	34	3	2	2	7	227	1	1	229
Motorcycles.....																	22			22
Boats.....				6					10			2					17	39		56

Of the total uniformed strength of the Force, 67.4 percent are married. This represents a decrease of 5.2 percent over the previous year. Regular member strength increased by 562 over the previous fiscal year. Other than regular member strength increased by four and Civil Servants increased by 106. The overall increase was 672.

The 42 reserve constables of "E" Division were discharged on June 4, 1966, completing the program of disbanding the Reserve Force.

### Establishment

The year began with an overall establishment of 9,998, including 7,500 uniformed members and 2,498 supporting staff. During the year this figure was increased by 340 positions through supplementary estimates for extension of police services on municipal and provincial levels to accelerate action against organized crime, to provide increased security commitments resulting from Expo 67, to implement bilingualism within the Force and to provide the necessary increases on the training and administrative levels to meet demands.

During the annual review of the establishment to determine the required increases for the fiscal year, 804 requests were received from all divisions. This number was reduced to 442 in order to remain within the estimated requirements.

Total establishment on April 1, 1967 was 10,977, consisting of 8,250 uniformed positions and 2,727 supporting staff. Promotions affecting commissioned ranks were as follows:

2 Chief Superintendents	to	Assistant Commissioners
5 Superintendents	to	Chief Superintendents
14 Inspectors	to	Superintendents
4 Sub-Inspectors	to	Inspectors
1 Staff Sergeant Major	to	Sub-Inspector
1 Sergeant Major	to	Sub-Inspector
28 Staff Sergeants	to	Sub-Inspectors
12 Sergeants	to	Sub-Inspectors

### Health

Medical statistical report for the year:

Number of members treated in all Divisions (exclusive of hospital and off duty cases).....	21,077
Number of men off duty in all Divisions.....	3,376
Number of days off duty in all Divisions.....	19,867
Number of men in Hospital in all Divisions.....	1,382
Number of days in Hospital in all Divisions.....	10,999½
Total number of days of absence through sickness.....	30,866½

### Personnel

A total of 8,274 interviews were carried out by the Personnel Branch during the year. As the need for recruits in the Force is continually on the increase, two major advertising campaigns were undertaken and these, together with the individual efforts of many serving members, resulted in maintaining recruiting at a high level.

Division Personnel Officers interviewed a large number of recruits and serving members during the past year. Some were instituted by the Senior Personnel Officer, others by the Commanding Officer and still others at the request of individual men.



The purposes varied: to assess the suitability of certain men for specialized duty, to select qualified personnel for more senior positions, to assess the validity of requests for compassionate transfers, to counsel those with personal problems, to determine the underlying causes or reasons why certain men were not progressing satisfactorily, to select men who should take degree courses at universities, language courses and other specialized instruction.

### Training

During 1966 equitation was deleted from the training syllabus. In order to maintain the Musical Ride and to meet commitments for ceremonial occasions, the Force placed this training program on a voluntary basis.

In addition, centralized recruit training underwent major changes. Formal training was reduced to six months to be followed by a further six-month period at selected detachments in contract divisions. A pilot project was inaugurated in "D" Division during the year and will be extended to "B", "H", "J" and "L" Divisions during 1967-68.

The year 1966 also saw the introduction of "P" Division, located at Mynarski Park, Alberta, as a training centre. This was necessitated by the heavy load placed on "Depot" Division facilities. "N" Division no longer plays a part in recruit training, but will remain in use with the increase of In-Service training courses. Also all equitation training will take place at "N" Division which will serve as an operations base for the Musical Ride.

The following is a recapitulation of the overall training in the Force for the fiscal year:

#### REGULAR TRAINING

##### (a) *Recruits:*

In training on April 1, 1966.....	473
Commenced training during fiscal year.....	864
Completed training and posted to field during year.....	883
Discharged during training.....	42
In training on March 31, 1967.....	412

##### (b) *In-Service Personnel:*

Recruit field training	
Commenced.....	31
Completed.....	2

#### SPECIALIZED TRAINING

Breathalyzer training.....	12
C.I.B. investigator's course.....	24
Civil Defence training.....	9
Civil Service administration courses.....	5
Course in Central Registry.....	30
Cypher courses.....	35
Electronic Data Processing.....	1
Equitation.....	38
Fire Investigation School.....	6
First Aid competitions.....	4
French Language training.....	38

Identification Branch training.....	39
Marine recruit training.....	28
Motorcycle instruction course.....	24
Motorola home study course.....	6
Mountain climbing and rescue school.....	16
Narcotics and drug abuse training.....	18
N.C.I.U. training.....	26
Officers' indoctrination course.....	29
Potential instructor's courses.....	16
Program budgeting seminar.....	20
Radar speed meter training.....	249
R.C.A.F. survival training.....	4
Race track supervision.....	50
Security and Intelligence training.....	84
School of Instructional Technique courses.....	17
Small boats training courses.....	36
Technical aids training.....	19
Telecommunications Branch training.....	5
Traffic training courses.....	82
Water safety instructor's course.....	7

#### UNIVERSITY TRAINING

##### *Final Year Students—1967-68*

Arts.....	4
Law.....	2

##### *Full Time Attendance:*

Science.....	2
Arts.....	17
Commerce.....	2
Law.....	3
Engineering.....	1

#### FIRST AID TRAINING

During the year 68 classes were held with 1303 awards being presented. At the present time the Force has 130 qualified instructors.

#### Commendations

The Commissioner extended his personal commendation to the following members of the Force:

Reg. No. 17625 Cpl. A. J. Richards of "E" Division, for his courage, intelligence and initiative which led to the conviction of a person responsible for the armed robbery of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Burnaby, British Columbia, on December 24, 1962.

Reg. No. 16041 Cpl. I. R. Smith of "E" Division, for bravery and great presence of mind displayed in the arrest of an armed man near 100 Mile House, British Columbia on May 27, 1966.

Reg. No. 14863 Sgt. R. W. Morley and Reg. No. 17625 Cpl. A. J. Richards of "E" Division, for their ability, diligence and skill while contributing to the successful investigation of a theft of gold bullion from Winnipeg International Airport, St. James, Manitoba, March 1, 1966.

Reg. No. 17296 Sgt. T. M. Gardiner of "D" Division for great devotion to duty and skill in co-ordinating an investigation of theft of gold bullion from Winnipeg International Airport, St. James, Manitoba, March 1, 1966.

### **Long Service Medals**

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal was awarded to 189 who had completed at least 20 years of qualifying pensionable service with good conduct. These consisted of 14 Officers, 167 NCOs, five constables and three special constables.

Bronze, Silver and Gold Clasps and Stars are awarded respectively, for each subsequent five years of qualifying service. During the year the following stars and clasps were awarded:

The Bronze Clasp and Star to 83 members and ten ex-members: 21 Officers, 71 NCOs and one special.

The Silver Clasp and Star to eight: six Officers and two NCOs.

The Gold Clasp and Star to 12 members and four ex-members: 12 Officers and four NCOs.

The following Officers were appointed Honorary Aides-de-Camp to His Excellency, the Governor General:

Supt. W. G. Hurlow

Insp. A. M. Cart

### **Marksmanship**

The MacBrien Shield, presented by the late Commissioner Sir James H. MacBrien, C.M.G., D.S.O., for annual competition, is awarded the division attaining the highest average score in the Force during the annual revolver practice. "D" Division, with a score of 173.63, won this award in 1966.

A challenge cup, presented by His Royal Highness The Duke of Connaught, is awarded annually to the member of the Force, other than an Officer, who makes the highest score in the revolver classification. In 1966, 39 shot perfect scores of 200 and qualified for the shoot-off to determine the winner. They are entitled to wear crossed revolvers surmounted by a crown. The winner for 1965 was Reg. No. 17281 Sgt. R. J. Woolger of "Depot" Division.

Reg. No. 17994 Cpl. L. L. Grosenick of "D" Division, with a score of 198, was the best rifle shot in the Force in 1966, and qualified to wear crossed rifles surmounted by a star.

Reg. No. 19619 Cpl. D. H. Keizer of "Marine" Division, having recorded the highest score in the grand aggregate at the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association annual prize meet, 1966, qualified to wear crossed rifles surmounted by a crown.

A challenge cup, presented by His Excellency The Earl of Minto, is presented annually to the member of the Force who, with less than two years' service and firing the revolver classification for the first time, records the highest score. In 1966 three tied with a score of 197.



**Musical Ride**

The 1966 Musical Ride appeared at seven of the major exhibitions in western Canada including the Calgary Stampede and the Pacific National Exhibition in Vancouver. Following the performances at the P.N.E., the Band joined the Musical Ride for a tour through British Columbia in conjunction with the province's centennial year celebrations, visiting 12 locations.

The unit appeared again at the Ottawa Winter Fair. The final engagement of the year, and the only appearance outside Canada, was the participation in Macy's 40th Thanksgiving Day Parade in New York City on November 24, 1966. This was part of a Canadian contingent publicizing the beginning of Canada's centennial year.

An estimated 1,373,000 persons attended Musical Ride performances during 1966.

**Band**

During 1966-67 the Band appeared at 84 engagements. The more noteworthy included the following: providing music at the inauguration of the Centennial Train in Ottawa by Madame Vanier on January 1, 1967; the National Prayer Breakfast, held in the Confederation Room in the West Block of the Parliament Buildings; the combined police benefit hockey game in Ottawa, where over \$5,000 was handed over to local handicapped children; three concerts in the Boston, Mass., area in March.

For the first time the Band and Musical Ride were presented as a complete RCMP Show and toured British Columbia in connection with its centennial celebrations.

During the fall of 1966, the Band completed its move into new quarters at "N" Division. The building has greatly increased efficiency in the various aspects of its operation.

The problems experienced in past years in maintaining the authorized establishment has been somewhat alleviated, and the Band is now better able to fulfill its engagements.

## **Supply**

### **General Supplies and Equipment**

Items of clothing and kit were for the most part obtained in keeping with promised delivery dates. However, there is some difficulty still being encountered in one or two items such as upper leather for both ankle and long boots. Practically all items reflected increased cost due to the labor market and, from reports in the industry, this trend will continue.

Interest has been shown by firms in a position to manufacture Force garments, however there are still only one or two capable of making a finished product. This is particularly true of the scarlet serge tunics.

Considerable change has taken place with materials for uniform and all cloth presently used for brown jackets and blue trousers is a lighter weight, referred to in the trade as polyester, a combination of wool and man-made fibres weighing nine ounces per square yard, 65 percent wool and 35 percent dull polyester fibre. This compares with the all-wool serges of former years which weighed 12 ounces to the square yard.

Changes in the material used in the shirt have also taken place but issue has not yet been made due to the large stock of poplin shirts on hand. Other items of clothing and kit are constantly under review and prior to final decision are field tested before any changes are recommended.

General equipment and supplies including northern requirements, were obtained and delivered within the specified time with slight increases. New methods are constantly being undertaken to reduce cost and warehousing space by purchasing certain equipment on an "as and when" required basis. Under this system the supplier acts as a warehouse and there is no necessity for divisions to stockpile.

Manufacturers for the most part are competitive and anxious to supply a quality product, and with the improved methods and availability of new products, constant research is necessary to keep abreast of changes. It is expected garments will reflect a considerable cost increase in the coming year and with the growth of the Force and requirements, it will be necessary to increase holdings of textiles to allow firms to purchase material and manufacture the garments prior to the end of any fiscal year. This of course involves increasing the value of the revolving fund and steps have been taken which will ensure availability to contractors of required cloths.

### **Motor Transport**

During the year 127 additional units were purchased at an average cost of \$2,608. During the same period, 23 vehicles were replaced on a clean-deal basis at an average cost of \$2,618 and 883 vehicles were replaced on a trade-in basis at an average cost of \$1,453.

The C.G.S.S. was responsible for the acquisition of cars, station wagons, trucks and buses based on requisitions and specifications prepared by the Purchasing Branch. The acquisition of motorcycles, snowmobiles and motor toboggans were the responsibility of the Purchasing Branch.



For the past few years, considerable changes have been made to specifications to provide a better transport with maximum safety. These changes have come about by the introduction of the following options:

- (1) Automatic transmission
- (2) Power brakes
- (3) Front disc brakes
- (4) 200 and 300 H.P. engines
- (5) Limited slip differential
- (6) 4 door sedan
- (7) 40 amps. alternator
- (8) Trunk light
- (9) Certified calibrated speedometer
- (10) Full 4-ply nylon tires
- (11) 5.5" and 6" wheels
- (12) Zipper headliner

The average cost of operation of motor transport was 4.73 cents per mile representing a decrease of .02 cents per mile compared to the previous year.

### Organization

Central Stores, previously a separate entity, was amalgamated with Supply Stores. This permits the use of a single set of invoice and receipt vouchers. The Stationery and Printing Branch was placed under the Officer in charge Supply Branch, to eliminate duplication of administrative procedures between Stationery and Supply Stores. From an operational standpoint however, Stationery and Supply Stores remain a separate function. This is necessitated due to the purchasing methods, technical and financial demands and limitations being entirely different.

### Operations

(a) *Supply Stores*: Receipt and distribution of kit and clothing remained on a level similar to that of the previous year. Restricted funds and the inability on the part of some manufacturers to meet required deadlines for deliveries did cause a serious reduction of stock on hand resulting in stockouts in some cases. The third of a four-year program in the issue of Model 70, .308 calibre rifles was completed and a limited number of telescopic sights were purchased for use at strategic locations.

(b) *Tailor Shop*: With the transfer of recruit training from "N" to "P" Division, the employees of the "N" Division Tailor Shop were absorbed into the "HQ" Tailor Shop. On a temporary basis, one tailor from "N" operated at "P" Division to establish a tailor shop.

(c) *New Approvals*: During the year approval was given to issue regimental parkas to "G" and "Air" Divisions; to issue regimental blazers and grey flannel trousers to members of the Musical Ride; to issue a distinctive Musical Ride badge in the form of crossed lances with red and white pennons to all members completing the Musical Ride, and to introducing a redesigned spur with a short shank and detachable leather straps for general issue.

(d) *Stationery*: The year's operation indicates a continuing overall increase in supplies issued, services performed and work output. There is a significant trend to greater mechanization in offices down to detachment level. The increasing supply of dictating and transcribing equipment, adding machines, and calculators and photocopiers is enabling investigating personnel to process reports and office work more



## Finances

In the spring of 1966 departments and agencies were advised of the introduction of a two-stage review, a spring program review and winter estimates submission review. Seven departments were selected to pioneer the new approach. The Force was used as the illustration in the new Treasury Board Program Review and Estimates Manual.

Major problems in implementing this system were the selection of activities, the implementation of a long-range planning system and the creation of a combined management and financial computer oriented reporting system. The reporting system, which is a key to program budgeting, will provide information on:

- (a) Budgets and expenditures
- (b) Costs in man-hours for the various police services performed
- (c) Crime reports
- (d) Vehicle costs
- (e) Manpower establishment and strength statements.

The effective date of the third biennial pay review was January 1, 1966. A subsequent increase was received a year later so that the pay of the Force as of March 31, 1967 was as shown:

RANK AND GRADE	PAY PER ANNUM	RANK AND GRADE	PAY PER ANNUM
	\$		\$
Commissioner.....	26,500.00	Staff Sergeant (2nd year).....	9,391.00
Deputy Commissioner.....	22,464.00	(1st year).....	9,037.00
Assistant Commissioner.....	18,720.00	Sergeant (2nd year).....	8,725.00
Chief Superintendent.....	16,120.00	(1st year).....	8,288.00
Superintendent (3rd year).....	14,196.00	Corporal (2nd year).....	7,800.00
(2nd year).....	13,620.00	(1st year).....	7,581.00
(1st year).....	13,042.00	Constable 1st Class (5th year)....	6,968.00
Inspector (3rd year).....	11,752.00	(4th year).....	6,552.00
(2nd year).....	11,289.00	(3rd year).....	6,240.00
(1st year).....	10,828.00	(2nd year).....	6,032.00
Sub-Inspector.....	10,318.99	(1st year).....	5,720.00
Corps Sergeant Major.....	9,952.00	2nd Class.....	5,200.00
Staff Sergeant Major.....	9,734.00	3rd Class.....	5,000.00
Sergeant Major.....	9,516.00		

RANK AND GRADE	PAY PER ANNUM	RANK AND GRADE	PAY PER ANNUM
Special and Marine Constables and Civilian Members		Grade 9 (2nd year).....	7,800.00
Grade 15 (3rd year).....	14,196.00	Grade 9 (1st year).....	7,581.00
Grade 15 (2nd year).....	13,620.00	Grade 8 (2nd year).....	6,968.00
Grade 15 (1st year).....	13,042.00	Grade 8 (1st year).....	6,812.00
Grade 14 (3rd year).....	11,752.00	Grade 7 (2nd year).....	6,552.00
Grade 14 (2nd year).....	11,289.00	Grade 7 (1st year).....	6,240.00
Grade 14 (1st year).....	10,828.00	Grade 6 (2nd year).....	6,032.00
Grade 13.....	10,631.00	Grade 6 (1st year).....	5,720.00
Grade 12 (4th year).....	10,577.00	Grade 5 (5th year).....	5,512.00
Grade 12 (3rd year).....	10,286.00	Grade 5 (4th year).....	5,241.00
Grade 12 (2nd year).....	10,015.00	Grade 5 (3rd year).....	4,961.00
Grade 12 (1st year).....	9,734.00	Grade 5 (2nd year).....	4,680.00
Grade 11 (3rd year).....	9,391.00	Grade 5 (1st year).....	4,400.00
Grade 11 (2nd year).....	9,214.00	Grade 4 (6th year).....	4,330.00
Grade 11 (1st year).....	9,037.00	Grade 4 (5th year).....	4,190.00
Grade 10 (3rd year).....	8,725.00	Grade 4 (4th year).....	4,050.00
Grade 10 (2nd year).....	8,502.00	Grade 4 (3rd year).....	3,909.00
Grade 10 (1st year).....	8,288.00	Grade 4 (2nd year).....	3,769.00
		Grade 4 (1st year).....	3,629.00

The annual estimates for the fiscal year 1968-69 totalled \$83,361,729. The distribution of the estimates by major categories, was as follows:

	ESTIMATE	PERCENT
Pay and Allowances including Salaries.....	\$ 69,464,244	63
Travelling and Removal Expenses.....	3,388,417	3
Materials and Supplies.....	5,087,360	5
All Other Services.....	11,819,979	11
Building Construction.....	5,655,000	5
Acquisition of Equipment.....	4,205,000	4
Pensions and Other Benefits.....	11,063,729	9
	\$ 110,683,729	100
Less Revenue.....	27,322,000	
	\$ 83,361,729	

Property Management

In 1966-67, a total of \$2,298,800 was provided for construction or acquisition of buildings, works and land.

Construction of the following buildings was commenced in 1965-66 and completed in 1966-67: Botwood, Nfld., Woodstock, N.B., Arborg, Man., Cardston, Alta., Oliver, B.C., Igloolik and Cambridge Bay, N.W.T.

Detachment buildings were started and completed in 1966-67 at the following locations: Forteau and Goose Bay, Nfld., Seven Islands, Que., Buffalo Narrows, Sask., Atlin, B.C., Aklavik, N.W.T.

The following detachment buildings were started in 1966-67 and will be completed in 1967-68: Richibucto, N.B., Rosthern, Sask., Claresholm, Alta., Williams Lake, B.C., Radium Hot Springs, B.C. A new sub-division administration building was started at Calgary, Alta., and will be completed in 1967-68.



Sites for police-owned buildings were acquired at Williams Lake and Radium Hot Springs, B.C. Sites for radio repeater stations were acquired at New Glasgow and Upper Sackville, N.S. and Gordon, Man.

The build-for-lease program was continued and 33 new detachment buildings were constructed to requirements. Twenty apartments for use as married quarters were occupied on a five-year lease at Prince Rupert. The municipalities of Lynn Lake, Man., Haney, Alberni, Revelstoke, B.C., and Grande Prairie, Alta., constructed new municipal police buildings in which the Force rents space for its rural details and highway patrols.

### **Administration and Research**

*Office Furniture*—As of April 1, 1966, because of a Cabinet directive, the ownership of federal government office furniture passed from the Dept. of Public Works to individual departments.

Before, departments submitted their estimates to D.P.W. who in turn submitted an estimate covering all government departments for approval. Departments then requisitioned furniture from the D.P.W. who retained ownership.

Under the new system, individual departments submit their estimates, procure new furniture and the repair of old furniture through the Department of Defence Production. Furniture is now the property of individual departments.

*Inland Water Transport*—Wherever possible during the past year, the RCMP commenced equipping new outboard motorboats purchased for its inland water transport fleet with direct drive steering.

This is superior to the cable and pulley because of the instant positive response between the steering wheel and the motor. Also it is durable and trouble free, eliminating further expenditure and accidents by malfunction of the steering system.



## CONCLUSION

An increase in the rate of crime which has, in general, been higher than the rate of population growth, and the planning and organizing in preparation for the celebration of Canada's Centennial including Expo 67 brought about increased duties and responsibilities for the Force in the year under review.

Representatives of the Force attended numerous local, provincial and international conferences on crime, including conferences and seminars on the application of science and technology to the police field. In addition to the more obvious benefits accruing to the Force from our attendance, there is no doubt that a greater mutual understanding has developed through the exchange of ideas and the broadening of our associations in the police fraternity. Similarly, our world wide contact with other police forces through Interpol, our active participation in the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police has contributed to the high degree of co-operation and concerted action being received from all police agencies in combatting crime. Two of the more important conferences at which we were represented were the 35th Session of the General Assembly of Interpol in Berne, Switzerland, from August 31 to September 7, 1966 and the International Association of Chiefs of Police annual meeting at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from October 1 to 6, 1966. The Canadian delegation at both of these conferences was led by the Commissioner of the R.C.M. Police who, at that time was my predecessor Commissioner Geo. B. McClellan (Ret.).

Improved communication facilities have accelerated the flow of information not only within the Force but between the Force and other police agencies. This was accomplished largely through the expansion of our Telex facilities which we propose to expand further during the coming year. The installation of a wirephoto service was perhaps the most significant development in our communications network this year. Expansion of this service is also proposed with installation of wirephoto equipment in additional centres across Canada.

During the year under review emphasis was placed on planning to implement the recommendations of the 1966 Federal-Provincial Conference on organized crime in order to assist the provinces in connection with any possible infiltration of crime syndicates and to uncover fraudulent bankruptcies and other types of "white collar" crime. In addition to other measures taken to accomplish this, our National Crime Intelligence Units which were established as such in a number of cities as early as 1960, were strengthened. Liaison Officers were appointed in both Eastern and Western Canada to promote and expedite the exchange of information between all police agencies on a national scale.

For the purpose of implementing two recommendations of the Federal-Provincial Conference on Financial Disclosure and Securities Regulations, a national repository of information on securities frauds was established and well qualified investigators were assigned to work with Provincial Securities Commissions in this extensive field.

Possibility studies were continued in the field of computerizing our records and in the application of computer technology to problems of police information retrieval systems which to date have been largely manual. Where experience has been gained it has been clearly demonstrated that centralized, automated police data banks with

their advantages of speed and accuracy are absolutely essential to provide a responsive information support service to meet the challenge posed by the increased mobility of the modern criminal and the benefits derived by the criminal element from fast transportation services and rapid communication facilities. Plans have been completed for the implementation of a National Stolen Motor Vehicle Index which will eventually be linked to the National Crime Information Center in Washington, U.S.A. When operational this will provide all accredited police agencies in Canada and the U.S.A. with access to an index of all reported stolen motor vehicle information within a matter of minutes. Our studies and planning in the application of electronic systems to the police service will be continued.

Recruiting was maintained at a high level and with the deletion of equitation from the training syllabus, the subsequent shortening of the formal training period and the opening of the new training centre "P" Division at Mynarski Park, Alberta, the potential output of trained policemen has increased.

Unfortunately the year has not passed without another name being added to the Honor Roll of members killed in the line of duty. On November 22, 1966, Cst. Gordon Donald Pearson received fatal gunshot wounds while investigating a disturbance at Winterburn near Edmonton, Alberta. While all members of the Force realize they may be called upon to sustain injury or even death during the course of their duties, it is nonetheless distressing to record such sacrifices. Some small consolation can be taken from the fact that so far in this country the number of men who have been called upon to give their lives has been small.

I am pleased to report all members of the Force carried out their numerous and ever increasing tasks throughout the year under review most efficiently and I commend their support, loyalty and devotion to duty.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,  
Your Obedient Servant,  
M. F. A. Lindsay,  
*Commissioner.*

## Appendix "A"

### List of Detachments Maintained by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police As Of March 31, 1967

#### ONTARIO

##### "A" Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA

###### Protective Sub-Division

###### Ottawa Sub-Division

Brockville  
Kingston

Long Sault  
Maniwaki, Que.

Ottawa  
Ottawa Airport  
Pembroke

###### North Bay Sub-Division

Amos, Que.  
Elliot Lake  
Kapuskasing  
Kirkland Lake

Moose Factory  
North Bay  
Noranda, Que.  
Parry Sound

Sault Ste. Marie  
Sudbury  
Timmins  
Val d'or, Que.

#### NEWFOUNDLAND

##### "B" Division—HEADQUARTERS—ST. JOHN'S

###### Corner Brook Sub-Division

Battle Harbour  
Bonne Bay  
Burgoe  
Cartwright  
Channel  
Churchill Falls  
Corner Brook

Deer Lake  
Forteau  
Goose Bay  
Hampden  
Hopedale  
Labrador City  
Nain

Port Saunders  
Roddickton  
St. Anthony  
St. George's  
Stephenville  
Stephenville Crossing  
Wabush Lake

###### St. John's Sub-Division

Baie Verte  
Bay D'Espoir  
Bell Island  
Bonavista  
Botwood  
Buchans  
Burin  
Clarenville

Ferryland  
Fogo  
Gander  
Glovertown  
Grand Bank  
Grand Falls  
Harbour Breton  
Harbour Grace

Lewisporte  
Placentia  
Springdale  
St. John's  
St. Lawrence  
Twillingate  
Whitbourne  
Wesleyville

#### QUEBEC

##### "C" Division—HEADQUARTERS—MONTREAL

###### Montreal Sub-Division

Bedford  
Caughnawaga  
Coaticook  
Dorval  
Drummondville

Granby  
Hemmingford  
Huntingdon  
Joliette  
Lacolle  
Megantic

Rock Island  
St. Hyacinthe  
St. Jean  
St. Jerome  
St. Regis  
Sherbrooke



**Quebec Sub-Division**

Carlton  
Chicoutimi  
Gaspé  
Hauterive  
National Battlefields Park

Quebec  
Quebec Harbour  
Rimouski  
Rivière du Loup

Roberval  
St. Georges de Beauce  
Seven Islands  
Trois-Rivières

**MANITOBA****"D" Division—HEADQUARTERS—WINNIPEG****Brandon Sub-Division**

Boissevain  
Brandon  
Carberry  
Crystal City  
Deloraine  
Elphinstone

Gladstone  
Hamiota  
Killarney  
Manitou  
Melita  
Minnedosa

Reston  
Rossburn  
Russell  
Shoal Lake  
Souris  
Treherne  
Virden  
Wasagaming

**Dauphin Sub-Division**

Amaranth  
Churchill  
Cranberry Portage  
Dauphin  
Ethelbert

Flin Flon  
Gillam  
Lynn Lake  
McCreary  
Roblin

Ste. Rose du Lac  
Snow Lake  
Swan River  
The Pas  
Thompson  
Winnipegosis

**Winnipeg Sub-Division**

Altona  
Arborg  
Ashern  
Beausejour  
Carman  
Charleswood  
Emerson  
Oakbank  
Pinawa  
Pine Falls  
Portage la Prairie

Falcon Beach  
Fort Frances, Ont.  
Fort William, Ont.  
Gimli  
Grand Rapids  
Headingley  
Hodgson  
St. Pierre  
Selkirk  
Sprague  
Steinbach

Kenora, Ont.  
Lac du Bonnet  
Lundar  
Morden  
Morris  
Nipigon, Ont.  
Norway House  
Stonewall  
Teulon  
Whitemouth  
Winnipeg  
Winnipeg Beach

**BRITISH COLUMBIA****"E" Division—HEADQUARTERS—VICTORIA****Chilliwack Sub-Division**

Abbotsford-Sumas  
Agassiz  
Boston Bar  
Chilliwack

Hope  
Keremeos  
Mission  
Oliver

Osoyoos  
Penticton  
Princeton  
Summerland

**Kamloops Sub-Division**

Alexis Creek  
Armstrong  
Ashcroft  
Blue River  
Chase  
Clearwater  
Clinton  
Enderby

Falkland  
Field  
Golden  
Kamloops  
Kelowna  
Lillooet  
Lumby  
Lytton

Merritt  
Mica Creek  
100 Mile House  
Revelstoke  
Salmon Arm  
Sicamous  
Spences Bridge  
Vernon  
Williams Lake

**Nelson Sub-Division**

Castlegar  
Cranbrook  
Crescent Valley  
Kimberley  
Midway  
Nakusp

Creston  
Ferne  
Fruitvale  
Nelson  
New Denver  
Radium Hot Springs

Grand Forks  
Invermere  
Kaslo  
Rossland  
Salmo  
Sparwood  
Trail

**New Westminster Sub-Division**

Burnaby  
Haney  
Langley

Maillardville  
New Westminster  
Pattullo Bridge

Port Coquitlam  
Surrey  
White Rock

**Prince George Sub-Division**

Cassiar  
Chetwynd  
Dawson Creek  
Fort Nelson  
Fort St. James

Fort St. John  
Hudson Hope  
MacKenzie  
McBride  
Prince George

Quesnel  
Valemount  
Vanderhoof  
Wells

**Prince Rupert Sub-Division**

Atlin  
Bella Coola  
Burns Lake  
Hazelton  
Houston

Kitimat  
Masset  
Ocean Falls  
Port Edward  
Prince Rupert

Queen Charlotte  
Smithers  
Stewart  
Telegraph Creek  
Terrace

**Vancouver Sub-Division**

Gibsons Landing  
North Vancouver  
Pemberton

Powell River  
Richmond  
Sechelt

Squamish  
University  
Vancouver

**Victoria Sub-Division**

Alberni  
Alert Bay  
Campbell River  
Chemainus  
Colwood  
Courtenay  
Cumberland  
Duncan

Ganges  
Gold River  
Ladysmith  
Lake Cowichan  
Nanaimo  
Parksville  
Port Alberni  
Port Alice

Port Hardy  
Qualicum Beach  
Shawnigan Lake  
Sidney  
Sooke  
Tahsis  
Tofino  
Ucluelet  
Victoria

**SASKATCHEWAN****“F” Division—HEADQUARTERS—REGINA****North Battleford Sub-Division**

Cutknife  
Glaslyn  
Goodsoil  
Green Lake  
Hafford  
Lloydminster

Loon Lake  
Maidstone  
Meadow Lake  
North Battleford  
Onion Lake  
Pierceland

Radisson  
St. Walburg  
Spiritwood  
Turtleford  
Unity  
Wilkie

**Prince Albert Sub-Division**

Big River  
Blaine Lake  
Buffalo Narrows  
Carrot River  
Cumberland House  
Hudson Bay  
Ile a la Crosse

La Ronge  
Melfort  
Nipawin  
Porcupine Plain  
Prince Albert  
Rosthern

Sandy Bay  
Shellbrook  
Smeaton  
Stony Rapids  
Tisdale  
Uranium City  
Wakaw  
Waskesiu

**Regina Sub-Division**

Avonlea  
Bengough  
Broadview  
Carlyle  
Carnduff  
Estevan  
Fillmore

Fort Qu'Appelle  
Indian Head  
Kipling  
Lumsden  
Milestone  
Montmartre  
Moose Jaw

Moosomin  
North Portal  
Radville  
Regina  
Southey  
Strasbourg  
Torquay  
Weyburn

**Saskatoon Sub-Division**

Biggar  
Colonsay  
Craik  
Elbow  
Eston  
Hanley

Humboldt  
Imperial  
Kerrobert  
Kindersley  
Kyle  
Lanigan

Naicam  
Outlook  
Rosetown  
Saskatoon  
Vonda  
Watrous

**Swift Current Sub-Division**

Assiniboia  
Cabri  
Climax  
Consul  
Gravelbourg

Gull Lake  
Leader  
Mankota  
Maple Creek  
Morse

Mossbank  
Ponteix  
Shaunavon  
Swift Current  
Val Marie  
Willow Bunch

**Yorkton Sub-Division**

Balcarres  
Canora  
Esterhazy  
Foam Lake  
Ituna

Kamsack  
Kelvington  
Langenburg  
Melville  
Pelly

Punnichy  
Rose Valley  
Sturgis  
Wadena  
Yorkton

**NORTHWEST AND YUKON TERRITORIES****"G" Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA****Western Arctic Sub-Division**

Aklavik  
Arctic Red River  
Coppermine

Fort McPherson  
Good Hope  
Inuvik

Norman  
Sachs Harbour  
Tuktoyaktuk

**Central Arctic Sub-Division**

Baker Lake  
Cambridge Bay

Eskimo Point  
Rankin Inlet

Spence Bay

**Eastern Arctic Sub-Division**

Cape Christian  
Cape Dorset  
Frobisher Bay

Grise Fiord  
Igloolik  
Lake Harbour

Pangnirtung  
Pond Inlet  
Resolute Bay



**Yukon Sub-Division**

Carmacks  
Dawson  
Elsa

Haines Junction  
Mayo  
Old Crow

Teslin  
Watson Lake  
Whitehorse

**Fort Smith Sub-Division**

Fort Smith  
Hay River  
Liard

Pine Point  
Providence  
Rae

Resolute  
Simpson  
Yellowknife

**NOVA SCOTIA****“H” Division—HEADQUARTERS—HALIFAX****Halifax Sub-Division**

Barrington Passage  
Bridgetown  
Bridgewater  
Chester  
Dartmouth

Digby  
Halifax  
Kentville  
Kingston  
Liverpool

Lunenburg  
Metaghan River  
Sheet Harbour  
Shelburne  
Windsor  
Yarmouth

**Sydney Sub-Division**

Arichat  
Baddeck  
Cheticamp  
Glace Bay

Ingonish Beach  
Inverness  
New Waterford  
North Sydney

Port Hawkesbury  
Port Hood  
St. Peters  
Sydney

**Truro Sub-Division**

Amherst  
Antigonish  
Guysboro  
New Glasgow

Parrsboro  
Pugwash  
Sherbrooke

Stewiacke  
Tatamagouche  
Truro

**NEW BRUNSWICK****“J” Division—HEADQUARTERS—FREDERICTON****Fredericton Sub-Division**

Chipman  
Doaktown  
East Florenceville  
Edmundston  
Fredericton  
Gagetown

Grand Falls  
Grand Manan  
Hampton  
McAdam  
Minto  
Perth-Andover

Plaster Rock  
St. George  
Saint John  
St. Leonard  
St. Quentin  
St. Stephen  
Woodstock

**Moncton Sub-Division**

Albert  
Bathurst  
Buctouche  
Campbellton  
Caraquet  
Hillsborough

Jacquet River  
Moncton  
Newcastle  
Petitcodiac  
Port Elgin  
Richibucto

Sackville  
Shediac  
Shippegan  
Sussex  
Neguac  
Tracadie

**ALBERTA****“K” Division—HEADQUARTERS—EDMONTON****Calgary Sub-Division**

Banff	Canmore	Hanna
Bassano	Cochrane	High River
Beiseker	Crossfield	Okotoks
Brooks	Drumheller	Oyen
Calgary	Gleichen	Strathmore
		Turner Valley

**Edmonton Sub-Division**

Andrew	Edson	Mayerthorpe
Athabaska	Elk Point	Redwater
Bonnyville	Evansburg	Smoky Lake
Boyle	Fort Chipewyan	St. Albert
Breton	Fort McMurray	St. Paul
Cold Lake	Fort Saskatchewan	Stony Plain
Derwent	Hinton	Swan Hills
Drayton Valley	Jasper	Thorsby
Edmonton	Lac la Biche	Tofield
Edmonton Airport	Leduc	Two Hills
Vegreville	Viking	Westlock
Vermilion	Wainwright	Whitecourt

**Lethbridge Sub-Division**

Barons	Foremost	Picture Butte
Blairmore	Fort Macleod	Pincher Creek
Bow Island	Lethbridge	Taber
Cardston	Magrath	Vauxhall
Claresholm	Medicine Hat	Vulcan
Coutts	Nanton	Waterton Park

**Peace River Sub-Division**

Beaver Lodge	Grimshaw	Peace River
Fairview	High Level	Slave Lake
Faust	High Prairie	Spirit River
Fort Vermilion	Manning	Valleyview
Grande Prairie	McLellan	

**Red Deer Sub-Division**

Bashaw	Killam	Rocky Mountain House
Camrose	Olds	Stettler
Coronation	Ponoka	Sundre
Didsbury	Provost	Three Hills
Innisfail	Red Deer	Wetaskiwin

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND****“L” Division—HEADQUARTERS—CHARLOTTETOWN****Administered from Charlottetown**

Alberton	Charlottetown	Souris
Borden	Montague	Summerside
	North Rustico	

**ONTARIO****“O” Division—HEADQUARTERS—TORONTO****London Sub-Division**

Chatham  
Kitchener

London  
Muncey  
Ohsweken

Sarnia  
Walpole Island  
Windsor

**Toronto Sub-Division**

Belleville  
Fort Erie  
Hamilton

Malton Airport  
Niagara Falls  
Orillia

Owen Sound  
Peterborough  
Toronto

**“Depot” Division—HEADQUARTERS—REGINA, SASK.**

Fort Walsh

**“Marine” Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA****“Air” Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA****Eastern Air Sub-Division**

Churchill, Man.  
Goose Bay, Lab.  
Frobisher Bay, N.W.T.

Ottawa, Ont.  
St. John's, Nfld.  
The Pas, Man.

Uplands, Ont.  
Winnipeg, Man.

**Western Air Sub-Division**

Edmonton, Alta.  
Fort Smith, N.W.T.  
Inuvik, N.W.T.

Prince Albert, Sask.  
Prince George, B.C.  
Regina, Sask.

Vancouver, B.C.  
Victoria, B.C.  
Whitehorse, Y.T.



## Appendix "B"

### Municipalities Policed by R.C.M.P.

By Provinces, March 31, 1967

#### Newfoundland

Corner Brook  
Labrador City

#### Prince Edward Island

Souris

#### New Brunswick

Campbellton  
Chatham  
Dalhousie  
Oromocto  
St. Andrews  
Sussex  
Tracadie

#### Nova Scotia

Inverness  
Pictou  
Windsor

#### Manitoba

Beausejour  
Carberry  
Carman  
Charleswood  
Dauphin  
Flin Flon  
Gimli  
Killarney  
Lynn Lake  
Melita  
Minnedosa  
Pinawa  
Portage la Prairie  
Selkirk  
Stonewall  
Swan River  
The Pas  
Thompson  
Virden  
Winnipeg Beach

#### Saskatchewan

Assiniboia  
Battleford  
Biggar  
Canora

Craik  
Eston  
Foam Lake  
Fort Qu'Appelle  
Gravelbourg  
Hudson Bay  
Humboldt  
Indian Head  
Kamsack  
Kindersley  
Lloydminster  
Maple Creek  
Meadow Lake  
Melfort  
Melville  
Moosomin  
Outlook  
Radville  
Rosetown  
Shaunavon  
Tisdale  
Uranium City  
Wadena  
Watrous  
Wilkie  
Yorkton

#### Alberta

Blairmore  
Brooks  
Claresholm  
Drumheller  
Fort Macleod  
Fort McMurray  
Grande Prairie  
High Prairie  
High River  
Innisfail  
Olds  
Peace River  
Red Deer  
Slave Lake  
St. Albert  
St. Paul  
Stettler  
Swan Hills  
Vegreville  
Vermilion  
Wainwright  
Wetaskiwin  
Whitecourt

#### British Columbia

Alberni  
Armstrong  
Burnaby  
Campbell River  
Chilliwack, City  
Chilliwack, Twp. of  
Coquitlam  
Courtenay  
Cranbrook  
Dawson Creek  
Duncan  
Enderby  
Ferne  
Grand Forks  
Greenwood  
Kamloops  
Kelowna  
Kimberley  
Kitimat  
Langley, City  
Langley, Twp. of  
Maple Ridge  
Nanaimo  
North Cowichan  
North Vancouver, City  
North Vancouver, Dist. of  
Penticton  
Port Alberni  
Port Coquitlam  
Powell River  
Prince George, City  
Prince George, Dist. of  
Revelstoke  
Richmond  
Rossland  
Salmon Arm  
Squamish  
Sumas  
Summerland  
Surrey  
Terrace  
Trail  
Vernon  
White Rock







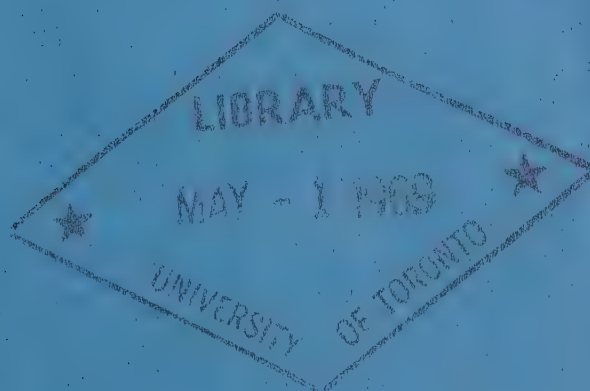


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*Report of the*

*Canada.* **ROYAL CANADIAN  
MOUNTED POLICE**



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*Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1968*

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*Report of the*

*Canada*  
**ROYAL CANADIAN  
MOUNTED POLICE**

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*Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1968*

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THE QUEEN'S PRINTER  
OTTAWA, 1969

Cat. No.: JS61-1968

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To His Excellency The Rt. Hon. D. R. Michener, Governor General of Canada

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honor to submit to Your Excellency the Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended March 31, 1968.

Respectfully submitted,

G. J. McILRAITH

*Solicitor General and Minister  
in Control of the Royal Canadian  
Mounted Police*





ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

To: The Honorable G. J. McIlraith, Solicitor General and Minister in Control  
of the R.C.M. Police.

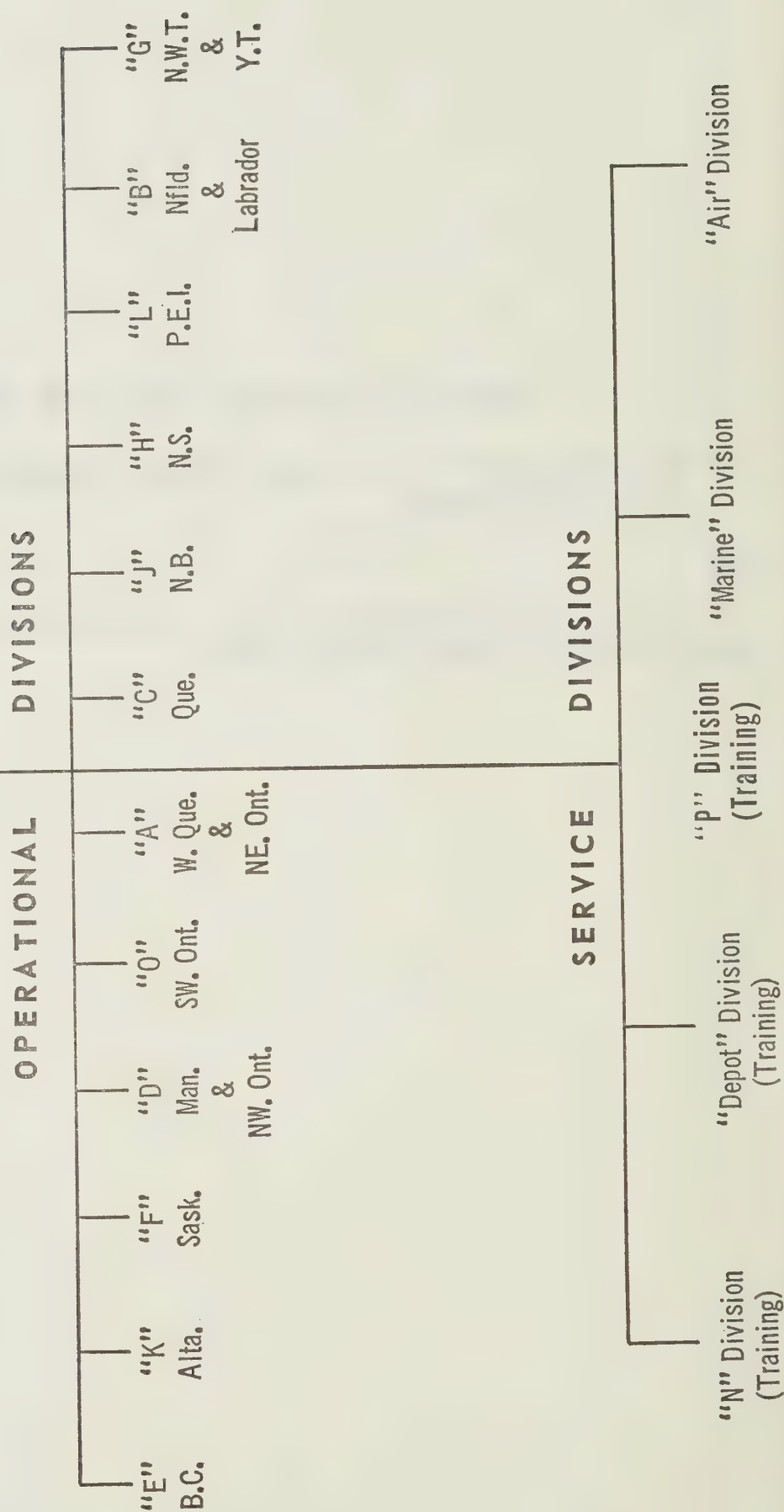
SIR:

I have the honor to submit the annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted  
Police for the year ended March 31, 1968.

# ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

## ORGANIZATION

### HEADQUARTERS DIVISION



# Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police

## ORGANIZATION

The organizational structure of RCMP Headquarters, located at Ottawa, Ontario, consists of the office of the Commissioner, who has the control and the management of the Force and two Deputy Commissioners, one in charge of operations, the other of administration. The Force is functionally divided into five directorates: the Directorate of Criminal Investigation and the Directorate of Security and Intelligence being responsible to the Deputy Commissioner, Operations; the Directorate of Organization and Personnel, the Directorate of Services and Supply and Marine Directorate being responsible to the Deputy Commissioner, Administration. The configuration of this structure is shown in the chart on page 10.

For purposes of administration the Force is divided into a Headquarters Division and 17 other divisions—12 operational and five service divisions as shown in the chart on page 8. The Headquarters of each operational division is located within the geographic boundaries of each province—the only exception being “G” Division which has its Headquarters at Ottawa. “N”, “Depot” and “P” Divisions, situated at Ottawa, Ontario, Regina, Saskatchewan, and Mynarski Park, Alberta, respectively are training centres which provide facilities for recruit, intermediate and advanced training, specialized training and Canadian Police College courses.

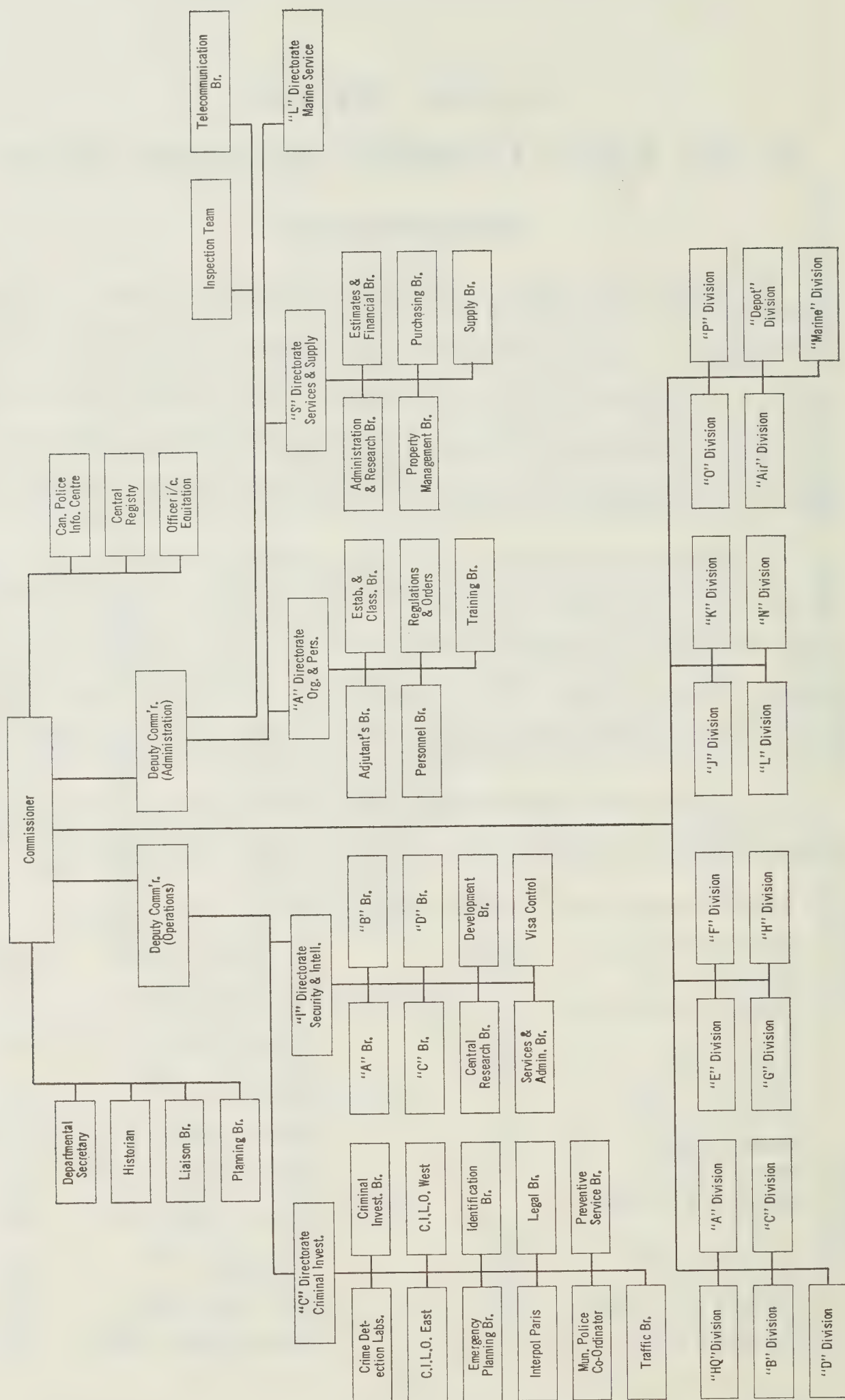
“Air” Division with headquarters at Ottawa, Ontario, has 22 aircraft operating out of 18 detachments situated across Canada. “Marine” Division, also with headquarters at Ottawa, operates 60 boats on Canada’s inland and coastal waters.

During the fiscal year 24 detachments were opened and 11 closed.

<i>Detachments Opened</i>	<i>Division</i>	<i>Detachments Opened</i>	<i>Division</i>
Didsbury, Alta.....	“K”	Trepassey, Nfld.....	“B”
Sherwood Park, Alta.....	“K”	Birch Hills, Sask.....	“F”
Boyle, Alta.....	“K”	La Loche, Sask.....	“F”
Sundre, Alta.....	“K”	High River, Alta.	
Goderich, Ont.....	“O”	(Town Det.).....	“K”
MacKenzie, B.C.....	“E”	Eastend, Sask.....	“F”
Southey, Sask.....	“F”	Airdrie, Alta.....	“K”
Houston, B.C.....	“E”	Mont Laurier, Que.....	“A”
Churchill Falls, Lab.,		Rainbow Lake, Alta.....	“K”
Nfld.....	“B”	Peace River, Alta.	
Sandy Bay, Sask.....	“F”	(Air Det.).....	“K”
Granby, Que.....	“C”	Baie Comeau, Que.....	“C”
Flower’s Cove, Nfld.....	“B”	Pelican Narrows, Sask...	“F”
Holyrood, Nfld.....	“B”		



ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE



<i>Detachments Closed</i>	<i>Division</i>
McLeod Lake, B.C.....	"E"
Springhill, N.S.....	"H"
Eskasoni, N.S.....	"H"
Island Falls, Sask.....	"F"
Battle Harbour, Nfld....	"B"
Maniwaki, Que.....	"A"
Hauterive, Que.....	"C"
Sandy Bay, Sask.....	"F"
Walpole Island, Ont.....	"O"
Alberni, B.C.....	"E"
Cowansville, Que.....	"C"

## **CRIME**

### **Criminal Code**

In eight of Canada's ten provinces (Ontario and Quebec excluded) the RCMP performs the duties of provincial police under contract between the Federal Government and the Provincial Government concerned. It is the sole police force in the Northwest and the Yukon Territories. In these provinces the Force is responsible for the enforcement of the Criminal Code.

During the fiscal year the Force investigated 189,398 offences under the Criminal Code, an increase of 18,652 (10.9 percent) over the previous year; 53,120 offences were cleared by charge through the courts and 30,051 were cleared otherwise. Other cases are still under investigation and will be reflected in subsequent reports.

Significant increases in almost all classes of offences under the Criminal Code occurred, the largest percentage in driving while intoxicated or impaired (13.5 percent) and offences against property (11.3 percent) while the lowest increase was in the category of sex offences (3.2 percent). (See chart on page 13).

### **Federal Statutes**

As the only Federal police organization, the RCMP is the law enforcement arm of the Canadian Government and is responsible for the enforcement of a number of Federal Statutes such as the Narcotic Control Act, Customs Act, Excise Act, Explosives Act, Migratory Birds Convention Act, and others.

During the fiscal year 38,645 offences under Federal Statutes were investigated, an increase of 5,095 (15.2 percent). The most significant increase occurred in offences under the Narcotic Control Act (124.2 percent). 31,146 Federal Statute offences were cleared by charge through the courts and 3,084 cleared otherwise. Other offences are still under investigation.

### **Provincial Statutes**

A total of 397,574 offences under Provincial Statutes were investigated in contract provinces, the Northwest and Yukon Territories, an increase of 47,470 offences (13.6 percent). 380,975 offences were cleared by charge through the courts and 8,150 were cleared otherwise. At the end of the year there were still some cases under investigation.

### **Municipal By-laws**

In those provinces where the RCMP perform the function of provincial police, the Force polices 137 municipalities under agreement with towns or municipalities concerned. 10,549 municipal by-law offences were investigated during the year, a decrease of 74 (.7 percent) from the previous year. 8,073 of these offences were cleared by charge through the courts and 9,992 cleared otherwise.



FISCAL YEAR—1967-68  
National Crime—Royal Canadian Mounted Police Jurisdiction

PROVINCE	CRIMINAL CODE							FEDERAL STATUTES			PROVINCIAL STATUTES		MUNICIPAL	Total Offences
	Murder, Attempts and Man-slaughter	Sex Offences	Offences Against Person	Offences Against Property	Driving Intox. & Impaired	Other Driving Offences	Other Criminal Code Offences	Narcotic Control Act	Food and Drug Act	Other Federal Statute Offences	Traffic Offences	Other Prov. Statute Offences		
British Columbia.....	47	755	6,816	38,475	4,754	4,631	28,279	1,228	65	3,924	111,494	26,381	4,462	231,311
Alberta.....	20	160	2,081	9,913	1,468	1,359	6,471	227	49	4,418	57,143	22,864	1,451	107,624
Saskatchewan.....	24	109	2,039	8,841	1,221	1,001	5,875	64	29	1,550	40,019	17,097	2,592	80,461
Manitoba.....	15	107	1,225	6,427	868	894	4,763	312	33	1,597	28,323	10,772	348	55,684
Ontario.....				251			368	745	43	9,765	64	2		11,238
Quebec.....			1	10		30	9,808	666	118	9,540	4	2		20,179
New Brunswick.....	2	103	1,065	4,145	1,001	485	3,784	23	4	917	21,158	6,641	378	39,706
Nova Scotia.....	8	104	1,313	4,390	652	813	4,601	20	3	772	15,775	6,857	40	35,348
Prince Edward Island.....		10	121	505	207	55	598	1	1	63	2,685	1,566	2	5,814
Newfoundland.....	2	148	1,068	5,539	652	635	3,909	1		985	19,746	3,930	1,160	37,775
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	6	39	791	1,666	200	72	1,603	6		1,476	1,542	3,509	116	11,026
TOTAL OFFENCES.....	124	1,535	16,520	80,162	11,023	9,975	70,059	3,293	345	35,007	297,953	99,621	10,549	636,166
PREVIOUS YEAR.....	114	1,487	14,987	72,009	9,713	9,043	63,393	1,469	266	31,815	253,957	96,147	10,623	565,023
PERCENTAGE CHANGE.....	+8.8	+3.2	+10.2	+11.3	+13.5	+10.3	+10.5	+124.2	+29.7	+10.0	+17.3	+3.6	-.7	+12.6

### **Traffic Accident Investigations**

In those areas where the RCMP is responsible for the enforcement of traffic laws, 1,483 fatal traffic accidents were investigated in which 1,825 persons were killed; 18,153 non-fatal accidents in which 28,979 persons were injured and 64,763 accidents where the damage to the vehicle involved exceeded \$100. A substantial increase is reflected in these figures over the previous fiscal year. The overall increase was 4,633 accidents (5.8 percent).

### **Doukhobor Conditions**

The situation has been relatively quiet and there were no depredations known or suspected as having been caused by Doukhobors or their sympathizers during the past year. The Freedomite Sect is still spread throughout British Columbia with no apparent central leadership. There have been no significant problems with inmates on parole and the majority are responding favorably to parole conditions.

The remaining prisoners in Mountain Prison at Agassiz are the hard-core inmates. They no longer cooperate with prison authorities. Some have tried to dictate their parole conditions, however they have declared their intention of serving out their sentences rather than be restricted to conditions set out by the National Parole Board.

They at first showed a keen interest in the sale of land in the Kootenay area and there was a good response to purchases. There is however, a radical element opposed to ownership of property and a suggestion that some who bought land will turn back their titles, refuse to make further payments or pay taxes and return to communal living.

On the whole the children have been attending school regularly. Truancy has virtually disappeared and more students are attending high school now than ever before.

A new Doukhobor society came into existence on Jan. 1, 1967 called "Statute of the Doukhobor Society of Canada." It is alleged to have been formed to unite all the Doukhobors in Canada. Through the years of Doukhobor prosperity both in Saskatchewan and British Columbia, they acquired a large sum of money which was held in trust at Regina. The money remains and it is rumored this particular society was formed specifically to obtain these funds.

While the conditions among the Doukhobors has improved, the problem is by no means solved. A favorable state of quiescence has existed for some time now, but the whole situation could change at any time.

### **Counterfeiting**

During the year 24,117 counterfeit notes, both Canadian and American, were passed in Canada. In the same period 48,084 were seized or recovered. The total dollar value of notes passed and seized amounted to \$753,699. A total of 197 persons were charged with counterfeiting offences.

As in past years most of the activities occurred in Ontario and Quebec. Specifically 90 percent of the notes passed and seized were in these two provinces, 50 percent in Ontario and 40 percent in Quebec. Worthy of note is the fact that for the first time Ontario surpassed Quebec in activity. All of the counterfeit notes circulated, with the exception of a few stray U.S. notes and several Canadian Centennial \$1 notes, were manufactured by counterfeiters in the Montreal area.



## Preventive Service Branch

Customs Act  
 Excise Act  
 Income Tax Act  
 Canada Shipping Act  
 Estate Tax Act  
 Canada Pension Plan Act

## Customs Act

Cigarette smuggling remained on a par with last year with 1,587 cartons placed under seizure. There has been no increase in the smuggling of this item by land; the majority of seizures were from crews of ocean-going vessels arriving at Canadian ports.

	1963 /64	1964 /65	1965 /66	1966 /67	1967 /68
Seizures.....	1,856	1,510	2,199	2,135	1,916
Cigarettes.....	2,217	1,504	3,568	1,477	1,587
Vehicles.....	724	573	852	779	714
Vessels.....	195	253	378	287	231

## Customs

[illegible]



The majority of seizures involved goods smuggled for personal use, the more popular items being electrical appliances, sporting equipment, firearms, clothing, cameras, radios and jewelry. The value for duty of the goods placed under seizure amounted to \$301,586.01.

In late 1967, a Hong Kong businessman acquired a quantity of sophisticated electronic equipment from a manufacturer in the United States and attempted to send it, addressed to himself, to Hong Kong via Toronto. The equipment was separated into two shipments, the front panels and other identifying data removed from each unit, and both arrived in Toronto a day apart. In attempting to arrange for the entry of the goods at Toronto, the businessman produced Customs invoices describing the goods as replacement parts for printing machine controls valued at \$300. Upon examination of the contents of the crates, it was obvious they contained ten electrical units which resembled radio receivers and transmitters, but positive identification was not possible without the front panels. Since it was apparent false invoices had been presented, the goods were placed under Customs Port Seizure at Toronto.

Several days later, a third shipment consigned to this individual arrived in Toronto, manifested as aluminum panels. Examination disclosed them to be the missing front panels and later assisted in identifying all the equipment under seizure.

Experts were able to say the units were microwave test equipment associated directly with phase or time measurement. It was also learned that phase measurement is particularly important in certain aerospace projects such as the development of automatic control devices and guidance and tracking systems. This equipment was far too sophisticated to have any mechanical application in the operation or control of printing presses.

The value of the ten units and face panels was appraised at \$11,460, however had units been obtained for the 54 front panels in the last shipment, these together with 39 units listed in the culprit's notebook would have amounted to approximately \$160,000.

The violator was convicted and, after serving a term of 60 days, returned to Hong Kong.

### **Excise Act**

Excise Act seizures for the year totalled 402 and of these 54 involved small amounts of spirits which were referred to provincial or municipal police.

Excise seizures continue mainly to cover illicit stills and the spirits produced by these operations or the wash required for distillation purposes. Of the 3,714 gallons of illicit spirits seized, 2,750 were produced in Quebec. In addition, 29,321 gallons of wash were seized and of this amount 13,515 came from Quebec and 13,647 from Manitoba.

During the year 134 complete stills and 47 part stills were seized. Of this number, 12 were of the commercial type each with an estimated daily production of between 75 and 250 gallons of over-proof spirits. If allowed to remain in production the estimated loss in Federal revenue would have been \$33,000 per day.

Persons involved in this field of illegal activity will go to great lengths and devise unique still sites in an effort to avoid detection.

On Jan. 10, 1968, RCMP seized a commercial-type still at St. Vital, Manitoba, situated in a building which appeared to be a commercial garage. The build-

ing was divided into three separate rooms. The first served as a garage while the latter two were used to store farm produce. On visual examination there was no indication of a still in the building, but during the search it was noticed that a freezer along the east wall of the garage was mounted on rollers. Moving this freezer out from the wall revealed a hole in the cement floor leading to an underground room housing the still.

This discovery was made even more difficult as the chimney pipe from the oil burner of the still and the "wash fumes" were drawn into the main chimney for the oil furnace which heated the building proper. This of course, accounted for the lack of odor.

The residue from the cooker was pumped out of the building by means of a sump pump through a hole in the wall approximately three feet underground and eventually fed to a nearby river. Three persons arrested at the site were convicted and fines totalling \$6,000 were imposed.

#### Summary of Seizures under the Excise Act

	1963/64	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67	1967/68
Seizures.....	758	672	513	450	402
Stills.....	280	238	187	207	134
Spirits (Gal.).....	8,040	7,286	5,814	6,014	3,714
Tobacco (Lb.).....	1,315	828	614	228	602

#### Excise

PROVINCE DIVISION	Nfld. "B"	P.E.I. "L"	N.S. "H"	N.B. "J"	P.Q. "C"	Ont. Que. "A"	Ont. "O"	Man. Ont. "D"	Sask. "F"	Alta. "K"	B.C. "E"	NWT "G"	Total
Vehicles.....	—	—	1	—	23	7	3	7	1	—	—	—	42
Beer and Wash...	—	43	86	—	13,515	109	226	13,647	1,030	—	665	—	29,321
Spirits.....	1	3	1	—	2,750	295	117	357	72	2	116	—	3,714
Stills, Complete..	—	2	8	1	21	6	30	23	9	—	34	—	134
Stills, Part.....	4	1	2	—	8	3	12	4	4	—	9	—	47
Tobacco.....	—	—	—	—	315	3	284	—	—	—	—	—	602
SEIZURES.....	5	3	13	1	109	25	67	46	23	1	55	—	348
Minor Cases (Petty Seizures)													54

NOTE: Liquids in Gallons  
Cigarettes in Cartons (200 per Carton)  
Tobacco in Pounds

### Canada Shipping Act

During the calendar year 1967, 54,129 pleasure craft licences were issued. This was an increase in excess of eight percent.

### Drug Enforcement

During the year drug enforcement continued to be an integral part of the crime picture. Where in previous years enforcement was carried out generally by established drug sections in Vancouver, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal, general detachment personnel across Canada were very much involved during the year. This was due to an almost phenomenal increase in the incidence of mari-



huana all across Canada. By the same token, where in the past the Force was concerned mainly with the addicting narcotic drugs, drug abuse spread to such other drugs as the barbiturates and amphetamines, LSD, and particularly marihuana.

### Narcotic Drugs

Although addiction and the traffic in heroin continues to be one of the more serious problems, it has been confined mainly to the city of Vancouver. Of 483 offences involving heroin, 369 were detected in Vancouver, 85 in Toronto and only 24 in Montreal. Offences relating to other opiate-like drugs present a slightly different picture. Of 84 offences prosecuted, only 16 were detected in Vancouver, 45 in Toronto and three in Montreal. This disparity merely indicates that illicit heroin was readily available in Vancouver and rarely in Toronto, thereby compelling the addicts to obtain drugs from legal sources generally by theft of doctors' bags, breaking and entering of drug stores and doctors' offices, and forging of prescriptions.

A review of statistics for the last five years indicates little change in the trend toward the abuse of addicting drugs. Persons arrested and charged continues to increase as indicated by the following table:

Fiscal Year	1963/64	—	479
	1964/65	—	406
	1965/66	—	539
	1966/67	—	545
	1967/68	—	567

Number of newly addicted persons:

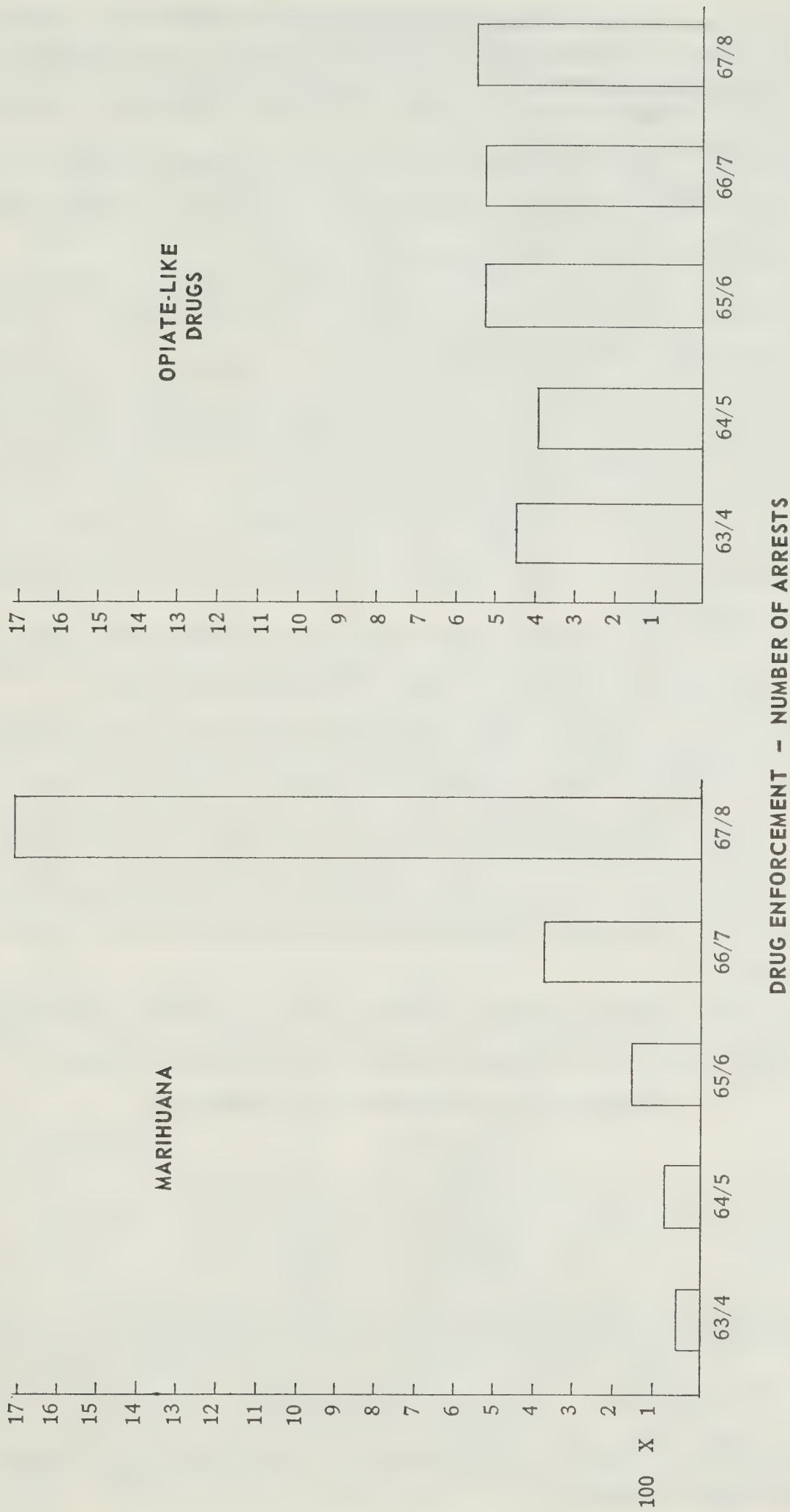
Fiscal Year	1962/63	—	30
	1963/64	—	56
	1964/65	—	70
	1965/66	—	197
	1966/67	—	203
	1967/68	—	256

The foregoing figures become even more significant when it is considered that practically all the new addicts were detected in Vancouver.

Statistics recently released by the Division of Narcotic Control, Department of National Health and Welfare, revealed that there were 3,335 persons known to be or to have been addicted. The number of addicts known to the police and the Division of Narcotic Control continues to grow, as reflected in the following statistics:

1957	—	2792
1958	—	2958
1959	—	3004
1960	—	2929
1961	—	3048
1962	—	3136
1963	—	2963
1964	—	2947
1965	—	3180
1966	—	3182
1967	—	3335





These figures include all persons known to be or to have been addicted and who have come to the attention of authorities within the ten previous years. Many are currently incarcerated for offences under the Narcotic Control Act or other criminal offences, consequently the active addict population is considerably lower than the statistics would indicate.

Heroin was readily available in Vancouver throughout the year. Because of a virtual monopoly enjoyed by one group of traffickers, the price remained high at \$15 per one-grain capsule. It is reliably known that the majority of the heroin on the Vancouver market originated in Mexico.

The supply of heroin in Toronto was limited and sporadic. Because of the scarcity, the price remained generally at \$20 per capsule. Toronto was supplied by sources in Buffalo, New York and Montreal.

Montreal did not present a serious addiction problem, but was prominent as a source of heroin for the Canadian market and as an in-transit distribution centre for heroin being smuggled from France to the United States. Through Interpol, and more specifically through the cooperation of French and United States officials, several large seizures of pure heroin were made at Dorval Airport.

On May 28, 1967, Josephine Noelle Kontoudenas and Marius Francois Frontieri were found in possession of six kilograms of heroin wrapped around their waists. Both entered a plea of guilty and are presently serving the minimum seven-year prison term.

On Oct. 26, 1967, Michel Bernard and his wife Yvonne Marie Louise, were arrested when found in possession of 16 kilograms of heroin in false bottoms of two suitcases. Bernard is presently serving a seven-year prison term.

On Dec. 12-13, 1967, six persons residing in Buenos Aires, Argentina, but whose citizenship was Italian, were arrested in Montreal when found in possession of various amounts of heroin totalling 36 kilograms. Each was arrested as he alighted from a flight originating in France and each carried the drug in a false bottom suitcase or around the waist. The six have now been convicted and are serving terms from five to ten years. Investigations revealed these importations were not isolated but were in fact connected with each other and that several of the suspects had successfully eluded customs officials on previous occasions.

### **Marihuana**

Marihuana, although not an addicting drug, is probably abused more in Canada than any other drug. The increased marihuana problem is evidenced by the number of persons charged as shown in the following table:

#### *Persons Charged under NCA—Marihuana*

1962/63	—	20
1963/64	—	56
1964/65	—	78
1965/66	—	162
1966/67	—	398
1967/68	—	1678

Marihuana is generally imported into Canada from Mexico by way of the United States. Police encountered hashish, a more concentrated form of marihuana, very frequently during the year. This drug has been imported from Pakistan, Lebanon and to some extent the United States. Smuggling by organized criminal groups was manifest in only a few rare instances, otherwise the importers have been tourists or students whose presence is frequently found in the so-called "hippy" element.

**Summary of Prosecutions and N.C.A. & F. & D. Act**  
(April 1/67 to April 1/68)

Div.	NARCOTIC CONTROL ACT									FOOD & DRUGS ACT					Grand Total
	3(1)	4(1)	4(2)	5	6	Regs	Consp	Forg	Total	32(1)	32(2)	Sale	Forg.	Total	
	HEROIN									SCHEDULE G					
A	10		4	9			1		24	1	1				2
C	2								2	1	1				2
D	334	17	15				3		369	9	1				10
E															
F	3								3	7					7
K	70	5	7				3		85	6	7				13
O															
Sub Total	419	22	26	9			7		483	24	10				34
	OTHER OPIATE LIKE DRUGS									L. S. D.					
A						1			1			1			1
C								3	3			6			6
D	6								6						
E	3	3	1			8		1	16			10			10
F												13			13
K	10							2	12						
O	35	2	8						45			10			10
J								1	1						
Sub Total	54	5	9			9		7	84			40			40
Total Opiate									567						
	MARIHUANA									SCHEDULE "F"					
A	55	10	17						82						
C	117	13	39	2	1		2		174						
D	54	5	7						66						
E	466	72	32	2	4				576			1	1		2
F	26	4	3						33						
K	115	3	13						131						
O	460	76	68						604						
J	4								4						
H	6								6						
G	2								2						
Sub Total	1,305	183	179	4	5		2		1,678						2
Grand Total	1,778	210	214	13	5	9	9	7	2,245						76

### Hallucinogenic Drugs

The Force's experience with hallucinogenic drugs is restricted almost exclusively to Lysergic Acid Diethylamide. This drug is generally found in function with marihuana. Enforcement has been limited by the lack of appropriate legislation. LSD is now considered to be a most dangerous drug, but in spite of this, its use and illicit traffic appears to be on the increase. During the year, 40 persons were charged with selling LSD. An additional 88 cases were investigated in which LSD was seized but prosecution was not possible.

### Controlled Drugs

Schedule "G" Drugs (controlled drugs) did not pose a serious problem during 1967. Only 34 persons were charged under Part III of the Food and



Drugs Act, and most of these were the result of undercover investigations conducted by the Force. There is continuing evidence that the marihuana and LSD abusers are turning to the stimulating amphetamine-type drugs, particularly methedrine.

Total enforcement relating to narcotic, controlled, hallucinogenic and Schedule "F" Drugs is illustrated in the chart on page 000. Total narcotic prosecutions more than doubled over the previous year.

Narcotic Drug Seizures

1967-1968

DRUG	KILOS	OUNCES	GRAMS	CAPSULES	PILLS	DOSAGE UNITS				
Opium.....	52	13½		2160	215	285				
Heroin.....							2½			
Morphine.....										
Codeine.....		21		158	1470					
Dilaudid.....						10				
Methadone.....								2		
Demerol.....		59								
Cocaine.....				15						
Alvodine.....					12					
Leritine.....										
Pantapon.....										
Percadon.....										
MARIHUANA	53½ kilos	69 pounds	1238 ounces			1320 cigarettes	2615 grams			
HASHISH	155 pieces*	1 pound	45 ounces							

\*Approximately half a cubic centimeter

IMMIGRATION

Immigration and Passport Sections of the Force are located in most major cities in Canada and are responsible for investigating violations of the Immigration Act, Citizenship Act and applicable sections of the Criminal Code pertaining to fraudulent passports. In addition, assistance is rendered to the Canada Immigration Division, Enforcement and Intelligence Sections to accumulate evidence upon which to obtain an Order of Deportation against criminally undesirable immigrants.

Immigration and Passport Sections prosecuted 375 persons under the Immigration Act, 20 under the Criminal Code and one under the Citizenship Act during the fiscal year. Convictions were registered in 92.3 percent of these cases. The volume of work increased over the previous fiscal year by 9.7 percent.

In the four-year period prior to 1966 there was an 85 percent increase in the rate of desertion in Canada by alien seamen, reaching a total of 967 deserters in 1966. In the year under review, in cooperation with the Department of Manpower and Immigration a more rigid enforcement program was commenced, including notification to all Canadian police authorities of all new ship deserters. It is felt that as a result of this action, at least to some extent, the 1967-1968 ship desertion rate fell to 534, which is less than the rate reported in 1962.

## **Fraud and Bankruptcy**

On Nov. 14, 1967 the RCMP took a significant step forward to combat "white collar" crime, with nine Commercial Fraud Sections located across Canada becoming operational. Commercial Fraud Sections in Montreal and Toronto were the result of a union between existing Bankruptcy Sections and Securities Fraud Investigational units. Elsewhere Commercial Fraud Sections evolved from Securities Fraud and general Criminal Investigation Units.

In July 1966 the RCMP assumed responsibility, on behalf of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy, for the investigation of fraudulent bankruptcies. During the year the Force also assumed responsibility relating to stock market manipulations and unlawful activities in the sale and distribution of securities, the latter being the result of the Federal-Provincial Conference on Financial Disclosures and Securities Regulations.

The Commercial Fraud Sections are staffed with personnel who have extensive experience in criminal investigation, have received specialized training, have university degrees in related disciplines, or a combination of these qualifications.

The objective of the enforcement program generally is to restore and maintain public confidence in business and financial institutions by reducing creditor and investor risks to that of management or economic considerations through the elimination of fraudulent practices in this field.

## **Interpol**

Since the inception of the C.I.B.-Interpol Section as an integral part of the Criminal Investigation Branch of the Force, there has been a significant growth in Interpol liaison, not only on behalf of the Force, but for many police forces in Canada. During the period 1962-67 inclusive, the work associated with Interpol in Canada rose by 515 percent.

Approximately three new nations have joined Interpol annually in past years, resulting in the fact that this organization is second only to the United Nations in size of international membership. The increase, which will undoubtedly continue as more nations become independent throughout the world, suggests that the work connected with Interpol will continue to increase. It is of interest to note that as Canada celebrated its 100th birthday in 1967, Interpol welcomed the 100th country into the organization.

During 1967 the facilities of Interpol were made available to assist all countries connected with Canada's birthday celebrations and with Expo 67. Literally hundreds of circulars on travelling criminals were prepared and released. Data was obtained on persons of foreign nationality likely to embarrass or cause harm to state visitors. An extensive book on pickpockets was prepared by the Force on the strength of Interpol information and released to all other major police forces. In addition the services of Interpol were again used to check on the possibility of foreign prostitutes, either independently or in organized groups, visiting Canada during Centennial celebrations.

Through the cooperation of Interpol the Force traced a very elusive international criminal through Europe, Asia and to Japan, where he was eventually arrested with a stolen Canadian passport. The year also saw the discovery and



investigation of one of the largest gold trafficking groups, operating out of Vancouver. This particular operation, aimed at Japan, resulted in the seizure of over \$1,500,000 in pure gold.

Police Service Dogs

During the past year the Police Service Dog Section answered 1,427 calls for assistance, of which 340 were successful in that they made a substantial contribution to the investigation concerned.

While demand from investigation units on the Police Service Dog Section remained fairly constant, the overall number of cases in which Police Service Dogs were used declined from the previous year (265 cases), due mainly to the loss of five field dogs which had to be disposed of due to health or age.

Summary of P.S.D. Service

	Total Cases	Contributing to Successful Investigation
Tracking Criminals.....	527	139
Lost and missing persons.....	282	45
Searching for articles.....	338	114
Excise and liquor.....	169	14
Others.....	111	28
	1,427	340

Traffic

The average strength of full-time traffic personnel was 728 for the year, a considerable increase over the average strength of 671 recorded for 1966-67. Radar operations accounted for 28 percent of 231,273 prosecutions recorded, an increase of 19 percent.

There were 183 highway patrols in operation throughout Canada at the end of the fiscal year. There were 375 cars employed on full time traffic duties, a 13 percent increase.

The breathalyzer program continued to expand during this year, and 75 sets were in operation at various points across Canada.

Number of Breathalyzer sets in use by the Force:

- “E” Division—32
- “F” Division—19
- “H” Division— 4
- “J” Division— 7
- “K” Division—12
- “L” Division— 1

Seventy-two radar units were used for traffic law enforcement during the year, an increase of 21 over the last fiscal year. These figures do not include the 39 municipally owned radar sets operated by RCMP in towns and villages policed under contract.



PROVINCE	FATAL		NON-FATAL (INJURY)		DAMAGE OVER \$100		TOTAL ACCIDENTS	
	1966/67	1967/68	1966/67	1967/68	1966/67	1967/68	1966/67	1967/68
British Columbia.....	378	384	6,425	6,327	21,243	23,974	28,046	30,695
Alberta.....	221	266	2,680	2,992	9,265	10,254	12,166	13,512
Saskatchewan.....	197	216	2,626	2,702	10,012	10,210	12,835	13,128
Manitoba.....	119	133	1,321	1,399	3,805	4,273	5,245	5,805
Ontario.....			119	119	203	331	322	450
Quebec.....		1	30	37	182	273	212	311
New Brunswick.....	175	176	1,686	1,638	3,850	3,885	5,711	5,699
Nova Scotia.....	176	186	930	1,148	5,878	5,740	6,984	7,074
Prince Edward Island.....	27	24	354	386	916	918	1,297	1,328
Newfoundland.....	84	74	1,380	1,197	4,682	4,219	6,146	5,490
N.W.T. & Y.T.....	11	13	192	208	599	686	802	907
TOTAL.....	1,388	1,483	17,743	18,153	60,635	64,763	79,766	84,399

### “EXPO 1967”

During 1967 Canada was host to over 60 important visitors, either Royalty or Heads of State, representing many nations of the world. The Hon. Lionel Chevrier was appointed by the Federal Government as Commissioner General for State Visits and Lt.-Gen. H. D. Graham appointed Coordinator of Royal visits. A Secretariat was established at RCMP Headquarters to provide effective liaison with the Commissioner General's office and to function as the planning and coordinating body responsible for the security necessary to insure a safe and uninterrupted visit to Canada of its official guests. As many of the guests visited other parts of Canada as well as the site of Expo 67 and Ottawa, it was necessary to coordinate planning and operations with other provincial police forces as well as municipal forces on such matters as crowd and traffic control.

The many long and often arduous hours spent by members of the Force and provincial and municipal police forces in connection with these visits were rewarded in that not one significant incident occurred causing embarrassment or interruption to the State Visitors. In large measure this was due to the atmosphere of harmony that existed at all levels of operations and the excellent spirit of cooperation between all police forces involved.

In addition to its responsibility for the security of State visitors, the RCMP also assumed security responsibility in connection with the Confederation Train and Caravans, the Canadian Government Pavilion at Expo 67, as well as offshore marine patrols at Expo 67 site.

## **NATIONAL POLICE SERVICES**

### **Identification Branch**

The services of the Identification Branch of the Force are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to all police departments and penal institutions across Canada. There are 14 sections located at Headquarters, Ottawa. Field Identification Sections now total 45 and two new units will be established in the near future at Thompson, Manitoba, and Yellowknife, N.W.T. There are six field Crime Index Sections from Vancouver to Halifax.

#### **N.P.S. Information Centre**

The National Police Service Information Centre has been operating on a 24-hour basis since Apr. 1, 1967. The Centre is composed of the Wanted Persons Unit, Stolen Motor Vehicle Unit and the Urgent Request Unit. It is also the Communications centre for the Branch with telex and wirephoto services available. On Nov. 1, 1967 the Centre was connected with the F.B.I. National Criminal Information Centre in Washington, D.C. which has provided rapid access to F.B.I. files dealing with wanted persons, stolen vehicles, stolen property and firearms.

Typical of the assistance rendered and the speed at which suspected stolen motor vehicles can be checked are the following:

At 2.40 p.m. Feb. 17, 1968 a telex message was received from Vancouver requesting a check on a 1967 Cadillac bearing a California registration. At 2.52 p.m. this information was fed through the Stolen Motor Vehicle Index at Ottawa to the National Police Information Centre in Washington and within 12 minutes Vancouver had been advised that the Cadillac had been stolen from Los Angeles, California. The Vancouver Police were requested to contact Los Angeles authorities direct to confirm the vehicle was still outstanding.

At 3 p.m. Nov. 22, 1967 a telex message was received from the Ontario Provincial Police, Toronto, requesting a check on a 1967 Pennsylvania registration. The Computerized Motor Vehicle Index at the National Criminal Information Centre in Washington was searched from Ottawa and at 3.08 p.m. the vehicle was identified and the Ontario Provincial Police notified that the 1963 Cadillac convertible was registered to a resident of Kensington, Pennsylvania and had been reported stolen by the Pennsylvania State Police on November 21. It eventually transpired that the two occupants of this suspected vehicle were two juvenile escapees from Kensington and they were subsequently returned to the United States along with the stolen motor vehicle.

#### **Crime Index Section**

The Crime Index Section of the Identification Branch is the national registry of crimes and of criminals who engage in the more serious types of crime. It maintains an index system of the "methods" of criminals as well as detailed physical descriptions.



Typical of the value of such an index is the case of Gerald Adelard Jones. Shortly before his penitentiary sentence expired in June 1967, Jones was included under the major frauds category. Within a week after his release he travelled to a city in western Canada and using the name Don Smith, and outlined a proposal to members of a development board and city officials to construct a million-dollar luxury apartment building. He played the role of the big builder to the hilt, depositing a large cheque drawn on a Milwaukee bank in the Security Trust Company, and then promptly went about spending large sums of money. The cheque reached Milwaukee sooner than he had likely anticipated and he made a hurried departure from the city in a car borrowed from the manager of the Trust Company. In the meantime, Smith was identified from the Criminal Identification Card in the Crime Index Section and it was not long until he was arrested and returned to the city to face charges. He entered pleas of guilty not only to the particular charge for which he was arrested but also to several similar charges from other cities and was sentenced to five years in penitentiary.

### **Training Section**

Fifty-four members of various police forces in Canada and the U.S.A. completed field identification courses.

### **Fingerprint Section**

Among the many fingerprint identifications made by the Fingerprint Section the following is considered outstanding:

A xerox copy of fingerprints from an unidentified body was received from the Ontario Provincial Police, Toronto, dated Aug. 11, 1967.

The submitted fingerprints were classified by the senior technician. In view of the poor reproduction probably due to deteriorating skin structure, the most probable classification was arrived at. An experienced technician was given the responsibility of searching the fingerprints of the unknown individual. After a lengthy search the identification was made. The senior technician indicated that this identification was one of the most outstanding he has witnessed in the bureau and this could only be achieved through experience, knowledge, patience and determination.

### **Crime Detection Laboratories**

The RCMP now operate five Crime Detection Laboratories situated at the following points: Sackville, New Brunswick; Ottawa, Ontario; Regina, Saskatchewan; Edmonton, Alberta and Vancouver, British Columbia. The laboratory at Edmonton became operational early in 1968.

The expanding use of breathalyzers has made a considerable amount of training necessary. Seven breathalyzer training courses, two in Regina, four in Vancouver and one in Moncton were conducted by Laboratory personnel. In addition, two refresher courses and 13 demonstrations were provided for the benefit of police officers, court officials, lawyers and medical doctors.

A number of technical and scientific papers were presented or published during the year. Among the more important of these were "Crime and Fibres," "The Role of an Examiner of Questioned Documents in the Investigation of an Aircraft Disaster," "Atomic Absorption Analysis," "Serology in Crime Laboratories," "Forsenic Science Photography" and "Organic Protective Coatings."



The volume of Laboratory reports submitted showed an increase of 2,153 (22 percent). The number of reports from the Vancouver Laboratory decreased slightly from the previous year. The number of reports from the Regina Laboratory increased 11.1 percent while those from the Ottawa and Sackville Laboratories increased 33.8 percent and 32.8 percent respectively.

The volume of examinations conducted increased from 10,599 to 12,810—an increase of 20.8 percent. Blood alcohol examinations decreased from 1,309 to 931, while counterfeit examinations increased from 4,944 to 6,958 and handwriting examinations increased from 1,003 to 1,234.

#### Statistical Data—Identification Branch

	1966/67	1967/68
<b>CRIME INDEX SECTION</b>		
Criminal Cases Reported.....	3,717	4,768
Confirmed Identifications.....	816	732
Information Indexed .....	16,247	14,075
<b>INTERPOL UNIT</b>		
Assistance to Foreign Countries.....	1,597	3,066
Identifications.....	132	178
Foreign Exchange of Fingerprints.....	3,264	3,952
Identifications.....	1,820	983
<b>INFORMATION CENTRE</b>		
<i>Stolen Motor Vehicle File:</i>		
Total Vehicles Reported Stolen.....		15,614
Total Vehicles Reported Recovered.....		12,985
Licence Plates Reported Missing.....		6,866
Serial Plates Reported Missing.....		1,425
Counterfeit Suspects' Vehicles.....		71
Enquiries Received: Canadian Authorities.....		1,771
Foreign Authorities.....		36
Identifications: Canadian Vehicles.....		92
Foreign Vehicles.....		41
<i>Wanted Persons:</i>		
Reported.....	3,850	4,407
Located.....	3,065	3,228
<i>Request Unit:</i>		
Requests Processed (Records, Photos, F.Prints).....		2,813
Criminal Records Forwarded.....		1,773
<b>CRIMINAL RECORDS SECTION</b>		
<i>Identification Unit:</i>		
Criminal Records Forwarded.....	414,306	387,965
<i>Civil Security Unit:</i>		
Civil Fingerprints Processed.....	129,287	142,387
<i>Request Unit:</i>		
Requests Processed (Records, Prints & Photos).....	35,041	43,110
Criminal Records Forwarded.....	20,456	23,055
<b>FINGERPRINT SECTION</b>		
Criminal Fingerprints Received.....	161,105	170,417
Criminal Fingerprints Identified.....	108,589	114,505
Non-Criminal Fingerprints Received.....	129,500	142,391
Non-Criminal Fingerprints Identified.....	11,258	14,882
New Criminal "Master" Fingerprints filed.....	47,945	52,669
<i>Criminal Name Index:</i>		
Total Searches (Fingerprint & Request).....	351,541	393,639
Name Index Cards Filed.....	155,876	163,688

## Statistical Data—Identification Branch

	1966/67	1967/68
<b>FIREARM REGISTRATION</b>		
Active Firearm Records.....	513,176	530,567
First Registration.....	16,473	17,391
Re-Registration.....	18,813	20,986
Cancelled Registrations.....	892	1,088
Suggested Identifications.....	1,412	2,039
<b>FRAUDULENT CHEQUE SECTION</b>		
Total Exhibits Received (Value—\$1,277,563.37).....	15,383	14,070
Received for Identification.....	8,226	7,471
Identified.....	4,627	4,536
Received for Indexing.....	7,285	5,840
Questioned and Anonymous Writings Received.....	49	74
<b>RCMP GAZETTE</b>		
Monthly Gazette Circulation.....	1,806	1,859
Weekly Index card circulation—English.....		1,209
—French.....		142
Color Coded Cards—English.....		788
—French.....		80
Total Cards distributed.....	3,402,725	3,797,808
French language subscriptions.....	47	142
<b>PAROLE SECTION</b>		
Paroled.....	2,417	2,910
Total on Parole.....	4,274	5,262
Sentences Completed on Parole.....	1,610	2,009
Revocation.....	153	195
Forfeitures.....	159	247
<b>PHOTOGRAPHIC</b>		
Black & White.....		
Xerox, Diazo.....	517,480	843,835
Negatives, Copy /line half tone.....	19,258	19,909
Contact Prints.....	52,202	53,124
Enlargements.....	98,357	96,856
<i>Color Photos</i>		
Sheet and Roll Film Processed .....	1,831	1,765
Ektacolor Prints.....	6,056	10,069
Slides Duplicated.....	100	800
<i>Motion Picture</i>		
Film Footage.....	4,685	15,400
Edited Film Footage.....	6,000	9,200
<b>REGISTRY</b>		
Active Criminal Record File.....	894,726	940,482
New Files Opened... ..	47,945	52,669
Index Cards Typed.....	155,726	163,609
Files Drawn.....	429,177	534,655
Incoming mail.....	622,803	735,540
Outgoing mail.....	751,814	888,116
<b>SINGLE FINGERPRINT</b>		
Fingerprints Filed in Collection.....	68,018	78,832
Impressions Identified.....	272	299
Persons Identified (Criminal).....	96	121
<b>SCENES OF CRIME</b>		
Fingerprint Examination—Cases at scene.....	55	62
—Cases at office.....	130	205
Criminal Impressions Identified.....	27	23
Non-Criminal Impressions Identified.....	43	43



Laboratory Reports

ISSUING LABORATORY	1967 /68	1966 /67
Vancouver.....	1,790	2,010
Regina.....	1,269	1,142
Ottawa.....	8,025	5,994
Sackville.....	812	611
Edmonton.....	14	—
Total Reports.....	11,910	9,757

DEPARTMENT OF ORIGIN	1967 /68	1966 /67
RCMP.....	5,135	4,657
Federal Departments.....	551	390
Provincial Departments.....	238	178
Municipal Police & Others.....	5,986	4,532
Total Reports.....	11,910	9,757

GEOGRAPHICAL SOURCE	1967 /68	1966 /67
Yukon Territories.....	84	53
North West Territories.....	74	50
Newfoundland.....	125	107
Prince Edward Island.....	42	25
Nova Scotia.....	281	239
New Brunswick.....	540	348
Quebec.....	1,185	819
Ontario.....	6,072	4,687
Manitoba.....	414	250
Saskatchewan.....	643	539
Alberta.....	498	332
British Columbia.....	1,942	2,292
Outside Canada.....	10	16
Total Reports.....	11,910	9,757

Laboratory Examinations

CODE NO.	TYPE OF EXAMINATIONS	1967 /68		1966 /67	
		Exam	Court	Exam	Court
23	Animal Blood, meat, hair identification.....	59	2	62	14
24	Arson and fire debris examination.....	64	5	55	7
25	Ballistics and range calculations.....	26	16	27	21
26	Blood (ethyl) alcohol analysis.....	931	137	1,309	177
27	Blood (human) identification and grouping....	267	140	240	157
28	Blood Analysis for drugs, chemicals and gases.....	63	7	86	12
29	Breathalyzer cases.....	3	387	3	128
30	Bullet and cartridge case examination.....	192	90	170	100
31	Carbon monoxide detection in blood.....	29	2	40	3
32	Charred documents decipherment.....	9	—	3	—
33	Cloth and fibre examination.....	137	53	113	38
34	Cosmetics analysis.....	3	2	2	1
35	Counterfeit and currency examination.....	6,958	236	4,944	148
36	Dog and animal poisoning.....	18	—	16	—
37	Drug and other chemicals formulation.....	86	1	34	7



## Laboratory Examinations (Continued)

CODE No.	TYPE OF EXAMINATIONS	1967/68		1966/67	
		Exam	Court	Exam	Court
38	Erasures and alterations to documents.....	14	7	32	5
39	Firearms—mechanical condition, etc.....	46	34	32	42
40	Gasoline and oil—content and additives.....	20	—	26	3
41	Glass analysis.....	25	16	19	15
42	Hair (human) examination and comparison..	162	66	126	43
43	Headlight lens and filament examination.....	21	4	25	7
44	Human substance ident. by anti-sera methods	33	26	52	16
45	Handwriting and handprinting examinations	1,234	108	1,003	105
46	Ink examination and comparison.....	20	5	16	7
47	Liquors, brew, mash examinations.....	35	2	39	3
48	Matches, paper match folders examination....	4	2	2	3
49	Metal analysis and comparison.....	12	5	14	6
50	Mineral and geological specimen analysis.....	4	—	4	—
51	Paint analysis and comparison.....	254	98	233	82
52	Paper, writing instruments, etc.....	26	7	9	8
53	Petroleum products analysis and comparison	17	5	23	6
54	Physical matching and comparison.....	117	72	142	86
55	Plant and botanical examination.....	16	—	4	—
56	Propellant powder residue.....	82	37	42	30
57	Safes and vaults—ballast etc.....	21	13	25	15
58	Seminal stains and spermatozoa.....	231	115	201	98
59	Serial number restoration.....	35	4	27	6
60	Shotgun, shells and shot.....	16	12	10	7
61	Soil analysis and comparison.....	20	5	13	3
62	Speed calculations of vehicle.....	—	1	—	—
63	Stain analysis (shoe polish, etc.).....	20	5	13	5
64	Tampered mail examinations.....	31	2	7	1
65	Time estimation of weapon firing.....	10	7	4	4
66	Tire examination for blowout tampering.....	2	1	4	—
67	Tool mark examination and comparison.....	129	48	126	50
68	Toxicological exam.—post mortem exhibits..	120	11	88	17
69	Toxicological exam.—foods, feeds, etc.....	24	1	8	2
70	Typewriting examinations and comparisons..	74	13	53	17
71	Objects, liquids, gases, etc. for exam.....	53	11	35	16
72	Firearms examination—unsolved cases.....	457	1	619	—
73	Urine (ethyl) alcohol analysis.....	196	22	144	31
74	Urine Analysis—other substances.....	13	5	14	3
75	Weapon—probable type examination.....	45	6	23	6
76	Wood and wood products identification.....	4	1	3	1
77	Wounds and weapon damage examination....	18	14	16	11
78	Impressions—comparison and matching.....	7	1	7	3
79	Printing, graphic arts, stamp impressions.....	18	3	13	12
80	Concrete, cement, and building products exam.....	4	3	12	8
81	Foreign matter on exhibits—search and ident.	48	20	33	12
82	Cheque protector impressions.....	59	2	15	21
83	Security equipment examinations.....	109	4	91	—
84	Visible, indented, and obliterated markings..	33	16	35	7
85	Cryptographic analysis (cipher).....	1	—	3	—
86	X-ray inspection of parcels, etc.....	12	—	—	—
87	Explosives examination.....	5	1	3	1
88	Mechanical, electrical, explosive devices.....	2	—	7	2
TOTAL EXAMINATIONS.....		12,810		10,599	
TOTAL COURT ATTENDANCES—(BY EXAMINA- TION).....			1,917		1,639

## Man Days—Absent from Laboratory

	Vancouver	Regina	Ottawa	Sask-ton	Edmon-ville	Total
Court and other Hearings.....	659	738	474	295½	29½	2,196
Other Duties.....	219	213	336	145	—	913
TOTAL.....	878	951	810	440½	29½	3,109
1966/67 TOTAL.....	650	993	590	424	—	2,657

## Man-Miles Travelled

	Vancouver	Regina	Ottawa	Sack-ville	Edmon- ton	Total
Air.....	195,011	286,495	117,905	32,943	2,200	634,554
Train.....	3,945	4,778	17,354	8,385	—	34,462
Road.....	41,647	54,180	105,454	60,032	9,010	270,323
Boat.....	3,162	—	—	192	—	3,354
TOTAL.....	243,765	345,453	240,713	101,552	11,210	942,693
TOTAL 1966/67.....	202,968	343,546	165,054	107,474	—	819,042

## Photographic Work

Negatives Processed.....	9,786
Enlargements.....	5,701
Prints.....	29,320
Photostats.....	745
Dry Mounts.....	2,505
Projection Slides.....	1,017
Laminations.....	1,388
TOTAL NO. OF PIECES.....	50,462
1966/67 TOTAL.....	48,300

## Security Equipment Section

	1967/68	1966/67
Service Calls.....	1,857	1,216
Time Spent on Service Calls.....	2,821 hrs	2,478 hrs
Keys Cut.....	1,784	1,230
Lockouts Attended.....	570	321
Combination Changes Made.....	5,907	3,303
Lock Replacements and or Re-Keyings.....	639	418
Equipment Overhauls.....	334	251
Equipment Modifications.....	199	107
Miscellaneous Service Action.....	458	166
Security Surveys.....	96	78
Government Contract Equipment Inspection (Local and Non-Local).....	118	139

## OTHER DUTIES AND SERVICES

### Telecommunications

The Telex Teleprinter system continues to provide rapid, reliable and economical intercommunication between Sub-Divisions, Divisions, and Headquarters of the Force, as well as with other police forces. During the year ten new installations were made at detachments, one unit was re-allocated from Selkirk to Thompson Detachment in Manitoba to meet operational requirements, and one unit was removed from service. The Force's Telex system now consist of 74 stations at the following locations:

Banff	Kamloops	Red Deer
Brandon	Lethbridge	Regina (2)
Burnaby	Lloydminster	Revelstoke
Corner Brook	London	Saskatoon
Cranbrook	Malton	Surrey
Calgary	Medicine Hat	Swift Current
Charlottetown	Moncton	St. John's
Chilliwack	Montreal	St. Paul
Dauphin	Nanaimo	Sydney
Dawson Creek	Nelson	Thompson
Dorval	New Westminster	Toronto (2)
Drumheller	Niagara Falls	Trail
Edmonton	North Bay	Truro
Fredericton	North Battleford	Vancouver (3)
Fort Churchill	Ottawa	Vancouver Airport
Fort Nelson	Peace River	Vegreville
Fort Smith	Penhold	Victoria
Fort William	Penticton	Whitehorse
Grand Forks	Portage la Prairie	Windsor
Grande Prairie	Prince Albert	Winnipeg (2)
Halifax	Prince George	Yorkton
Hamilton Hope	Prince Rupert	Wetaskiwin
Inuvik	Quebec	

During the year, the total Telex traffic handled by RCMP stations across Canada averaged 56,922 messages per month, a 38 percent increase over the previous fiscal year.

Under the program for expanding telecommunications facilities as an aid to combat organized crime across Canada, the modern and highly sophisticated wire-photo service was upgraded by the installation of two additional stations—at Fredericton and Halifax. Presently this network consists of nine stations situated at the following points:

Edmonton	Ottawa
Fredericton	Regina
Halifax	Toronto
Montreal	Vancouver
	Winnipeg

The total wire transmissions and photographic reproductions handled over the network was 1,763, an average of 147 per month.



In 1967 a three-year program was initiated to convert all existing FM radio equipment in "H" Division. The particular phase undertaken during 1967-68 included the replacement of all existing fixed, mobile and portable FM equipment in Halifax, Truro and Sydney Sub-Divisions, also the installation of 14 repeater stations through the entire province.

A pilot communications system was installed in northern Manitoba during 1967 utilizing high frequency single sideband equipment for both detachment fixed stations and mobile applications. Preliminary results of this project were encouraging, with direct mobile-to-detachment communications obtained over distances in excess of 70 miles. Systems such as this do not have the reliability or quality of VHF/FM communications, however in certain remote areas the adaptability of FM equipment to meet such specific operational requirements over long distances is economically unfeasible.

In keeping with the increasing operational requirement to provide men employed on foot patrol with a means of communication at all times with their respective offices or a mobile in the area, an experimental program was initiated to provide personal radio equipment for these men. Four units were supplied to Burnaby Detachment, two to Campbellton City Detachment, seven to "A" Division Protective Sub-Division and to all Police Service Dog sections throughout the Force.

As of Apr. 1, 1968, radio systems throughout the Force consisted of 2,184 radio-equipped transports, 744 radio-equipped detachments, division headquarters, sub-division headquarters and repeaters, and 383 hand-carried portable or miniature units. The distribution division is as follows:

Division	Radio-Equipped Dets., S-D HQS, HQS and Repeaters	Radio-Equipped Transports	Hand-Carried Portables and Miniatures
"A".....	15	76	17
"B".....	41	108	10
"C".....	28	136	72
"D".....	76	199	21
"E".....	166	511	66
"F".....	130	325	26
"G".....	32	29	4
"H".....	59	162	20
"J".....	56	132	18
"K".....	117	357	46
"L".....	6	29	3
"O".....	15	91	30
"HQ".....	3	26	35
"Air".....	0	2	15
"Depot".....	0	1	0

### Air Division

The operational standards, financial services and supply, control of personnel, engineering requirements and administration of "Air" Division is the direct responsibility of Division headquarters located in Ottawa. The two sub-divisions, one in Ottawa, the other in Edmonton, assume the responsibility for operation, supervision, maintenance standards and crew training.

Generally speaking the aircraft used are of the utility bush type which can be employed effectively in a wide variety of roles. This versatility, coupled with the

fact they are adequately equipped with facilities permitting direct communication between them and RCMP ground units, make them a useful tool in pursuing police functions.

During the year the aircraft were in operation 11,038 hours in the 3,077 days flown, and covered 1,206,990 patrol miles. Sixty percent was in connection with Federal, provincial contract, or National Police Service functions. The balance was flown as an assistance to the administrative or support functions. The year was accident free.

### Marine Division

During the fiscal year 1967-68 "Marine" Division had an establishment of 254 Officers, NCOs, Constables, Marine Constables and Civil Servants. One hundred and ninety-seven members of this establishment operated 44 vessels in three sub-divisions. Eight of the vessels were attached to Marine security at Expo 67 at Montreal with the largest, RCMPS *Wood* (178 feet) serving as a mother ship.

The three sub-divisions are Marine Sub-Division, Halifax, which covers the four Maritime provinces, Marine Sub-Division, Great Lakes area, which covers all Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence Seaway to the Saguenay River, and Marine Sub-Division, Esquimalt, which covers the province of British Columbia.

RCMPS *Wood* was stationed at Montreal for duties at Expo 67 from April 24 to November 2. Constant 24-hour patrols were maintained throughout the entire period. Four persons were saved from drowning and one attempted suicide was taken from the water. Ten passengers were rescued from a Hovercraft which had collided with Concordia Bridge. Two thousand three hundred and thirty-five pleasure craft were inspected and 15 bodies were recovered from Montreal Harbor.

The second largest vessel, M/L *Fort Steele*, in addition to regular enforcement duties, provided marine security for H.M.Y. *Britannia* from June 27 to July 7, while H.M. Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip were on board during their visit to Expo and the St. Lawrence Seaway to Kingston, Ont. This was the first occasion that H.M.Y. *Britannia* carrying the Queen, was escorted entirely by RCMP vessels.

In the Great Lakes Area, the Force operated 20 vessels, seven of which were attached to Expo 67 duties at Montreal. These are "detachment class" vessels and range from 25 to 50 feet in length. Six of the vessels were involved on escort duties for H.M.Y. *Britannia*. The patrol vessel at Toronto, P/B *Shaunavon*, assisted in security for the visit of King Constantine of Greece and Queen Anne-Marie in August.

The sub-division on the west coast operates 15 vessels, the largest being M/L *Victoria*, 92 feet. An interesting case occurred in August when two persons under the influence of liquor struck a visiting American sailboat and caused considerable damage. A "Marine" Division man obtained a small piece of wood from the side of the damaged yacht and was able to establish to the satisfaction of the court that it was a fragment from a small hole in the side of the skiff operated by the two men. The owner, who was in charge of the skiff at the time, was convicted, fined, ordered to make restitution and suspended from operating a boat for one year.

In another case the crews of two police vessels fought a fire for five hours at an isolated logging camp. As there was no one at the camp but a female cook, their efforts probably saved the camp from complete destruction. During



August and September, one of the largest fires in the history of British Columbia burned 54,000 acres in the Shuswap Lake area. Throughout this emergency P/B *Reliance* patrolled 2,258 miles transporting men and provisions.

During the fiscal year RCMP vessels patrolled 269,293 miles. The number of small vessels inspected under the Canada Shipping Act, Small Vessels Regulations was 22,567. 609 prosecutions under Canada Shipping Act and Section 26A of the Criminal Code, were entered. 1,996 vessels were searched under the Customs Act resulting in 345 seizures.

### General Statistics

#### *Canada Shipping Act:*

Small vessels inspected .....	22,567
Warnings issued .....	1,910
Prosecutions .....	609
Regattas policed .....	70

#### *Customs and Excise Acts*

Ships searched .....	1,996
Seizures made .....	345

#### *Migratory Birds Convention Act:*

Patrols .....	573
Prosecutions .....	88
Search and rescue incidents .....	194
Assistance to other departments .....	1,731
Land Force personnel instructed in care and handling of small boats .....	52

### Northern Work

During the year there were no significant changes in the composition, responsibilities or general conditions in "G" Division nor were there any extraordinary trends in crime. There are however, subtle changes taking place in Canada's north. Indians and Eskimos continue to gradually take up residence in the more permanently established settlements. This movement from camps to the larger settlements can, in part, be attributed to the enticements of new Government housing developments, the comforts of civilization and summer employment. The existence of the welfare cheque has also lured many native hunters from the trap line to the settlement.

Significant changes are also being brought about by mineral exploration in the Yukon and Fort Smith Sub-Division areas and up into the Coppermine district, the proposed search for oil in the Arctic islands, mining generally throughout the Yukon and Northwest Territories and the increased need for adequate transportation and communication facilities. This economic expansion, although highly desirable, does extract a toll in the inherent problems of adjustment on the part of native northerners. Encouraging signs are evident, however, as the younger generation is acquiring a broader education which will, in time, equip them to solve their own social problems. The Officer Commanding Western Arctic Sub-Division reports that "several of the younger natives from this area have excelled in competitive sports, notably cross-country skiing on a national



and international scale, while others are embarking on careers in medicine, commercial aviation and other rewarding occupations."

Other indications of social advancement are becoming evident. For example, at an informal ceremony in the Cambridge Bay Detachment office on the evening of Jan. 11, 1968, Thomas Anerolum, an Eskimo born in Coppermine who is now a senior radio operator for the Department of Transport at Cambridge Bay, was sworn in as a Justice of the Peace for the Northwest Territories—the second active Eskimo Justice of the Peace in the Territories.

The Force's role in the north is changing too. There is no longer the same need for frequent and regular patrols to outlying Indian and Eskimo hunting camps, as they are gradually disappearing. For the most part the RCMP polices the northern towns and settlements on foot, by patrol car and by power toboggan much the same as their counterparts patrol the villages and towns in the south.

Members of the Force in northern Canada patrolled 2,137,933 miles of which 1,209,360 were by motor vehicle, 55,109 by motor toboggan and motorized winter transport, 15,608 by dog team and the remaining 857,856 by air, boat, railroad and on foot.

Today there are only six detachments in "G" Division maintaining dogs. There are still some natives, especially in the central and eastern Arctic, reluctant to leave the land and members of the Force are still required to undertake long and sometimes arduous patrols similar to those of yesteryear. The purpose of these patrols is to visit Eskimo hunting camps to insure their welfare and to inoculate their dogs against rabies and distemper. For example, on Aug. 1, 1967 a patrol consisting of Constable Waterhouse and Special Constable Arreak left Igloolik to travel to Hall Beach for the purpose of visiting Eskimo camps in the Foxe Basin area of the Northwest Territories. The patrol was basically by canoe, however they required the assistance of an experienced dog team and driver to negotiate the first five miles of ice just outside Igloolik. Constable Waterhouse reported: "Spl. Cst. Arreak and I departed Igloolik at 6 p.m. en route to Hall Beach. At this time the floe edge was approximately eight miles from Igloolik. The first five miles of ice consisted of many large cracks varying from one to 20 feet in width and some extending in length completely across the Inlet. The remaining three miles to open water was loose shifting ice and it was thought that we could manoeuvre through it with the canoe, slowly making our way to open water. In view of this, an experienced dog team and driver was acquired to cross the first five miles of thin and unreliable ice. The team performed remarkably well, selecting the safest ice to travel over with very little guidance from the Eskimo driver.

"Occasionally the team required assistance in pulling the sled over rough ice. When confronted with a wide crack, the team was forced into the frigid water. They would swim across the opening, pulling the sled and canoe behind them. The provisions, the members of the patrol, as well as the sled, were held up by the canoe. This method was only used when no other way could be found around the cracks. Transportation of this nature, although only used during the late spring and early summer, is certainly a test of the canoe's structure. The canoe is first of all securely tied to the sled. All the supplies are then evenly distributed on the bottom of the canoe. In this instance, we were heavily loaded. Crossing the ice, the men also seated themselves inside the canoe, making a total of several hundred pounds.

"The patrol reached the drifting ice at 10.15 p.m., a distance of five miles traveled in four hours and 15 minutes. During this time the patrol stopped for about ten minutes when a seal was spotted on top of the ice. An attempt was made to shoot it but failed. Had it been taken, the meat would have been retained for dog food.

"We launched the canoe into the drifting ice at 10.30 p.m. The hired Eskimo and his dog team returned safely to Igloolik. At 12.30 a.m. Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1967 the patrol entered open water and steered toward Hall Beach. It had taken two hours to get through the last three miles of drifting ice. At times Spl. Cst. Arreak and I were forced to pull the canoe and contents out of the water and across the moving ice pans in order to take a more direct route to the open water. During the early part of the year when the ice is solid out to the floe edge, the same distance which took us 6½ hours to cross can be traveled in a little over one hour.

"Unexpectedly at 3 a.m., the patrol entered dense fog and more shifting ice. These conditions remained until Hall Beach appeared through the fog about 500 yards directly in front of the canoe. I was rather amazed that Spl. Cst. Arreak could navigate the canoe so accurately under such adverse conditions."

Constable Waterhouse and Spl. Cst. Arreak arrived at Hall Beach at 5 a.m., August 2 where they remained until August 4 when Constable Waterhouse reported:

"At 5 p.m. the fog showed signs of lifting. After consulting Spl. Cst. Arreak, we departed for Kabvialook at 7 p.m. We traveled south via canoe for 2½ hours, at which time a temporary summer camp was sighted. Spl. Cst. Arreak told me that the Eskimos in Hall Beach had mentioned this camp to him and called it Kangmaun. It is located on the Melville Peninsula, 30 miles south of Hall Beach. I learned Isaac Nangmalik of Hall Beach set up the camp. He and his family spend the summer at Kangmaun, but with the onset of winter return to their home in Hall Beach. There was no one present at the camp when we arrived. Nangmalik's wife had been in need of medical attention and he had taken her to the Nursing Station at Hall Beach.

"The patrol delayed for one hour at Gangmaun. There were two small make-shift buildings constructed in which I assumed Nangmalik and his family lived. Adjacent to the buildings was an 11-foot polar bear skin stretched out and drying. He had killed the bear on an island several miles off the coast from the camp. Twenty-two dogs were roaming about the camp feeding on the remains of several carcasses. I also noticed four large caches of walrus meat and many fish bones scattered about the campsite, the latter being the remains of Arctic Char which Nangmalik had netted. There were about 75 pounds of soapstone at the camp. Nangmalik apparently carves in his spare time and very likely sells his carvings at the Eskimo Co-Operative in Hall Beach. On the whole it appeared that Nangmalik was doing quite well for himself. Spl. Cst. Arreak and I were unable to approach any of his dogs and consequently, none were immunized. This is usually the case unless the owner is present.

"We departed Kangmaun at 10.30 p.m., planning to overnight at Kabvialook. According to the map of the area, we estimated that Kabvialook was about 15 miles south of Kangmaun and that it should have taken one and one-half hours to arrive there by canoe. Shortly after leaving Kangmaun, the patrol encountered fog and more shifting ice. We traveled under these



conditions for two hours and decided to terminate the patrol for the day. Neither Spl. Cst. Arreak nor I had traveled in this area previously, however from the gas we had burned, we estimated we had traveled 60 miles since leaving Hall Beach. Although the actual distance from Hall Beach to Kabvialook is only 45 miles, 15 extra miles were logged due to the route followed through the shifting ice. In view of the mileage, it seemed logical that we were in the proximity of Kabvialook and for this reason decided to remain stationary until the fog lifted.

"The patrol's overnight accommodations consisted of a nine-by-six-foot canvas pup tent. The tent was not equipped with a floor, so caribou skins were placed directly on top of the ground. On top of the skins were placed sleeping bags and, with the heat from a portable stove, we were quite comfortable.

"The morning's weather was clear and sunny with a ten to 15 m.p.h. northeasterly wind. With the aid of binoculars, Kabvialook was spotted ten miles to the south of the patrol. We departed at 10 a.m. While en route, Arctic Char were seen breaking the top of the water while feeding on small insects and minnows near the surface. Several seal were also seen.

"On arrival at Kabvialook at 11.20 a.m., we were greeted by two families. Tauseroapik and his family are the only permanent residents of the camp. The other family is residing there for the summer and will return to Hall Beach in October. Tauseroapik had constructed two small match-box style houses in which he and his family live throughout the year. I noticed several caches of walrus meat and numerous Arctic Char hanging from the racks and drying in the sun. There was no evidence of seal, but Tauseroapik said there were many in Parry Bay. Kabvialook is located on a cape of Melville Peninsula which protrudes out into Parry Bay. Around the coastline of Parry Bay, I was told, there are three rivers, one of which drains from Hall Lake. This undoubtedly is the reason for the abundance of Arctic Char in Parry Bay.

"While Tauseroapik and I inoculated his 11 dogs, Spl. Cst. Arreak set out a net just off the shore from the camp. During the two hours it remained in the water, five Arctic Char were netted, averaging about three pounds each. This was quite good, considering the random location of the net and the unfavorable wind and tide conditions which existed. Before the patrol left Kabvialook, Tauseroapik pointed out a range of mountains about ten miles to the southwest of the camp. He said there were many caribou in the area and that he had several caches of meat there for his family's use during the winter. As a matter of fact, he was preparing to depart on a caribou hunt when the patrol arrived.

"At 2.30 p.m., we left Kabvialook and arrived at Ignertok at 3 p.m. This camp is five miles south of Kabvialook on the opposite side of Parry Bay. Two Eskimo families, headed by Mosesie Ulupalik and Simeonie Kaernerik, are permanent residents of the camp. Unfortunately, all the men of the camp were caribou hunting in the range of mountains mentioned by Tauseroapik. We conversed briefly with the women and children, but they quickly retreated to their tents due to the swarms of mosquitoes which were almost unbearable. Spl. Cst. Arreak and I were not equipped to combat these hoards so we inoculated the Eskimos' 23 dogs and departed without delay. Aside from two tents, there were two sod huts constructed at this camp. They would be used as dwellings during the winter months.



"The Eskimos of both Kabvialook and Ignertok appear to be in good health and well nourished. The present abundance of fish and game is well beyond their needs and they have reserved enough to comfortably see them through the winter. These Eskimos have no intention of moving into a larger settlement. This is however, becoming the general trend with the Eskimos of the isolated camps.

"At 8.30 p.m., the patrol left Parry Bay and steered for Hall Beach. Shortly after departing it began to rain heavily and dense fog again set in. We reached Hall Beach six hours later, Sunday, Aug. 6, 1967.

"The patrol was forced to remain in Hall Beach until 11.30 p.m., when the fog finally lifted and we continued the return trip. At 5.30 a.m. Monday we entered Hopkings Inlet about ten miles south of Igloolik. The patrol's gas supply was now restricted to four gallons of the original 40 gallons taken at the outset of the patrol. To reach Igloolik on the remaining gasoline, the most direct route had to be taken through the shifting ice. This could not be done in the fog, so we intended to wait until it lifted, tenting on the coast of Melville Peninsula. While the patrol rested, the wind changed from south to north and piled up ice for 100 yards out from the shore. It would have been impossible to get the canoe and its contents over the ice. Rather than wait for high tide and an off-shore wind to shift the ice, Spl. Cst. Arreak and I portaged the canoe and the load about 300 yards down the coastline to open water. After completing this task, we set out for Igloolik, eight miles to the south and in sight. It took us eight hours to find a route through the shifting ice and terminate the patrol at Igloolik."

In 1967 the Force in the north inoculated 9,435 dogs with antirabies serum. This was in line with the normal assistance to the Department of Agriculture. Although the coverage was quite extensive and thorough, there was nevertheless, a number of positive rabies cases reported—six in the Western Arctic Sub-Division, eight in Central Arctic Sub-Division, and four in Eastern Arctic Sub-Division. In Coppermine several persons were obliged to undergo extensive medical treatment as a result of possible involvement with rabid household pets.

An undetermined dog disease in the Mackenzie District was also responsible for the loss of a number of sleigh dogs, including several RCMP-owned sled dogs at Good Hope Detachment.

Fort Smith Sub-Division still accounts for the bulk of the crime in the Northwest Territories. The feverish mining exploration and railway construction activities in the Hay River area have subsided and brought about a reduction in the volume of police work there. There was a counterbalance with the establishment of the Northwest Territories capital at Yellowknife and the arrival of the Commissioner of the Territories there in the summer of 1967. This resulted in an upsurge of activity which has significantly increased police work at Yellowknife.

In the spring of 1967, editorials carried in the Hay River newspaper *Tapwe*, alleged that: court proceedings in Hay River were not open to members of the public, that steps had been taken to hamper members of the press in efforts to inform the public about proceedings in the courts and that all individuals did not receive equal treatment in the courts in Hay River.

As a result of these allegations, the Hon. Mr. Justice W. G. Morrow, a Judge of the Territorial Court of the Northwest Territories, was appointed a

Commissioner on July 4, 1967 to investigate and report upon the administration of justice in the Hay River area of the Northwest Territories. Mr. Justice Morrow made it clear that he was applying a flexible interpretation and his investigation into the administration of justice was not confined to Hay River specifically but the north in general.

The Commission sittings commenced Aug. 15, 1967 and concluded on Jan. 12, 1968. Fifty-four witnesses were heard during a total of 14 days, with 1,284 pages of evidence being recorded and 71 exhibits filed.

In the Commission report submitted to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, Mr. Justice Morrow, commenting on the allegations arising from the editorials, stated:

"I am satisfied from all the evidence heard that no Justice of the Peace has held court behind closed doors, that the police at no time have attempted to exclude the public from attending court, although they may not have made it easy for members of the public to find out when court was to sit.

"I am satisfied that, although there has been no real pattern for the dates and times the Justice of the Peace court has been held, there was no sinister reason for this, the dates and times being dictated only by the necessity of a busy man having to fit the time in and also by the Justice's wish to accommodate the accused.

"I am satisfied that the police were not trying to hide anything and that they cannot be expected to alert the news media as to court times and dates except to make this information available when sought.

"It is up to an alert newspaperman to enquire as to dates and times. I would suggest that the editor of *Tapwe* make the effort to attend court sittings more often.

"It is my opinion that there has not been any discrimination in the true sense against the Indians or Metis population, but that in the basis and general administration of each of the respective areas, both the Justices of the Peace and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have treated Indians, Metis and whites or others without favor or bias."

The Commission studied RCMP operations in detail, however there was very little criticism levelled at the Force. Although there were a number of recommendations put forward in the report, those affecting the Force could, for the most part, be implemented by minor policy adjustments. It is felt the most fitting way to describe the outcome of the Commission, insofar as the Force is concerned, is to quote Mr. Justice Morrow's comments:

"A person traveling around the Northwest Territories as a lawyer or as a judge, even for a short time, cannot help but be impressed by the tremendous work being carried out by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The exemplary discipline and good esprit de corps is evident throughout the Northwest Territories.

"Particularly in the more remote communities the Mounties carry the flag for almost all branches of the Government. Not only do they handle normal police work, but they have been required in many cases to look after such matters as vital statistics, health surveys and a multitude of other things.

"At times during the enquiry the police have come in for some criticism, and in some instances the Commissioner's remarks in this report may not always be completely complimentary. Also when recommendations are made in respect to their work this alone may be taken by some people as criticism or censure of the Force.



"I want to make it clear, therefore, that my experience and my observations satisfy me that Canada in general and the Northwest Territories in particular are fortunate indeed to have such a fine, well-trained and dedicated force at their disposal. When such topics as discrimination, legal aid and other related subjects come under review as in the present inquiry, the great service the police render to society must never be lost sight of. We must not lose our sense of proportion. In 1968, perhaps more than ever, it should be apparent to all thinking people that this thing we call civilization is a pretty thin veneer after all, and it does not take much for criminally inclined forces to infiltrate our systems and take over. Honest and independent justice is the great protection, but it is pretty helpless without honest and effective police."

RCMP duties in the Yukon Territory are not unlike those of most parts of Canada. Of the nine detachments in Yukon Sub-Division, Old Crow is the only one considered isolated. The work in the Yukon remained at a relatively high level during the year with slight increases over the previous year. Serious crimes were periodically encountered. Three persons were murdered in the Yukon during the year.

An elderly Indian woman was fatally shot in the back by her 23-year-old son, who was subsequently convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Liquor was involved.

An American male has been charged with the murder of his brother as a result of an argument at their temporary camp in a gravel pit at the side of the highway north of Watson Lake. The accused was apprehended in Utah. Liquor played a role in this case also.

An 18-year-old Indian girl died as a result of a beating administered by her common-law husband. At the subsequent trial, the charge of murder was reduced to manslaughter and the accused was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. An appeal has since been entered by the accused.

In March 1968, an 80-year-old woman died en route to hospital from head wounds inflicted when she was attacked with an axe by a 36-year-old Indian woman who had been residing with the victim at her residence in Lower Post, B.C. Subsequent examination has resulted in the victim's assailant being transferred to a mental institution. This investigation was carried out by Watson Lake Detachment and Yukon G.I.S. for Prince George Sub-division.

The Correctional Institution for the Yukon was opened in 1967 at Whitehorse. This is the second institution in the north, the first being opened in Yellowknife early in 1967. These institutions have done much to relieve detachments of the responsibility of keeping the bulk of prisoners, serving extended sentences of incarceration, leaving RCMP facilities available for overnight prisoners and short-term prisoners at isolated points.

Six detachments were provided with new aluminum prefabricated living quarters during the past year. This type of residence which is easily erected, has been found very suitable for the north.

The Division was supplied with its first mobile detachment, a 60-foot trailer which provides an office, cell and living accommodation for two single men. This unit has been temporarily placed at Ross River until a decision is reached concerning the need for a permanent detachment at either that location or at Anvil Creek.



**ADMINISTRATION****Strength**

The total strength of the Force on Mar. 31, 1968 was 10,848, made up of the following classes of personnel:

**(1) Regular Member Strength:**

Officers .....	227
Non-Commissioned Officers and Constables .....	8012
Marine Constables .....	119
Special Constables .....	241

8599

**(2) Other than Regular Members:**

Special Constables .....	17
Civilian Members .....	391
Civilian Employees .....	87

495

**(3) Civil Servants .....** 1754

1754

10848

"Regular member strength" increased by 585 over the previous fiscal year. "Other than regular member" strength increased by 28 and Civil Servants increased by 139. The overall increase was 752.

**Breakdown of the Increase and Wastage of the Year**

Year Ending 31 3 68	Officers	N.C.Os and Constables	M/Csts.	S/Csts.	Civilian Members	Reserve Constables	TOTALS
<b>Increases</b>							
Engaged.....	—	881	24	26	73	—	1,004
Ex-members re-engaged.....	—	36	—	—	3	—	39
<b>TOTALS.....</b>	—	917	24	26	76	—	1,043
<b>Wastage</b>							
Pensioned.....	16	115	—	2	—	—	133
Invalided to Pension.....	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
Time Expired.....	—	20	1	5	8	—	34
Invalided.....	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
Purchased.....	—	160	3	6	4	—	173
Died.....	—	12	—	1	1	—	14
Unsuitable.....	—	16	1	—	3	—	20
Dismissed.....	—	27	1	—	2	—	30
Change of Status.....	—	—	4	2	1	—	7
Free Discharge.....	—	—	—	1	7	—	8
Services no longer required.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over Age Limit.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
<b>TOTALS.....</b>	16	364	11	17	26	—	434



Increases in establishment, effective Apr. 1, 1967, brought the overall strength of the Force to 10,977, consisting of 8,250 uniform positions and 2,727 supporting staff. As a result of the Federal-Provincial Conference to combat organized crime, an additional 60 positions were provided to form Commercial Fraud Squads, repositories for Security Fraud information and to supplement the Central Registry and National Police Services.

Approval was received for an increase of 701 positions during the latter part of 1967. The austerity program introduced by the Government early in 1968 resulted in this being decreased to 581.

Promotions affecting commissioned ranks were as follows:

1 Deputy Commissioner	to Commissioner
2 Assistant Commissioners	to Deputy Commissioner
7 Chief Superintendents	to Assistant Commissioner
11 Superintendents	to Chief Superintendent
18 Inspectors	to Superintendent
22 Sub-Inspectors	to Inspector
1 Corps Sergeant Major	to Sub-Inspector
2 Sergeants Major	to Sub-Inspector
22 Staff Sergeants	to Sub-Inspector
4 Sergeants	to Sub-Inspector

## Training

Aimed at initiating purposeful instruction based on the demonstrated needs of the day, the training program of the Force is under constant review. The past year has seen the Force expand into new areas during which an effort was made to coordinate the total training and development program so that the instruction offered was consistent with abilities, past experience and current duties. Procedures were adopted to control the quality of instruction as well as to measure the efficacy of the various courses.

On Apr. 1, 1967, recruit field training was extended to "B", "H", "J" and "L" Divisions and during the fall "E" Division also entered the program. In addition, training NCOs were posted to "F" and "K" Divisions early in 1968, permitting the extension of recruit field training to all contract provinces by Mar. 31, 1968.

Since a considerable amount of in-service training is carried out at divisional level, progressive courses designed to accommodate the particular needs of the 1½ to 3, 3 to 6 and 6 to 9 years' service groups is offered on a continuing basis. Preparatory courses for those undertaking duties requiring different knowledge and skills are available. A basic course in police supervision is also available for junior NCOs about to assume supervisory roles.

Centralized courses in specialized fields are being developed and implemented as requirements are established.

The substantial increase in courses offered has made it imperative to train suitable instructors and necessitated the formation and development of the School of Instructional Technique at Regina, Saskatchewan. The purpose of this school is to effectively train men required for instructional duties, both in field divisions and the training centres, in the preparation and presentation of materials. In addition, instructor rotation on a three-year basis is now in effect at "Depot" and "P" Divi-



sions. It is felt this will keep instructors conversant with current field problems and enable them to meet the needs of today's policemen.

Personnel are continually encouraged to improve their knowledge by undertaking high school, technical or university courses.

The following is a recapitulation of the overall training program of the Force indicating the participation by men during the fiscal year under review:

#### CENTRALIZED RECRUIT TRAINING

In training Apr. 1, 1967 .....	412
Commenced training during fiscal year .....	832
Completed training during fiscal year .....	888
Discharged during training .....	62
In training Mar. 31, 1968 .....	294

#### FIELD RECRUIT TRAINING

Enrolled in program Apr. 1, 1967 .....	29
Commenced during fiscal year .....	284
Completed during fiscal year .....	137
Remaining in program Mar. 31, 1968 .....	176

#### UNIVERSITY TRAINING

##### *Final Year Students—1967/68*

Arts .....	13
Business Administration .....	1

##### *Full Time Attendance*

Science .....	1
Arts .....	17
Commerce .....	3
Law .....	2
Engineering .....	2
Business Administration .....	1
Accounting .....	1

##### *Technical Training*

Full time attendance .....	7
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#### SPECIALIZED TRAINING

##### *Offered by the Force*

Band Recruit .....	4
Breathalyzer .....	116
C.I.B. Investigators .....	24
Divisional Refresher .....	403
Equitation .....	45
Gaming Offences .....	33
Identification .....	11
Instructional Technique (RCMP) .....	100
"Marine" Recruit .....	19
M.B.C. Act .....	15
Officers Indoctrination .....	30

Pickpocketing .....	36
Police Supervision .....	45
Potential Instructors .....	32
Police Service Dogs .....	37
Radar Speedmeter .....	111
Small Boats .....	77
Security and Intelligence .....	72
Telecommunications .....	36
Traffic General .....	126

#### *Obtained through Other Agencies*

Accounting .....	5
Administration and Management .....	58
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Investigators .....	2
"Air" Division Personnel .....	12
Automotive Mechanics .....	11
C.I.B. Service .....	6
Civil Defence .....	3
Data Processing .....	29
Fire Investigation .....	5
Foreign Languages .....	6
French Language .....	32
Homicide Investigation .....	14
Instructional Technique (Canadian Forces) .....	12
"Marine" Certificates .....	16
M.B.C. Act .....	4
Motorcycle Instruction .....	2
Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs .....	20
National Defence College .....	1
Photography .....	1
Securities .....	7
Sex Crime Investigation .....	8
Surveying and Plan Preparation .....	15
Telecommunications .....	7
Miscellaneous Seminars, Conferences, etc. ....	75

## **Personnel**

A total of 9,393 interviews were conducted by the Personnel Branch during the year, a significant increase, due in part to a major advertising campaign during the year, several appearances at high schools on "career days," and day-to-day participation in recruiting by the detachment men.

A survey of personnel functions in the Canadian Armed Forces, a Federal Government department and a well-known industry, was carried out during the latter part of the fiscal year. These are being studied with a view to insuring the Force's Personnel operations are kept completely in line with current and proven practices.

## Band

The Band realized its most active year by performing 120 engagements throughout the country. In conjunction with the Musical Ride, a special two-hour Centennial presentation was made at "N" Division, Ottawa, and attended by over 145,000 persons.

Advanced instrumental tuition was given 13 members of the Band by teachers in Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa.

## Medical

Medical statistical report for the period Apr. 1, 1967 to Mar. 31, 1968:

### *Treatment*

Number of members treated in all divisions (exclusive of hospital and off-duty cases) .....	23,893
Number of men off duty in all divisions .....	3,587
Number of days off duty in all divisions .....	20,559½
Number of men in hospital in all divisions .....	1,396
Number of days in hospital in all divisions .....	10,454½
Total number of days of absence through sickness .....	31,014

## Commendations

The Commissioner extended his personal commendation to the following members of the Force:

Reg. No. 21675 Cst. L. R. Ivison of "E" Division, for bravery and presence of mind in safely effecting the arrest of an armed man under most hazardous circumstances at Prince Rupert, B.C., on July 4, 1966.

Reg. No. 22807 Cst. J. E. G. Potvin of "C" Division, for courage and presence of mind in rescuing Colombe Lamontagne from the submerged wreckage of an aircraft near Roberval, Que., on Aug. 6, 1966, under extremely hazardous conditions.

Reg. No. 15517 S/Sgt. E. G. Forrest of "E" Division, for bravery and resourcefulness in effecting the arrest of a male at Campbell River, B.C., on Feb. 9, 1967, immediately after the suspect committed the offence of breaking and entering, and had discharged a rifle at RCMP Cst. R. L. Nicholas.

Reg. No. 16586 Cpl. R. V. Alcock of "E" Division, for his courage and determination on Nov. 8, 1966, at Prince Rupert, B.C., in pursuing, apprehending and disarming an armed fugitive after being fired on at close range.

Reg. No. 15036 Sgt. W. Reinbold of "K" Division, for his courage and confident action at St. Albert, Alta., on Dec. 28, 1966, in subduing and arresting an extremely dangerous armed male.

Reg. No. 24344 2/Cst. R. M. Swann of "K" Division, for his resourcefulness and devotion to duty on Dec. 28, 1966, at St. Albert, Alta., in assisting to subdue and arrest an extremely dangerous armed male.

Reg. No. 24676 2/Cst. R. H. Bennett of "C" Division, for his courage and determination on June 20, 1967, near Caughnawaga, Que., in rescuing three adults from the waters of the St. Lawrence River.

Reg. No. 15622 Sgt. H. D. Chambers of "E" Division, for his courage and confident action in the face of very real danger in effecting the arrest of an armed and dangerous male at Sidney, B.C., on Oct. 9, 1966.



Reg. No. 20898 Cst. D. J. M. Baskier of "E" Division, for bravery and presence of mind in safely effecting the arrest of an armed man under most hazardous circumstances at Vanderhoof, B.C., on June 24, 1967.

Reg. No. 22051 Cst. R. R. Bouck of "E" Division, for his courage and presence of mind when after being fired upon, assisted in the successful arrest of an armed and dangerous male at Sidney, B.C., on Oct. 9, 1966.

Reg. No. 23055 Cst. J. B. Higgins of "E" Division, for courage and presence of mind in assisting to subdue and effect the arrest of an armed and dangerous man at Vanderhoof, B.C., on June 24, 1967.

Reg. No. 22148 Cst. D. R. Ewing of "E" Division, for bravery and great presence of mind in safely effecting the arrest of an armed man under most hazardous circumstances at Kitimat, B.C., on Oct. 28, 1967.

Reg. No. 24944 2/Cst. T. A. Hart of "E" Division, for his courage and presence of mind on Nov. 12, 1967, at Grand Forks, B.C., when, after being held at gunpoint, he was successful in disarming and apprehending two male assailants.

### Long Service Medal

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Long Service Medal was awarded to 241 members in the Force who completed at least 20 years of qualifying pensionable service with good conduct—27 officers, 207 NCOs, two constables, three marine constables and two special constables.

Bronze, Silver and Gold Clasps and Stars are awarded in that order, respectively, for each subsequent five years of qualifying service.

The following officers were appointed Honorary Aides-de-Camp to His Excellency, the Governor General:

Supt.	R. P. Harrison
Supt.	W. G. Hurlow
Insp.	A. M. Cart
Insp.	M. Marcus
Insp.	P. H. Bourassa
Insp.	E. J. J. Mahoney
Insp.	J. F. S. R. Duchesneau
Insp.	J. M. Nelson
Insp.	J. R. R. Quintal
Insp.	D. J. Wright
Insp.	C. A. J. J. Phillion
Sub-Insp.	J. F. G. A. Kennedy

### Marksmanship

The MacBrien Shield, a trophy presented by the late Commissioner Sir James H. MacBrien, C.M.G., D.S.O., for annual competition, is awarded to the division attaining the highest average score during the annual revolver practice. "L" Division, with an average score of 171.63, won this award in 1967.

A challenge cup, presented by His Royal Highness The Duke of Connaught, is awarded annually to the member of the Force, other than an Officer, who makes the highest score in the revolver classification. In 1967, 25 members shot perfect scores of 200 and qualified for the shoot-off to determine the winner of the Cup. Members shooting a perfect score are entitled to wear crossed revolvers sur-

mounted by a crown. The winner of this award for 1966 was Reg. No. 17281 Sgt. R. J. Woolger of "Depot" Division.

Cst. J. W. Couse of "L" Division, with a score of 190, was the best rifle shot in the Force in 1967, and is qualified to wear crossed rifles surmounted by a five-pointed star.

Ex-Cpl. R. Walker of "E" Division, recorded the highest score in the grand aggregate among RCMP NCOs and constables competing at the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association annual prize meet, 1967.

The Minto Cup is awarded annually to the member of the Force who records the highest score at first attempt to qualify. A man must have less than two years' service. In 1967, two tied for this trophy with a score of 199.

### **Musical Ride**

During Canada's Centennial Year, the Musical Ride and Band performed together during a tour of Canada in all provinces except British Columbia.

The Centennial Tour began on May 31 and ended on Oct. 2, 1967 during which a total of 71 performances were presented. It was the first time the Musical Ride visited Newfoundland. In addition, performances were given at Rockcliffe, Ontario, at the Canadian National Exhibition and also at the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto.

The Musical Ride and the Band performed together at Expo 67 in Montreal from Sept. 17 to Oct. 1, 1967.

## **Supply**

"S" Directorate is responsible for all matters dealing with services and supply for the entire Force. It is broken down into five branches: Estimates and Financial, Property Management, Supply, Purchasing and Administration and Research.

### **Estimates and Financial Branch**

The RCMP conducts its financial operations on a decentralized basis through financial branches located at 17 divisional headquarters. The Force, with most other government agencies has been adopting revised financial techniques. The fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1968 was the second completed involving the analysis of financial operations by activity and sub-activity. This was combined with the adoption of net voting, recommended for all government departments by the Royal Commission on Government Organization.

In 1967-68 the Force incurred expenditures totalling \$93,325,000 for operations and maintenance. Revenues were estimated at \$30,576,000 for the same period. Salaries for members of the Force and public servants in the employ of the Force represent 79 percent of the total operation and maintenance budget. The effective date of normal biennial salary revisions was Jan. 1, 1968 and an interim revision was approved effective that date for members of the Force. Salaries for members of the Force are related to those paid other police forces and based on a biennial survey undertaken for each salary review. This is now underway and the resulting revision will appear later.



**Property Management Branch**

A sum of \$5,292,904, the largest in recent years, was voted for construction or acquisition of buildings, work and land in 1967-68.

During 1967-68 the first of the new standard-type detachment buildings were completed at Richibucto, N.B., Rosthern, Foam Lake, Elbow and Lanigan, Sask., Claresholm, Alta., and in Kaslo, B.C. Similar type buildings were started at Gaspe, Que., Nipigon, Ont., and New Denver, B.C. This new standard building combines the best features of the 1956 design and improvements such as maintenance-free materials which will reduce the time and cost of day-to-day upkeep. One noteworthy improvement is the built-in cell which incorporates the latest facilities allowing "hose-down" cleaning.

Special type detachment buildings were completed at Williams Lake and Radium Hot Springs, B.C., Placentia, Nfld., St. Paul, Alta., and Lake Harbour, N.W.T.

A ribbon-cutting ceremony on Aug. 23, 1967, in which the Hon. Lawrence T. Pennel, P.C., Q.C., M.P., then Solicitor General of Canada and the Hon. E.C. Manning, then Premier of Alberta, with members of the Force, Department of Public Works and others participating, marked the opening of the three-quarter million dollar Calgary Sub-Division building. This new structure contains approximately 27,000 square feet of office space and comfortably houses the 110 civilian and uniform members of the sub-division staff. The construction of sub-division buildings was started at Corner Brook, Nfld., Sydney, N.S., and Brandon, Man.

Married quarters were completed at Seven Islands, Que., Lynn Lake, Man., and La Ronge, Sask. New residences were purchased for Officers Commanding at Brandon, Man., Saskatoon, Sask., and Chilliwack, B.C.

Patrol cabins and warehouse buildings were purchased at the following locations: Cape Dorset, Fort Franklin, Fort Norman, Fort Simpson, Frobisher Bay, Fort Wrigley, Hay River, Fort Providence, Rankin Inlet, Fort Resolution and Tuktoyaktuk, N.W.T., Carmacks, Dawson, Old Crow and Whitehorse, Y.T. Married quarters were completed at Fort Norman and Fort Simpson, N.W.T.

A prefabricated building to provide a temporary Crime Detection Laboratory of approximately 6,000 square feet was purchased for erection on a police-owned site at Vancouver, B.C., in 1968-69.

To obtain aircraft storage and workshop space for two of the Air Detachments, hangar buildings were started at Prince Rupert, B.C., and Peace River, Alta. These buildings will be completed in 1968-69.

The same standard types have been adopted for buildings being rented on a build-for-lease arrangement. In the past few years 110 new detachments were constructed and occupied under leases of ten to 15 years with 40 of these being occupied in 1967-68 in all provinces except Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island. Fifteen additional married quarters units were leased at Prince George and Prince Rupert, B.C., and three long-term leases for detachments were negotiated in newly-constructed municipal buildings at Gold River, B.C., High Prairie and Sherwood Park, Alta. Additional interim space was leased for the administrative function at Corner Brook, Nfld., Halifax, N.S., Winnipeg, Man., Chilliwack and Victoria, B.C.



### **Administration and Research Branch**

This Branch is responsible for continuing research and development of the inland water transport equipment used by the Force. During the past year there has been considerable progress in the type and quality of equipment put into use in the various divisions. Significantly, the size of the boats and the horsepower boat-size relationship has been increased in line with present day standards. Mechanical steering, electric starting motors and convertible tops are some of the equipment brought into use.

### **Supply Branch**

During the past year, Armorer Shop personnel trained an additional armorer and upon the successful completion of his training, he was posted to the "Depot" Division Armorer Shop. Arrangements are being made to have a preventive maintenance program set up whereby all weaponry in the Force will be periodically checked by the Armorers, possibly on a five-year rotating basis. The "HQ" Division Armorer Shop is staffed by two highly-trained NCOs who have kept abreast of new ideas and changes by the manufacturing companies.

The acquisition of additional dictating and transcribing machines has enabled personnel to spend more time on investigations and patrols. In many cases the units are used after regular office hours when stenographic help is not available. An increase was noted in the demand for adding machines, calculators, typewriters and photo-copiers. One manufacturer now provides copiers rent-free to the government and their only charges are 3½ cents per copy. These copiers have been found very suitable and have cut down costs in many areas.

During the past year, the Commissioner approved the issue of storm coats to all personnel and also the placing of certain articles of kit and clothing from Scale "A" to Scale "B". The primary items concerned were shoes and caps. The endurance period has been removed from all articles of kit and clothing. A new type detective revolver has been approved and to date 142 Smith and Wesson Model 49 revolvers have been obtained.

### **Purchasing Branch**

A concerted effort was made to consolidate requirements of divisions in such a manner as to reduce initial cost, handling and warehouse space. At the present time such items as tires and tubes, paper products, flashlight batteries, household goods and fluorescent tubes are purchased through standing offer agreements of a one-year duration. In keeping with this policy, boats and motors, lawnmowers, shipping containers, rifles, revolvers and ammunition and photographic equipment, to mention a few of the more important items, are grouped in such a manner as to permit the annual requirement to be purchased on an "as and when required" basis.

In addition there are semiannual and four-month requirements handled in much the same manner, the end result being fewer purchase orders, improved service to the divisions, reduction in overall costs and the elimination of divisions having to carry heavy stores inventory and consequent savings in space and government funds.

There were three major changes in equipment undertaken—marking of cars, revolvers and helmets.

For the marking of vehicles in the past a decal was used, however a new type emblem was designed, the color of which has a white scotchlite background, black letters and border and the crest itself in original RCMP colors.

Concerning revolvers, the Colt Detective Revolver was replaced by the Smith and Wesson, .38 calibre, model M-49 bodyguard, two-inch barrel revolver which resulted in a reduction in overall cost and in addition, all parts are interchangeable with those of the .38 Smith and Wesson MP-10 revolver which is issued to all personnel.

A new type of helmet known as the Buco model 1601 was approved and purchased for special duties. The general acceptance of this helmet will no doubt be instrumental in adopting it for motorcycle riders, personnel on highway patrol duties and eventually to replace the old type steel helmets which are not satisfactory. The helmet itself has a distinctive dark blue top with gold trim—the colors of the Force.

The increased strength of the Force and the resultant requirement for uniforms was responsible for the largest expenditure in the Force's history. To meet the demand for the finished garments, it was necessary to increase the revolving fund by \$300,000 to enable cloth to be purchased and made available to the successful contractor.

One of the major companies experienced a long drawn out strike by their workers which threatened to curtail deliveries toward the end of the fiscal year. Fortunately, it was possible to meet this problem and what could have been a very large carry-over of funds was averted. Had this happened, the program for the coming year would have been seriously impaired. In January, the Federal Government made it mandatory for car manufacturers to supply a safety package including headrests, shoulder harnesses and rear window defoggers that was not previously supplied on police vehicles.

During the year, the Force was requested to conduct tests on behalf of the Government Motor Vehicle Committee on vehicles equipped with studded tires and power disc brakes and employed on general detachment duties in addition to supplying costs on the operation of the fleet. The average cost of operation of motor transport was 5.03 cents per mile, representing an increase of .3 cents per mile compared to the previous year.



## CONCLUSION

A steadily increasing volume of criminal and other offences, the reorganization of personnel to combat more effectively the sophisticated types of "white collar" crimes and the extensive redeployment of members of the Force to provide security for heads of state and other important visitors to Canada during Centennial Year, as well as active participation in many of the Centennial attractions, made the year under review an unusually arduous one for the Force. This is clearly reflected in the statistics disclosing the overtime worked by its men throughout Canada.

Many measures were taken to further implement, as economically as possible, the recommendations of the Federal-Provincial Conference on Organized Crime held in Ottawa during January 1966. These included augmenting the staff of the National Crime Intelligence Units, obtaining a terminal for automatic retrieval from the computer in the Headquarters of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, the extension of wire-photo services to more Canadian cities, the appointment of Liaison Officers to synchronize our efforts with those of the other 710 police forces in Canada, and the establishment of a new crime detection laboratory in Edmonton, Alberta.

In order to extend the National Police Services, progress was made toward the establishment of a Canadian Police Information Centre in our Headquarters which will ultimately include our own Automated Information Retrieval System. Highly qualified staff, including systems analysts, have been engaged for this project.

Following the recommendations of the Federal-Provincial Conference on Financial Disclosure and Securities Regulations, sixty trained investigators and other staff were assigned to work with Provincial Securities Commissions to uncover fraudulent operations in this sophisticated field.

Recruiting was no problem during the year as 2750 young men applied for engagement, of whom 819 were selected by personnel officers. Losses through retirement to pension and all other reasons amounted to 4.49 percent, the lowest in four years.

Training at levels above that for recruits, which was revamped during the previous year, was extensively researched and brought up to date in the context of sociological and technological changes in the country. The "N" Division Barracks at Rockcliffe, Ontario, was renovated to provide better study facilities for intermediate and senior courses preparatory to the establishment of a Canadian Police College based on well-documented requirements. In addition to the 27 men attending universities throughout Canada on a full-time basis, many desiring to specialize were given assistance in attending universities to obtain approved courses in their own time.

During the year under review the Force actively participated in the work of national and international police associations, including the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and Interpol. As vice-president of the International Criminal Police Organization—Interpol—it was possible for me to promote Canadian views in specific



areas where an extension of international cooperation could be beneficial to this country. Full advantage was taken of this opportunity.

Many of our officers attended conferences, seminars and study groups to exchange knowledge concerning their specialties. For instance, five men involved in national crime intelligence operations attended the first National Symposium on Law Enforcement, Science and Technology, in Chicago, U.S.A., for the purpose of keeping abreast of advanced developments in the field of criminal investigation.

During the year the Force became one of the first federal government agencies to adopt the system of program budgeting recommended in the Report of the Glassco Commission in 1962. Greater emphasis on programs and activities became evident in the submission of our estimates and portions of these submissions were used in the Program Review and Estimates Manual of the Treasury Board as examples for other departments to follow.

The Force is appreciative for all the help it continually receives from citizens in every walk of life. Without this support we would be unable to give even a portion of the service expected of us.

We continue to enjoy excellent cooperation from the various provincial and municipal police and other government officials, as well as police agencies beyond our borders, with whom we continually work. We recognize also the great help we receive from the different Federal departments and agencies.

With our personnel spread more thinly than usual, many arduous duties were accomplished during Centennial Year as well as subsequently, and I am most grateful to all personnel for their consistent efforts and their loyalty.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(M. F. A. Lindsay)

*Commissioner.*

## Appendix "A"

### List of Detachments Maintained by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police As of March 31, 1968

#### ONTARIO

##### "A" Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA

###### Ottawa Protective Sub-Division

###### Ottawa Sub-Division

Brockville	Long Sault	Ottawa Airport
Kingston	Mont Laurier, Que.	Pembroke

###### North Bay Sub-Division

Amos, Que.	Moose Factory	Sault Ste. Marie
Elliot Lake	Noranda, Que.	Sudbury
Kapuskasing	North Bay	Timmins
Kirkland Lake	Parry Sound	Val d'Or, Que.

#### NEWFOUNDLAND

##### "B" Division—HEADQUARTERS—ST. JOHN'S

###### Corner Brook Sub-Division

Bonne Bay	Deer Lake	Port Saunders
Burgeo	Flower's Cove	Roddickton
Cartwright	Forteau	St. Anthony
Channel	Goose Bay	St. George's
Churchill Falls	Hampden	Stephenville
Corner Brook	Hopedale	Stephenville Crossing
	Nain	Wabush Lake

###### St. John's Sub-Division

Baie Verte	Ferryland	Lewisporte
Bay D'Espoir	Fogo	Placentia
Bell Island	Gander	Springdale
Bonavista	Glovertown	St. John's
Botwood	Grand Bank	St. Lawrence
Buchans	Grand Falls	Trepassey
Burin	Harbour Breton	Twillingate
Clarenceville	Harbour Grace	Wesleyville
	Holyrood	Whitbourne

#### QUEBEC

##### "C" Division—HEADQUARTERS—MONTREAL

###### Montreal Sub-Division

Bedford	Granby	Rock Island
Caughnawaga	Hemmingford	St. Hyacinthe
Coaticook	Huntingdon	St. Jean
Dorval	Joliette	St. Jerome
Drumondville	Lacolle	St. Regis
	Megantic	Sherbrooke

**Quebec Sub-Division**

Baie Comeau  
 Carlton  
 Chicoutimi  
 Gaspé  
 National Battlefields  
 Park

Quebec  
 Quebec Harbour  
 Rimouski  
 Rivière du Loup

Roberval  
 Seven Islands  
 St. Georges de Beauce  
 Trois-Rivières

**MANITOBA****"D" Division—HEADQUARTERS—WINNIPEG****Brandon Sub-Division**

Boissevain  
 Brandon  
 Carberry  
 Crystal City  
 Deloraine  
 Elphinstone

Gladstone  
 Hamiota  
 Killarney  
 Manitou  
 Melita  
 Minnedosa

Reston  
 Rossburn  
 Russell  
 Shoal Lake  
 Souris  
 Treherne  
 Virden  
 Wasagaming

**Dauphin Sub-Division**

Amaranth  
 Churchill  
 Cranberry Portage  
 Dauphin  
 Ethelbert

Flin Flon  
 Gillam  
 Lynn Lake  
 McCreary  
 Roblin

Snow Lake  
 Ste. Rose du Lac  
 Swan River  
 The Pas  
 Thompson  
 Winnipegosis

**Winnipeg Sub-Division**

Altona  
 Arborg  
 Ashern  
 Beausejour  
 Carman  
 Charleswood  
 Emerson  
 Oakbank  
 Pinawa  
 Pine Falls  
 Portage la Prairie

Falcon Beach  
 Fort Frances, Ont.  
 Fort William, Ont.  
 Gimli  
 Grand Rapids  
 Headingley  
 Hodgson  
 Selkirk  
 Sprague  
 Steinbach  
 Kenora, Ont.

Lac du Bonnet  
 Lundar  
 Morden  
 Morris  
 Nipigon, Ont.  
 Norway House  
 Stonewall  
 St. Pierre  
 Teulon  
 Whitemouth  
 Winnipeg

**BRITISH COLUMBIA****"E" Division—HEADQUARTERS—VICTORIA****Chilliwack Sub-Division**

Abbotsford-Sumas  
 Agassiz  
 Boston Bar  
 Chilliwack

Hope  
 Keremeos  
 Mission  
 Oliver

Osoyoos  
 Penticton  
 Princeton  
 Summerland

**Kamloops Sub-Division**

Alexis Creek  
 Armstrong  
 Ashcroft  
 Blue River  
 Chase  
 Clearwater  
 Clinton  
 Enderby

Falkland  
 Field  
 Golden  
 Kamloops  
 Kelowna  
 Lillooet  
 Lumby  
 Lytton

Merritt  
 Mica Creek  
 100 Mile House  
 Revelstoke  
 Salmon Arm  
 Sicamous  
 Spences Bridge  
 Vernon  
 Williams Lake



**Nelson Sub-Division**

Castlegar	Creston	Grand Forks
Cranbrook	Fernie	Invermere
Crescent Valley	Fruitvale	Kaslo
Kimberley	Nelson	Salmo
Midway	New Denver	Sparwood
Nakusp	Radium Hot Springs	Trail

**New Westminster Sub-Division**

Burnaby	Maillardville	Port Coquitlam
Haney	New Westminster	Surrey District
	Pattullo Bridge	

**Prince George Sub-Division**

Cassiar	Fort St. John	Quesnel
Chetwynd	Hudson Hope	Valemount
Dawson Creek	McBride	Vanderhoof
Fort Nelson	MacKenzie	Wells
Fort St. James	Prince George	

**Prince Rupert Sub-Division**

Atlin	Kitimat	Queen Charlotte
Bella Coola	Masset	Smithers
Burns Lake	Ocean Falls	Stewart
Hazelton	Port Edward	Telegraph Creek
Houston		Terrace

**Vancouver Sub-Division**

Gibsons Landing	Powell River	Squamish
North Vancouver	Sechelt	University
Pemberton		Vancouver

**Victoria Sub-Division**

Alert Bay	Ganges	Port Hardy
Campbell River	Gold River	Qualicum Beach
Chemainus	Ladysmith	Shawnigan Lake
Colwood	Lake Cowichan	Sidney
Courtenay	Nanaimo	Sooke
Cumberland	Parksville	Tahsis
Duncan	Port Alberni	Tofino
	Port Alice	Ucluelet
		Victoria

**SASKATCHEWAN****"F" Division—HEADQUARTERS—REGINA****North Battleford Sub-Division**

Cutknife	Loon Lake	Radisson
Glaslyn	Maidstone	Spiritwood
Goodsoil	Meadow Lake	St. Walburg
Green Lake	North Battleford	Turtleford
Hafford	Onion Lake	Unity
Lloyminster	Pierceland	Wilkie

**Prince Albert Sub-Division**

Big River	Île à la Crosse	Prince Albert
Birch Hills	La Loche	Rosthern
Blaine Lake	La Ronge	Shellbrook
Buffalo Narrows	Melfort	Smeaton
Carrot River	Nipawin	Stony Rapids
Cumberland House	Pelican Narrows	Tisdale
Hudson Bay	Porcupine Plain	Wakaw
		Wakesiu

**Regina Sub-Division**

Avonlea	Fort Qu'Appelle	Moosomin
Bengough	Indian Head	North Portal
Broadview	Kipling	Radville
Carlyle	Lumsden	Regina
Carnduff	Milestone	Southey
Estevan	Montmartre	Strasbourg
Fillmore	Moose Jaw	Torquay
		Weyburn

**Saskatoon Sub-Division**

Biggar	Humboldt	Naicam
Colonsay	Imperial	Outlook
Craik	Kerrobert	Rosetown
Elbow	Kindersley	Saskatoon
Eston	Kyle	Vonda
Hanley	Lanigan	Watrous

**Swift Current Sub-Division**

Assiniboia	Gull Lake	Mossbank
Cabri	Leader	Ponteix
Climax	Mankota	Shaunavon
Consul	Maple Creek	Swift Current
Eastend	Morse	Val Marie
Gravelbourg		Willow Bunch

**Yorkton Sub-Division**

Balcarres	Kamsack	Punnichy
Canora	Kelvington	Rose Valley
Esterhazy	Langenburg	Sturgis
Foam Lake	Melville	Wadena
Ituna	Pelly	Yorkton

**NORTHWEST AND YUKON TERRITORIES****"G" Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA****Central Arctic Sub-Division**

Baker Lake	Eskimo Point	Spence Bay
Cambridge Bay	Rankin Inlet	

**Eastern Arctic Sub-Division**

Cape Christian	Grise Fiord	Pangnirtung
Cape Dorset	Igloolik	Pond Inlet
Frobisher Bay	Lake Harbour	Resolute Bay

**Fort Smith Sub-Division**

Fort Smith	Pine Point	Resolution
Hay River	Providence	Simpson
Liard	Rae	Yellowknife

**Western Arctic Sub-Division**

Aklavik	Fort McPherson	Norman
Arctic Red River	Good Hope	Sachs Harbour
Coppermine	Inuvik	Tuktoyaktuk

**Yukon Sub-Division**

Carmacks	Haines Junction	Teslin
Dawson	Mayo	Watson Lake
Elsa	Old Crow	Whitehorse

**NOVA SCOTIA****“H” Division—HEADQUARTERS—HALIFAX****Halifax Sub-Division**

Barrington Passage	Digby	Lunenburg
Bridgetown	Halifax	Metaghan River
Bridgewater	Kentville	Sheet Harbour
Chester	Kingston	Shelburne
Dartmouth	Liverpool	Windsor
		Yarmouth

**Sydney Sub-Division**

Arichat	Ingonish Beach	Port Hawkesbury
Baddeck	Inverness	Port Hood
Cheticamp	New Waterford	St. Peters
Glace Bay	North Sydney	Sydney

**Truro Sub-Division**

Amherst	Parrsboro	Stewiacke
Antigonish	Pugwash	Tatamagouche
Guysboro	Sherbrooke	Truro
New Glasgow		

**NEW BRUNSWICK****“J” Division—HEADQUARTERS—FREDERICTON****Fredericton Sub-Division**

Chipman	Grand Falls	St. George
Doaktown	Grand Harbour	Saint John
Edmundston	Hampton	St. Leonards
Florenceville	McAdam	St. Quentin
Fredericton	Minto	St. Stephen
Gagetown	Perth-Andover	Sussex
	Plaster Rock	Woodstock

**Moncton Sub-Division**

Bathurst	Jacquet River	Port Elgin
Buctouche	Moncton	Richibucto
Campbellton	Neguac	Sackville
Caraquet	Newcastle	Shediac
Hillsborough	Petitcodiac	Shippegan
		Tracadie



## ALBERTA

## "K" Division—HEADQUARTERS—EDMONTON

## Calgary Sub-Division

Airdrie	Calgary	Hanna
Banff	Canmore	High River
Bassano	Cochrane	Okotoks
Beiseker	Crossfield	Oyen
Brooks	Drumheller	Strathmore
	Gleichen	Turner Valley

## Edmonton Sub-Division

Andrew	Evansburg	St. Albert
Athabaska	Fort Chipewyan	Stony Plain
Bonnyville	Fort McMurray	St. Paul
Boyle	Fort Saskatchewan	Swan Hills
Breton	Hinton	Thorsby
Cold Lake	Jasper	Tofield
Derwent	Lac La Biche	Two Hills
Drayton Valley	Leduc	Vegreville
Edmonton	Mayerthorpe	Vermilion
Edmonton Airport	Redwater	Viking
Edson	Sherwood Park	Wainwright
Elk Point	Smoky Lake	Westlock
		Whitecourt

## Lethbridge Sub-Division

Barons	Foremost	Picture Butte
Blairmore	Fort Macleod	Pincher Creek
Bow Island	Lethbridge	Taber
Cardston	Magrath	Vauxhall
Claresholm	Medicine Hat	Vulcan
Coutts	Nanton	Waterton Park

## Peace River Sub-Division

Beaverlodge	Grimshaw	Peace River
Fairview	High Level	Rainbow Lake
Faust	High Prairie	Slave Lake
Fort Vermilion	Manning	Spirit River
Grande Prairie	McLennan	Valleyview

## Red Deer Sub-Division

Bashaw	Killam	Rocky Mountain House
Camrose	Olds	Stettler
Coronation	Ponoka	Sundre
Didsbury	Provost	Three Hills
Innisfail	Red Deer	Wetaskiwin

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

## "L" Division—HEADQUARTERS—CHARLOTTETOWN

## Administered from Charlottetown

Alberton	Charlottetown	North Rustico
Borden	Montague	Souris
		Summerside

## ONTARIO

**“O” Division—HEADQUARTERS—TORONTO****London Sub-Division**

Chatham  
Goderich

Kitchener  
London

Ohsweken  
Sarnia  
Windsor

**Toronto Sub-Division**

Belleville  
Fort Erie  
Hamilton

Malton Airport  
Niagara Falls  
Orillia

Owen Sound  
Peterborough  
Toronto

**“Depot” Division—HEADQUARTERS—REGINA, SASK.**

Fort Walsh

**“Marine” Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA****“Air” Division—HEADQUARTERS—OTTAWA****Eastern Air Sub-Division**

Fort Churchill, Man.  
Goose Bay, Lab.

Frobisher Bay, N.W.T.  
Ottawa, Ont. (Uplands)

St. John's, Nfld.  
The Pas, Man.  
Winnipeg, Man.

**Western Air Sub-Division**

Edmonton, Alta.  
Fort Smith, N.W.T.  
Inuvik, N.W.T.

Peace River, Alta.  
Prince Albert, Sask.  
Prince George, B.C.  
Prince Rupert, B.C.

Regina, Sask.  
Sidney, B.C. (Victoria)  
Vancouver, B.C.  
Whitehorse, Y.T.

## Appendix "B"

### Municipalities Policed by R.C.M.P.

*By Provinces, March 31, 1968.*

#### **Newfoundland**

Corner Brook  
Labrador City

#### **Prince Edward Island**

Souris

#### **New Brunswick**

Campbellton  
Chatham  
Dalhousie  
Oromocto  
St. Andrews  
Sussex  
Tracadie

#### **Nova Scotia**

Inverness  
Pictou  
Port Hawksbury  
Windsor

#### **Manitoba**

Beausejour  
Carberry  
Carman  
Charleswood  
Dauphin  
Flin Flon  
Gimli  
Killarney  
Lynn Lake  
Melita  
Minnedosa  
Pinawa  
Portage la Prairie  
Selkirk  
Stonewall  
Swan River  
The Pas  
Thompson  
Virden  
Winnipeg Beach

#### **Saskatchewan**

Assiniboia  
Battleford  
Biggar  
Canora  
Craik  
Eston

Foam Lake  
Fort Qu'Appelle  
Gravelbourg  
Hudson Bay  
Humboldt  
Indian Head  
Kamsack  
Kindersley  
Lloydminster  
Maple Creek  
Meadow Lake  
Melfort  
Melville  
Moosomin  
Outlook  
Radville  
Rosetown  
Shaunavon  
Tisdale  
Uranium City  
Wadena  
Watrous  
Wilkie  
Yorkston

#### **Alberta**

Blairmore  
Brooks  
Claresholm  
Didsbury  
Drumheller  
Fairview  
Fort Macleod  
Fort McMurray  
Grande Prairie  
High River  
Innisfail  
Lac La Biche  
Olds  
Peace River  
Pincher Creek  
Red Deer  
Sherwood Park  
Slave Lake  
St. Albert  
St. Paul  
Stettler  
Swan Hills  
Valleyview  
Vegreville  
Vermilion

Wainwright  
Wetaskiwin  
Whitecourt

#### **British Columbia**

Armstrong  
Burnaby  
Campbell River  
Chemainus  
Chilliwack, Twp. of  
Courtenay  
Cranbrook  
Dawson Creek  
Duncan  
Enderby  
Ferne  
Grand Forks  
Greenwood  
Kamloops  
Kelowna  
Kimberley  
Kitimat  
Langley, City  
Langley, Twp. of  
Maillardville  
Maple Ridge  
Mission  
Nanaimo  
North Cowichan  
North Vancouver, City  
North Vancouver,  
Dist. of  
Penticton  
Port Alberni  
Port Coquitlam  
Powell River  
Prince George, City  
Prince Rupert  
Revelstoke  
Richmond  
Rossland  
Salmon Arm  
Squamish  
Sidney  
Sumas  
Sutherland  
Surrey  
Terrace  
Trail  
Vernon  
White Rock







22853 .











